"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Thunderstorms; cooler; variable winds, becoming westerly.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market buoyant.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 77¼c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37⅝c.; cash cotton, 5⅝c.

FOREIGN.—Several great fires in Europe are reported. Nishnee Novgorod was again swept by fire on Tuesday and many persons perished. The Sainte Marie Market and seven houses were burned at Schaerbeck, Belgium. Three hundred houses were destroyed at Skalat, Austria. a destructive fire is reported to have occurred at Concarneau, in Brittany, France, and finally extensive forest fires are raging in the mountains near Ferrol, Spain.—Chief Officer Jago of the Britannic, it is understood, will be tried in England on the charge of robbing the mails. Kynaston will also be sent there to answer the same charge.—Earl De La Warr and Mr. Broadley were acquitted yesterday of the charge of contempt of court in an alleged attempt to induce Promoter Hooley to falsify his evidence. The Judge, however, declared that both the accused were blamable and mulcted them in costs.—Gen. Tchernaieff died suddenly yesterday. —It is declared at the Vatican that the Pope has recovered. Page 7.

Page 1.

It is said the only subject likely to vex the Peace Commission is that of the disposition of the Philippines. But two Commissioners, Secretary of State Day and Senator Davis of Minnesota, have yet been chosen.

Page 3.

Officers of the North Atlantic squadron are enthusiastic advocates of the retention by the United States Government of Guantanamo Bay as a naval base.

Senator Daniel severely criticised Gens. Blanco and Augustin for resigning in the face of the enemy, and said that their conduct was not honorable.

President Faure of France, and President McKinley yesterday exchanged greetings over the new cable just opened from Cape Cod to Havre. It is the longest cable line in the world.

Admiral Cervera was generously welcomed yesterday morning as he passed through this city on his way to Annapolis, returning from a visit to the Spanish prisoners at Portsmouth, N. H.

Major Miley returned to Santiago yesterday from Baracoa and Sagua de Tanamo, on the north coast of Cuba, where he received the surrender of 1,756 Spaniards, with 2,321 stand of arms, 413,000 rounds of ammunition, and 5 Krupp guns.

The Chattanooga Times, defending Camp Thomas, asserts that the site is excellent and the water pure, and attributes the prevailing fevers to sanitary neglect and medical inadequacy. The reports of illness, it declares, have been greatly exaggerated.

Members of the Cuban Relief and Red Cross Committees said that the relief work had really only begun, and there was much to be done in Cuba, as well as at the camps in this country. The demands on the committees are greater now than ever before, and there is urgent need for more money.

Page 4.

Barring accident, Rear Admiral Sampson's squadron should anchor off Staten Island to-morrow afternoon. The Mayor has named a committee of citizens to arrange for the celebration.

Page 5.

Progress was made by men of the iron and steel trade in their efforts to form a combination.

It has been decided to build but one boat to sail for America's Cup. The Whitney-Duryea syndicate will own it.

John Pettit, the real estate speculator, is still missing. Many persons have claimed the $1,000 offered for information about him.

New York won another game from the Cincinnatis at the Polo Grounds by a score of 8 to 1. The game in Brooklyn was postponed on account of rain.

The annual session of the American Bar Association was opened yesterday at Saratoga. President Howe, in his address, spoke in favor of the settlement of international difficulties by means of arbitration rather than by the resort to war. He warmly favored an agreement with Great Britain for that purpose.

Page 7.

In the grand review at Camp Thomas yesterday, 40,000 men were in line. Five hours were consumed in passing the reviewing stand. Fifty thousand spectators were present.

George Rush, seven years old, was killed by a truck while playing "tag" in Tenth Avenue. Davis Rockey, two and one-half years old, was killed by a runaway horse in Tiffany Street.

Col Woodward and the officers of the Sixth Massachusetts who resigned from the regiment arrived on the St. Paul, which came here from Montauk, and left for Boston. Col. Woodward made a brief reference to the troubles in his regiment.

Young George M. Pullman and his bride left for Freehold, and will go coaching for a few weeks, he said. Mr. Pullman secured his imperiled marriage certificate. It was learned that he recently worked in Jersey City for the Pullman Company at a small salary.

Page 9.

The New York Board of Fire Underwriters passed a resolution which deprecates the present rate war. The meeting was, however, lightly attended, and strong opposition to any concerted action is developing.

Page 10.

The mileage of the Union Pacific Railroad is to be largely increased by the purchase at foreclosure sale this week of three Western lines.

Faith Potter, thirteen years old, died of typhoid fever at Orient, Long Island. Her mother, a Faith Curist, had been constrained by the health authorities to summon a physician after the child had been ill a fortnight.

Page 12.

The new Sixth Avenue Railway will be open Saturday from Fourteenth Street to Twenty-third Street. Free cars will be run.

There was much complaint at Arverne-by-the-Sea over the non-disposal of garbage and rubbish. A committee was appointed on Monday to take action in the matter.

Father Malone wrote a letter of congratulation to Col. Roosevelt in Cuba, and received a reply. Both letters refer to the daring and bravery of Commander Wainwright.

At the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements several men were heard regarding the proposed map of territory in the Borough of the Bronx east of the Bronx River.

William Crawford, sole surviving partner of the firm of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, has begun suit against the Adams Express Company to determine the question as to whether shippers or express companies shall pay the war stamp tax.

Justice Beekman granted an injunction in the Supreme Court to prevent Controller Coler from doing anything further in the award of city bonds pending the court's decision in the mandamus proceedings brought. Controller Coler is accused of helping to form the successful syndicate.

Samuel J. Kennedy, the young dentist arrested for the murder of Emeline C. Reynolds in the Grand Hotel Monday night, was held on a charge of homicide by Magistrate Simms. He protests his innocence and the police have been unable to shake his nerve. New evidence has been found.

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Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
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REDUCED RATES VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
For the thirty-second National Encampment of G. A. R. at Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 5 to 10, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell [illegible] of $12 for round trip on Sept. 3, 4, [illegible]

MANILA STORMED TO NATIONAL AIR

Band Played "Star Spangled Banner" as Troops Went into Action.

RAIN POURED IN TORRENTS

Fleet, However, Soon Got the Range and Cleared Out Malate Fort.

Sharp Street Fighting in the Suburbs of Malate and Ermita—The Capitulation Agreement.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Manila correspondent of The Times telegraphs, under date of Aug. 13, 5 P. M.:

"The capture of the town to-day was not without certain melodramatic elements. Notwithstanding the fact that the Spanish made a serious resistance against the advance of the right wing of the American force, it could not have been difficult to foresee that a surrender would follow a display by the land forces to satisfy Spanish honor; nor has it been a well-kept secret that the Captain General practically suggested the manner in which the American troops should advance to prevent loss of life on both sides. At first it was not intended to attack the trenches; but quietly to advance after the bombardment had ceased.

"At the last moment, however, the programme was changed, and orders were issued for the land battery to open fire simultaneously with the fleet, and for an advance to be made as soon as it was considered practicable to assault the Spanish trenches. The reason for this change of plan is not yet apparent, but considerable loss of life resulted.

"Gen. Anderson placed his division according to directions from Gen. Merritt. There were eight battalions of the First Brigade, under Gen. McArthur, in the fighting line on the right, with three battalions in reserve, while seven battalions of the Second Brigade, under Gen. Greene, were in the trenches across the Calle road to the seashore, three others forming a reserve. The troops left the camp at 6:30 in a heavy thunderstorm, which foreboded a wet day. They carried 200 rounds of ammunition per man and two days' cooked rations.

The Olympia Led the Fleets.

"Shortly after 8:45 the fleet got under way with flags mastheaded. At 9 o'clock the Olympia led the way, attended by the Raleigh and Petrel, while the Callao, under Lieut. Tappen, and the launch Barcelo crept close in shore in the heavy breakers.

"Perfect quiet prevailed in the lines on both sides as the great ships, cleared for action, silently advanced, sometimes hidden by rain squalls. The Monterey, with the Baltimore, Charleston, and Boston, formed the reserve.

At 9:35 a sudden cloud of smoke, green and white, against the storm sky, completely hid the Olympia; a shell screamed across two miles of turbulent water and burst near the Spanish fort at Malate San Antonio de Abad. Then the Petrel and Raleigh and the active little Callao opened a rapid fire directed toward the shore end of the intrenchments. In the heavy rain it was difficult to judge the range and the shots at first fell short; but the fire soon became accurate and the shells rendered the fort untenable, while the four guns of the Utah Battery made excellent practice on the earthworks and swamp to the east of the fort. The Spaniards replied feebly with a few shells and some infantry fire.

Colorado Regiment's Advance.

"Less than half an hour after the bombardment began Gen. Greene decided that it was possible to advance, although the signals to cease firing were disregarded by the fleet, being probably invisible on account of the rain. Thereupon six companies of the Colorado regiment leaped over their breastworks, dashed into the swamp, and opened volley firing from the partial shelter of low hedges within 300 yards of the Spanish line.

"A few moments later the remaining six companies moved along the seashore, somewhat covered by a sand ridge formed by an inlet under the outworks of the fort, and at 11 o'clock occupied this formidable stronghold without loss. An officer hauled down the Spanish flag and raised the Stars and Stripes, amid wild cheers along the line.

"Meanwhile the fleet, observing the movement of the troops along the beach, withheld its fire. The bombardment had lasted exactly an hour and a half.

An hour later Gen. Greene and his staff proceeded along the beach, still under a hot infantry fire from the right, where the Eighteenth regulars and the Third Regular Artillery were engaging the enemy, and directed the movements for an advance into Malate. The vicinity of the fort was uncomfortable on account of the numbers of sharpshooters in the buildings on both sides 200 yards distant. The forward movement was, therefore, hastened, and in a few minutes the outskirts of the suburb were well occupied and the sharpshooters were driven away.

"As the Californians, under Col. Smith, came up the beach their bands played the National air, accompanied by the whistling of Mauser bullets, and during the sharpshooting continued to encourage the men with inspiriting music. Each regiment carried its colors into action.

"There was considerable street fighting in the suburbs of Malate and Ermita, but the battalion of Californians pushed into the Luneta, a popular promenade within 200 yards of the moat of the citadel. Then the white flag was hoisted at the southwest corner of the walled town.

"Gen. Greene, with a few members of his staff, galloped along the Luneta under a sharp scattering fire from the houses near the beach and parleyed with an officer, who directed him along to the gate, further east.

A Critical Situation.

"At this moment the Spanish forces, retreating from Santa Ana, came into view, fully 2,000 strong, followed by insurgents who had eluded Gen. McArthur's troops, and now opened fire for a brief period. The situation was awkward, if not critical, both sides being slightly suspicious of treachery. The Spanish troops lining the citadel ramparts, observing the insurgents' action, opened fire on the Californians, killing one and wounding three. The conclusion, however, [illegible]

Gen. Greene ordered them to enter the citadel.

"Soon a letter was brought from the Captain General requesting the commander of the troops to meet him for consultation. Gen. Greene immediately entered with Adjt. Gen. Bates.

"Meanwhile, according to arrangement, the moment the white flag was shown, Gen. Merritt, who occupied the steamer Zafiro as temporary corps headquarters, sent Gen. Whittier, with Flag Lieut. Brumby, ashore to meet the Captain General and discuss a plan of capitulation.

"Gen. Whittier found the officials much startled by the news that the attack was still vigorously continuing along the whole line, the American troops even threatening the citadel.

"All available Spanish troops were immediately massed in the vicinity of the palace, awaiting the succession of events, concerning which a certain degree of anxiety was evident.

"Gen. Merritt entered with his staff at 3 o'clock. The situation was then better understood, and a conference with Gen. Jaudenes was held. The terms agreed on may be briefly outlined as follows:

The Capitulation Agreement.

"An agreement for the capitulation of the Philippines.

"A provision for disarming the men who remain organized under the command of their officers, no parole being exacted.

"Necessary supplies to be furnished from the captured treasury funds, any possible deficiency being made good by the Americans.

"The safety of life and property of the Spanish soldiers and citizens to be guaranteed as far as possible.

"The question of transporting the troops to Spain to be referred to the decision of the Washington Government, and that of returning their arms to the soldiers to be left to the discretion of Gen. Merritt.

"Banks and similar institutions to continue operation under existing regulations unless these are changed by the United States authorities.

"Perfect order prevails to-night on both sides the Pasig, the civil guard remaining armed and on duty and co-operating with the American sentries to preserve quiet.

"About 2,000 soldiers will lay down their arms to-night in the palace vestibule. The stories of starvation in the town are exaggerated. The Spanish troops appear to be in excellent condition.

Praise for Gen. Merritt.

"Great credit must be given to Gen. Merritt for his plan of attack, which was successfully carried out in every detail under unusually complicated conditions. Nor can commendation be withheld from Chief of Staff Gen. Babcock for his expert co-operation in the admirably conceived strategy. Prompt action and strictly following fully detailed orders resulted in every case in the immediate settlement of every difficulty, however threatening.

"The conduct of the Spaniards was in a few cases reprehensible, such as their setting fire to the gunboat Cebu and the destruction of several armed launches and boats after the capitulation had been agreed upon.

"Lieut. Brumby lowered the Spanish flag on Fort Santiago, and raised the Stars and Stripes, many Spaniards weeping, while the American band played the Star-Spangled Banner, and a company of infantry presented arms.

"It is impossible to praise too highly the humanity of Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt for a bombardment of the walled city would have inflicted severe loss of life upon women and children.

"The conduct of the Americans, officers and men alike, toward all is highly creditable. It is difficult to realize that they are invading troops occupying a hostile town.

"The Olympia, Raleigh, and Petrel fired about seventy rounds each of 5-inch and 8-inch shells at a distance of from 3,000 to 4,000 yards."

ASTOR BATTERY'S GALLANTRY.

Shelled a Blockhouse and Then Charged It with Revolvers.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Manila correspondent of The Times, telegraphing on Aug. 14, at noon, says:

"The Astor Battery, under Capt. March, did excellent service on the right of the line yesterday, shelling the blockhouse with its Hotchkiss mountain guns and then charging the position with revolvers. They lost three men killed.

"The insurgents made vigorous but unsuccessful efforts to break the Spanish lines at San Palos last night.

"The curious situation remains unchanged. Although the Spanish army has surrendered and is laying down its arms, it still continues to guard the gates of the citadel and hold the remote position against the insurgents. The latter have been informed that they will not be permitted to enter the town in any circumstances."

REBELS ATTACKED OUR TROOPS.

Aguinaldo's Followers Easily Defeated After a Brief Conflict.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—Advices from Manila of Aug. 14, via Hongkong, say:

"Our troops met with much resistance in the attack on Manila, eight being killed and thirty-four being wounded. The insurgents, who are shut out of the city, threaten to cause trouble. It is stated that after the surrender of Manila, Aguinaldo's followers turned upon the Americans and attacked them, but they were easily defeated after a brief conflict.

"Rear Admiral Dewey has raised the blockade, the shops have reopened, and there is a great feeling of relief among the people of the city.

"The United States monitor Monadnock, Capt. Whiting, which left San Francisco about six weeks ago, has reached Manila safely."

DEWEY'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

About 7,000 Prisoners Taken—No Casualties on the Squadron and No Damage to Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Admiral Dewey's report of the capture of Manila was brought from Manila to Hongkong on the dispatch boat Zafiro. It briefly recites the essential facts, as follows:

Manila, Aug. 13.

Manila surrendered to-day to the American land and naval forces after a combined attack. A division of the squadron shelled the forts and intrenchments at Malate, on the south side of the city, driving back the enemy, our army advancing from that side at the same time. The city surrendered about 5 o'clock, the American flag being hoisted by Lieut. Brumby.

About 7,000 prisoners were taken. The squadron had no casualties; none of the vessels [illegible]

demanded the surrender of the city, which the Spanish Governor General refused.

DEWEY.

Lieut. Brumby is Admiral Dewey's Flag Lieutenant.

The Man Who Raised the Flag.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 17.—Lieut. Thomas M. Brumby, who at the surrender of Manila raised the American flag over the city, is a Georgian. He was born at Marietta in 1855, and is therefore forty-three years old.

His father, Major Arnoldus V. Brumby, was a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point in the class with Gen. W. T. Sherman, whom he ranked. Major Brumby afterward became President of the Georgia Military Academy at Marietta, where his son, T. M. Brumby, was born. The family moved to Athens about 1863 and came to Atlanta about 1868.

About 1874 young Brumby went to the university and remained at Athens for something like two years. In 1876 he was appointed a cadet at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis where he remained until his graduation in 1880.

Lieut. Brumby was in the fearful storm in the harbor of Apia, Samoa, a few years ago, in which so many American and German naval officers and men lost their lives. His ship went to pieces on the reefs, and Lieut. Brumby was one of the few who were able to breast the furious waves and reach the shore.

THE GOVERNMENT OF MANILA.

Instructions Sent to Dewey and Merritt in Reply to Their Joint Request.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Official news of the capture of Manila was received from Admiral Dewey this morning. Later a joint dispatch from Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt asking for instructions as to the manner of dealing with the various elements, particularly with the insurgents, now that the city was occupied by the American forces.

After a conference at the White House, in which Secretary Alger and Acting Secretary Allen participated, instructions were sent to the two American commanders. The text of the request for instructions and of the answers was not made public, but Secretary Alger summed up the instructions as substantially as follows:

"The instructions are to enforce law and order, and to treat all law-abiding citizens alike."

"The instructions are practically the same as those sent last night to Gen. Lawton. The latter order specifically stated that the insurgents must recognize the military occupation and authority of the United States and the cessation of hostilities proclaimed by this Government. Doubtless the same rule is being applied to the insurgents under Aguinaldo, although it was not officially stated that such specific orders were sent.

It is said the joint dispatch from Dewey and Merritt did not in terms refer to Aguinaldo, nor did the instructions mention the insurgent leader by name. It is well understood, however, that the desire of the American commanders was to have instructions on the manner of dealing with the large and menacing forces of insurgents under Aguinaldo, who have surrounded Manila for many weeks, and who, it is thought, may or have demanded the right to occupy the city with the American forces, as the Cuban insurgents did at Santiago.

It had been thought in some quarters here that the showing heretofore made by the insurgents would lead to their receiving a certain amount of recognition, in the way of joint action between the United States forces and those of the insurgents when the city was occupied. But the instructions sent to-night are based on occupation by the United States alone, and as a high Administration official summed up the situation:

"There shall be no joint action except between Merritt and Dewey. They will maintain law and order, and will treat insurgents and Spaniards alike, requiring all to observe peace and order."

Aside from this joint dispatch, the only other word received from Manila during the day was in the dispatch from Admiral Dewey announcing the surrender of the city last Saturday. A detailed dispatch from Gen. Merritt was eagerly awaited throughout the day, but as it did not arrive Secretary Alger concluded that the casualties could not have been heavy. He said he felt sure Gen. Merritt would promptly report any considerable loss. There was a bare possibility, however, that a cipher dispatch from Merritt had miscarried.

FOREIGN MERCHANTS IN MANILA.

Considerations Which, It Is Said, Firms Have Agreed to Urge.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—According to the Schlesischer Zeitung, the foreign firms in Manila have agreed to urge the following considerations:

First—The expulsion of Franciscans, Dominicans, and Augustinians, who are the real cause of the rebellion.

Second—No independent republic.

Third—That the Spaniards, if they retain dominion, must pledge themselves not to hamper trade.

Fourth—That applications for concessions shall be quickly considered, and not shelved for years.

Fifth—That freedom of religion be stipulated for.

THE FLIGHT OF AUGUSTIN.

State Department Apparently Attaches Little Importance to the Incident.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The State Department is awaiting with patience and composure of mind full information from Admiral Dewey concerning the departure of Captain General Augustin from Manila for Hongkong. The press dispatches furnish the only information now had by the department, and, as they may be colored by a well-settled aversion at Manila for anything done by the Germans, owing, of course, to the unfortunate way in which the latter have been practicing what they consider to be actual neutrality, it has not been deemed advisable to indicate by action or inquiry that anything has happened at Manila that is not explicable and tolerable.

Some speculation has been indulged in at the department about Augustin's departure. Either he was afraid to stay and fall into the hands of the Americans, or he fancied that Spain would be in some way benefited by the selection of a German ship as a refuge. If he had been succeeded by another officer, as is reported, and chose as a private citizen to seek to return to Spain with the aid of Germany, it is not believed that his escape will be cause for correspondence with Spain.

Thus far on all occasions when Germany has been reported as having done something at Manila that looked like bad manners, if not deliberate unfriendliness, official explanations from Berlin have removed such [illegible]

Continued on Page 2.

PHILIPPINES A PROBLEM

Only Subject Likely to Vex the Peace Commission Is That of the Archipelago.

PRESIDENT LACKS A POLICY

But Steps Have Been Taken to Give the Administration Full Information About Possibilities of American Control.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—So far as the public is permitted to know, the Peace Commission has been only two-fifths selected.

Secretary of State Day and Senator Davis of Minnesota have been asked to serve, and will do so. Senator Allison and Senator Gorman have been asked and have declined. There seems to be reason for believing that Gen. Tracy was suggested as a member of the commission, but not definitely invited, and that some consideration of his recent experience as a political figure has led to silence about his appointment. Justice White is still referred to as a possible member, and so is ex-Ambassador Eustis, although both will hardly be asked to serve, as both were from Louisiana.

Assistant Secretary John Bassett Moore has been asked by the President and Secretary Day to accompany the Peace Commission in an advisory capacity. The request is very gratifying to Mr. Moore and his friends as an expression of confidence in his ability and his fitness for a position of importance, but Mr. Moore, being about to sever his relations with the Department of State and to resume the position given up by him in order to come to the State Department, is considering the matter, and will decide whether the call is one to perform a public duty or only one to tempt a taste cultivated for diplomatic business.

Secretary Hay will find when he takes hold of the Department of State and looks over the plan of operations prepared for the Paris Commission, of which he will be expected to keep an oversight for the President, that careful attention has been given to the matters to be passed upon by that commission. With the subjects of amity and commerce, as with those of extradition and trademarks, no difficulty is anticipated. The substance of conventions that were abrogated by the recent war are expected to be readopted without difficulty. As a matter of fact, the only subject that promises to vex the commission is that of the future of the Philippines.

The President has not yet seen his way clearly to a policy for the future of the Philippines. He is listening and learning every day. When the war broke out, and Commodore Dewey was ordered to seek and destroy the Spanish fleet in Philippine waters, there was no idea that he would begin a campaign to result in the capture of the Philippine capital. Admiral Dewey has compelled a wider consideration of National policy. Day by day public opinion seems stronger in favor of the acquisition of the archipelago, and the difficulty of relinquishing the actual control now probably completed by Dewey, and of leaving the islands in any other control that will not produce a worse state of affairs than that found there on May 1, is asserting itself so powerfully as to make it doubtful whether the United States will be free from rebuke if the Government does not undertake to assure to the islands something like the stable government which it is hoped may be provided for Cuba, if the people of that island can be induced to render their aid in completing the work of pacification according to the American idea instead of the idea of Spain.

This notion of expansion, the President is learning, is bound to have voice in the conventions to be held while the Paris convention is sitting. In many places is heard the suggestion that the party motto is to be one for "expansion, but not aggression," with the assumption that acquisition of the Philippines in the Far East does not mean the abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine for the Western Hemisphere. The fact that the Democratic Party is already divided on the subject, and that part of it has declared in favor of territorial expansion, will not be without influence on the party which must assume the responsibility, as it may also acquire popularity or public reprobation for deciding upon a policy of a world-wide expansion.

It can be said safely that at present the President cannot say what the intentions of the Administration in respect of the Philippines is to be. Steps are taking to give the Administration full information touching the possibility of American direction of the affairs of the Philippines, so that the people of the islands may be bettered without excessive cost or permanent injury to the best interests of the United States. Of the duty of this Government to see to it that the islands shall not be worse off for such intervention in their affairs as has been already made by the United States, the President has a clear opinion. The people of the islands, whether Spanish or Filipinos, are not to be exposed to ruinous military commanders or adventurers sent out to squeeze the natives and ruthlessly kill those who venture to remonstrate against harsh rule. The Philippines are to be better off for the war that the United States was compelled to make against Spain.

LATE COMBATANTS THANK FRANCE.

Grateful for Good Offices in Promoting Peace Negotiations.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—At the Cabinet Council this morning the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, read dispatches from President McKinley and the Queen Regent of Spain thanking the President and Government of the French Republic for their good offices in promoting peace negotiations.

M. Delcasse added that the Governments at Washington and Madrid, desiring to give France a proof of their high esteem and confidence, had selected Paris as the scene of the negotiations for the final treaty of peace.

CORTES REASSEMBLES SEPT. 15.

Spanish Conservatives Hope Some Good May Come of the Meeting.

MADRID, Aug. 17.—The Cortes, it is asserted, will reassemble on Sept. 15.

El Tiempo, the organ of Señor Silvela, leader of the Dissident Conservatives, continues its demands for a convocation of the Cortes, alleging that while the Cortes could not change the terms of the protocol, it might be able to influence the course of the negotiations regarding the Philippines.

The word "control" in Article 3 of the protocol is translated by El Tiempo as signifying "intervention similar to Great Britain's occupation of Egypt."

The question of the Peace Commissioners and the meeting of the Cortes were not discussed at to-day's Cabinet meeting, but it is understood that the Ministers agreed in principle as to the date of the convocation of the Cortes.

FALL OF MANILA DISCUSSED.

Spain Discovers Surrender Was After Protocol Was Signed.

MADRID, Aug. 17.—To-day's Cabinet council, according to Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine, solely discussed a brief dispatch announcing the fall of Manila, which, as the Government will represent, occurred several hours after the peace protocol had been signed.

Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, has wired to Manila for details as to the surrender of that place, and also to Captain General Blanco for advice as to the composition of the Cuban Commission.

OUR STATUS AT MANILA.

City Is Held by Virtue of Surrender, Not of the Procotol.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Now that the surrender is officially reported, it can be stated that Manila is being held by virtue of the military occupation and surrender, and not by virtue of the protocol. The difference is said to amount to little in practical results, yet, such as it is, all officials agree that the occupation is the result of the combined military and naval operations.

According to Admiral Dewey's dispatch, the surrender occurred about 5 P. M. last Saturday. The peace protocol was signed at 4:23 P. M. on Friday. It is said that the difference in time between Manila and Washington is such that the surrender, reckoned on Washington time, would be about twelve hours ahead of the time at Manila, or about 5 A. M. Saturday morning. In point of actual time, therefore, the signing of the peace protocol preceded the actual surrender of Manila by a few hours.

But it is a well established rule of military law, accepted the world over, that a peace armistice, or cessation of hostilities, does not become binding upon commanding officers until they receive actual notice of it. This rule is expressed in the United States regulations covering armies in the field, as follows:

"Article 139. An armistice is binding upon the belligerent from the day of the agreed commencement: but the officers of the army are responsible from the day only when they receive official notice of its existence."

Under this rule Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt would be bound by the armistice only from the time the notice of it reached them at Manila. This could not have occured on Saturday prior to the bombardment, as the cable was not working, and no dispatch boat could have gotten through with the notice before Monday or Tuesday.

In short, it is agreed in all official quarters that the forcible taking of Manila was entirely regular and that the city and bay are now held on the basis of this military and enforced taking, rather than on the basis of mutual arrangement between the two countries. This may become material when the question rises as to the future of the Philippines, for it is likely to proceed from the American standpoint that Manila was taken by force of arms, and is so occupied.

RUMORS OF A CARLIST RISING.

Authorities Close All the Military Clubs in Aragon—Papers Suspended.

MADRID, Aug. 17.—The Republican papers El Pais and Progreso have been compelled to suspend publication.

Rumors are current of a recrudescence of the Carlist agitation. The military authorities have closed all the military clubs in the Province of Aragon. There are no signs, however, that the population would support a Carlist rising.

It is reported that Señor Sagasta does not like the idea of the Court leaving Madrid; but the doctors advise a change of air for the young King, and, therefore, the Court is going to Sebastian.

The difficulty in selecting Peace Commissioners arises from the necessity of their being able to speak English.

Resignations Declined with Thanks.

MADRID, Aug. 17.—The Government has decided to reject the resignations of the Governors General of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines.

"Peace" Concert at Clinton, Conn.

CLINTON, Conn., Aug. 17.—A "peace jubilee seaside concert," the proceeds being devoted to the Red Cross Society, for which a goodly sum was realized, was held here last Saturday evening, under the management of Mrs. E. F. Pratt of St. Louis, Mo.

SIX PASSENGERS KILLED.

Train in British Columbia Plunges Through a Trestle 125 Feet High.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 17.—News reached here to-day of an accident on the Union Colliery Railway line resulting in the death of at least six persons. The wires to Union City are down and full details have not been received. As far as can be learned a large work train with a passenger coach attached plunged through the trestle which spans the Trent River, about midway between Whalen and Union City. The trestle is about 125 feet high and 500 feet long.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Thunderstorms and rains have occurred in the Atlantic States, Middle Mississippi Valley, and the lake regions.

The temperature has fallen in the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the lake regions, and has risen in the Northern plateau.

The pressure is higher off the South Atlantic and North Pacific Coasts and over the upper lake regions.

Thunderstorms and rain, with cooler weather, will be expected in the Atlantic States and the lower lake regions, except stationary temperature in the South Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		Times.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	66	72	75
6 A. M.	64	73	78
9 A. M.	69	75	81
12 M.	71	81	86
3 P. M.	73	85	78
6 P. M.	71	72	78
9 P. M.	69	71	78
12 P. M.	67	70	76

THE TIMES's thermometer is six feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperature yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	78¾
Weather Bureau	75
Corresponding date 1897	69
Corresponding date for last twenty years	73

The maximum temperature yesterday was 86 degrees at 3 P. M., and the minimum, 72 degrees at 2 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 81 per cent., and at 8 P. M., 79 per cent.

When in New York stay at the Plaza Hotel, facing Central Park and Plaza Square. Coolest [illegible]

NO QUARANTINE AT CAMP WIKOFF

Explanation of the Threatened Clash of Rival Authorities.

ANOTHER YELLOW FEVER CASE

Many Men Who Were Under Suspicion Mysteriously Disappear.

There Are Two Cases of Scarlet Fever Which Cause Apprehension—Gen. Wheeler to Take Command.

MONTAUK, L. I., Aug. 17.—Camp Wikoff is in quarantine no longer, and it seems as if the State authorities had won a victory over the Federal officers, the latter having, in order to avoid friction and causing the men encamped on these hills great inconvenience, decided to accede to the demands of the former. The true circumstances under which a quarantine was ordered came out to-day.

It seems that President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad showed Gen. Young a telegram received from Dr. Doty to the effect that Gov. Black had decided to quarantine Camp Wikoff against the entire State unless all cases of typhoid fever in the camp were at once removed to New York or some other hospital where precautions against the spread of the disease could be taken. In the event of these cases not being removed by 5 o'clock in the afternoon, quarantine was to go into effect at that hour.

As soon as Gen. Young saw the telegram he telegraphed the facts to the Secretary of War, but received no answer. He then telephoned to Surgeon General Sternberg, who advised him that the Governor of the State had no right to quarantine the camp, which is under Federal jurisdiction, as to the removal of the typhoid cases.

Gen. Sternberg considered it a reflection on the ability of the military authorities to care for their sick, but at the same time left it for the officers in chare of the hospitals here to decide what was to be done. A conference of the Surgeons was held to-day, and it was unanimously decided to act upon the suggestion of Mr. Doty and have all typhoid fever patients taken to city hospitals. Howard Townsend of the Red Cross at once telegraphed to the society, requesting that the yacht Red Cross be sent here to transport the sick men to New Haven or New York.

Quarantine Not in Force.

In posting a bulletin announcing that the camp had been quarantined by order of Gov. Black, but that Gen. Young had declared the order ineffective, Capt. Higgins, who is the official news dispenser of Gen. Young, acted upon the presumption that the typhoid fever cases could not, or rather, would not, be removed by the time specified in the telegram sent by Dr. Doty. As matters stand now, whether the quarantine was really in effect yesterday or not, it is no longer effective. To-day visitors came and went without restriction.

Notwithstanding the fact that Gen. Young has posted a mounted picket line around the detention camps, a task for the carrying out of which no less than three cavalry troops were required, the danger of contagion is by no means removed. Somehow or other quarantined men managed to break the quarantine. At every turn one encounters soldiers who can easily be recognized as veterans, not only because of their brown canvas uniforms, but from the pinched look and sallow complexion of their faces, the legacies of a campaign in the tropics. Officers especially find no trouble in getting out of the detention camps, and the provost guards who are regulars have not the temerity to order their superiors back to quarters. With this another source of danger has been discovered.

Two scarlet fever cases have made their appearance in the detention hospital, and unless the most determined efforts are made to seclude all those who have come in contact with the sufferers it is believed that that malady will quickly spread, as scarlet fever is said by the surgeons here to be by far more contagious than yellow fever. Of the latter disease there are now in all four cases in camp, but no deaths so far have resulted.

Twenty Suspects Disappear.

The twenty-seven suspects who were placed in isolation have yielded only one positive case so far. Twenty of the men seem to have recovered in a remarkably short time, as they were all missing this morning. Some time during the night they made their escape, and a searching party which was sent out for them this morning returned without finding a trace of the fugitives. Nobody knows where they are now, and the hospital authorities are growing very anxious about their condition.

Camp Wikoff witnessed its first funeral to-day when Private J. Knox Green of the Rough Riders was laid to rest with military honors. Major Dunn, who, during Col Roosevelt's isolation period is the Commander of the regiment, conducted the ceremonies. The body was placed in a rough pine box and an ordinary Red Cross ambulance served as the hearse. A squad of ten men acted as an escort. Ten more men accompanied the hearse as a firing squad and eight men were the honorary pall-bearers.

Slowly, with bowed heads and their eyes glistening with tears, the comrades of the rider marched to a small valley a quarter of a mile back of the General Hospital. Major Dunn read the Episcopal burial service, and the body was lowered in the ground. Three volleys were fired over it as soon as the earth had been piled on the coffin, the bugler sounded taps, and the funeral was over. A small wooden cross, bearing the soldier's name, rank, and regiment marks the place of the first grave to be dug at Montauk Point. Col. Roosevelt witnessed the funeral for a few minutes, and said he would have the body embalmed and sent to the soldier's home in Texas as soon as he could get an undertaker.

Private Coons of the Sixteenth Infantry died shortly after 3 o'clock last evening of malarial fever, and was buried this afternoon. Reports from the hospital to-day showed that there were 800 men on the sick list, 410 of which are in the general hospital, and 390 in the detention hospital. Dr. H. C. Moore, in charge of the latter, has added two yellow fever experts—Drs. Wiler and Booth—to his staff, and it is hoped that with the assistance of these physicians all danger of a yellow fever epidemic may be averted.

Landing of Seventy-first Men.

All the sick men on board the Grande Duchess, to the number of 224, were landed to-day and placed in the detention hospital. The well men, including the battalion of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers, under command of Col. W. A. Downs, and Major John A. Logan and Capt. William Astor Chanler will be landed to-morrow.

With the Seventy-first men landed from the St. Paul and the Grand Duchess, there remain in Cuba 250 men of this command. All of these are in the hospital and in the convalescent wards and will be brought North as soon as their condition permits of their removal. Communication with Col. Downs was impossible, owing to the strict quarantine which is maintained on the transport.

Mrs. Downs, accompanied by Mrs. John A. Logan, Mrs. John A. Logan, Jr., and Mrs. Babcock went out on a yacht, however, and greeted Col. Downs, Major Logan, and Capt. Chanler from a distance. To-morrow all the Rough Riders, including Col. Roosevelt, who arrived on the Miami, will be released from quarantine. Their tents are all ready, and they will be made as comfortable as possible. Col. Roosevelt's quarantine has been purely nominal, as he has been permitted to communicate with Mrs. Roosevelt and several friends. Judge William Travers Jerome and another, whose name could not be ascertained, called on him to-day, and conferred with him on the line of the detention camp relative to the political outlook.

Work of the Red Cross.

To relieve the congestion in the camp hospitals, 100 patients will be taken to the New Haven Hospital by the Red Cross yacht. The society has also lent a helping hand to the Quartermaster's Department. It has ordered 100 dozen blankets, a large number of suits of underwear, linen, and other supplies. Ten nurses in charge of Elizabeth Mills Reed arrived to-day, and were assigned to the detention hospital, where they are most needed. About eighty or ninety more are expected from St. Luke's Hospital training school.

Sherman Hoar, ex-United States District Attorney of Boston, the agent of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Society, arrived here to-day and will begin work on a diet kitchen, which his society has received permission to establish. Food will be given out to all soldiers applying for it as long as the supply will last.

A violent storm, fortunately of short duration, broke over this camp shortly after 6 o'clock this evening, and while, as far as can be ascertained to-night, the damage done is not of much consequence, many of the men will suffer from exposure. Few of the tents are of the kind to withstand a high wind, and a number of them were blown down. Besides, troops have been coming in here so fast that it has been impossible to provide them all with quarters. Blankets are extremely scarce, and for several nights hundreds of men have slept without covering on the grass. This will be impossible to-night, and the dry tents will be crowded to their fullest capacity.

The storm lasted only a few minutes. A heavy black cloud was seen in the northwest, which increased in size with every second. It advanced rapidly and soon darkness set in, broken only here and there by heavy bolts of lightning. Claps of thunder followed each other in quick succession, and suddenly the rain began to pour in torrents. At the same time a high wind was blowing. Flags and poles came down in a hurry, but no further damage was visible.

GEN. WHEELER TO COMMAND.

He Will Take Charge at Montauk Point—He Talks on Various Subjects.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler is on his way to New York and to Montauk Point to take charge of Camp Wikoff. He had a long talk with the President this morning, and was at the War Department this afternoon, where he proved to be quite the greatest war hero next to Hobson who has visited this city since the war began. As almost everybody knew him, and he stopped to tell everybody he met about the campaign with the utmost freedom and cheerfulness, every minute of his time was fully occupied, and when the little man in a short army coat and shoulder straps with the double stars left, he was still as active and chirpy as a cricket.

"Yes," he said, "the President has told me to go back to Montauk Point and to take command. 'The health and comfort of the army are to be your chief care,' he told me, and I shall not forget his instructions. Other things are to be looked after, but first of all, the President insists the men who went through the Santiago campaign are to be remembered as men who have won a right to the best and most comfortable care the Government can give them. If there is anything they have not got and money can provide it, the Government will supply every need."

Gen. Wheeler repeated everywhere the denial published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the reported inefficiency of the Cubans, which he explained by the charitable statement that they are ignorant; that they do not understand our intentions or our language, and that it was necessary to talk to them sometimes by interpreters who were not able to correctly convey the meaning of the speaker for the army. He enumerated several instances that came to his knowledge of their bravery. The reported robberies of blanket rolls by Cubans were not, he is convinced, all committed by insurgent troops. There were 22,000 refugees from Santiago on the road at the time the men were robbed. Many of them were starving, and when they saw hardtack rolling from the packages of the troops they naturally followed up the hardtack to the bacon, and took all. Starving people were apt to do this.

Gen. Wheeler was questioned directly by many reporters as to the counsel of officers after the battles of July 1 and 2, one reporter putting the inquiry direct as to whether certain officers had not, on the 24 of July, advised a retreat from the position secured on July 1. Gen. Wheeler promptly answered that that was a matter he could not speak about, but he once declared that he had advised against falling back, as he considered the position more strongly defended on July 2 than it was on July 1. He also said that he did not know of one determined effort made by the Spanish to regain what they had lost in the battles of July 1 and 2. They did make little demonstrations at a few points, but he never regarded them as serious.

About the so-called "round robin" letter he seemed at first nonplused and then declared that there was no "round robin." The medical officers, after consulting with Gen. Shafter, made a report of the condition of the troops and of the probable condition if they were permitted to remain in the camps they were then occupying. Then Gen. Shafter called the commanding officers together and let them hear the report. As he approved it and there seemed to be general accord with it, a statement was prepared, all the commanders signed it, and when it was presented to Gen. Wheeler, with a blank left at the top for him as senior officer under the Commander in Chief, he signed in that place.

"It was not a 'round robin' but a straightaway statement, signed by each officer in his proper place. It was entirely military and proper; the name 'round robin' suggests something that would not be quite worthy of approbation."

Gen. Wheeler was not conscious of having escaped from Montauk in an improper manner. "I received an order from the War Department," he said, "to report in Washington. I thought it was my business to come immediately. I got up early in the morning and left camp at 5 o'clock. No one objected to my leaving. I never heard the slightest objection to my coming away. Anyway, I shall be back there to-morrow."

THE TYPHOID PATIENTS.

Surgeon General Sternberg Writes to Col. Forwood Regarding the Disposal of Cases.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—A letter has been sent to Col. Forwood, Chief Surgeon at Montauk Point, by Surgeon General Sternberg, regarding a suggestion of Gen. Young that soldiers suffering from typhoid should be sent to New York and Brooklyn hospitals. The letter reads as follows:

Referring to the inclosed telegram from Gen. Young, you are authorized to take such action as you think best with reference to the sending of typhoid cases to New York and Brooklyn hospitals. If they are sent, it must be by water transportation, and with good medical attendance and plenty of nurses to care for them en route. If the object in sending them is to prevent infection of the camp, I must say that I do not consider the recommendation made by Dr. Doty as necessary. We will give you an abundance of disinfectants, and all excreta should be promptly disinfected. It will be important to isolate all typhoid cases from the camp at Montauk Point. Often the diagnosis is not established until the case is of a week or more. Our experience during the war was that, as a rule, typhoid cases did not [illegible] in field hospitals [illegible] many typhoid patients have been sent to the hospital [illegible]

the train. I am expecting the Relief to arrive in New York in three or four days, and she will have 250 cases, mostly typhoid, to be placed in the hospitals in New York and Brooklyn. After considering the facts stated in this letter and conferring with Gen. Young, I shall be glad to have your recommendation with reference to the disposition of the typhoid cases coming to Montauk Point.

Under no circumstances should patients be sent away, without you have full information as to where they are going, and that the hospitals to which they are sent are ready to receive them. I send you inclosed an offer from the New Haven Hospital, and instead of sending patients from Montauk to New York, I recommend that you send your first detachment to the New Haven Hospital. It will be well to communicate immediately with the President of the Board of Directors.

QUARANTINE STORY DENIED.

Gov. Black Says He Issued No Order Concerning Montauk.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Gov. Black on his arrival at the Executive Chamber this morning shortly after 11:30 o'clock said that the positive statement made in New York newspapers to-day that he had ordered Gen. Young to quarantine Camp Wikoff at Montauk Point was false. He had communicated with no one in that camp on that subject, nor had he even made a mere suggestion to any one that the camp be quarantined.

Further, he had not even communicated with Dr. Doty or any other health officer in the State concerning the quarantining of the camp, nor had Dr. Doty or any one else communicated with him. He said that so far as he knew he had never thought of taking any such action, and that the first intimation he had had concerning such reputed action was given him in the questions asked him this morning which elicited this denial.

STATEMENT FROM DR. DOTY.

Says He Insists that Typhoid Cases Be Removed from Camp.

Health Officer Doty, who was at Hornellsville, N. Y., yesterday, attending the wedding of Dr. Herman M. Biggs, the bacteriologist of the New York City Health Department, in answer to a telegram from Quarantine, said:

"Gov. Black has not ordered a quarantine of Camp Wikoff at Montauk Point, nor have I sent a report to him recommending it. I am co-operating and working in harmony with Gen. Young and Gen. Sternberg. I have insisted, and still insist, that cases of typhoid fever shall be removed from the camp to New York hospitals, not only as a protection to the camp, but to the public, who have more or less access to the camp. Vessels for this purpose have already been supplied."

SEVENTY-FIRST MEN IN CAMP.

Members of the New York Regiment Who Have Arrived at Camp Wikoff.

MONTAUK, L. I., Aug. 17.—Following is a list of the officers and men of the Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, who arrived on the transport Grand Duchess:

Officers of the Staff.

Col. Wallace Downs, commanding First Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps; Major J. Hollis Well, commanding detachment of regiment; Major Frank Keick, Regimental Adjutant; Adjt. Alfred Habel, Battalion Adjt. Harris Fisher, Battalion Adjt. Frederick Weyman, Surgeon Major William D. Bell, Brigade Surgeon; Assistant Surgeon Harry Stafford, Quartermaster Amos H. Stevens, Chaplain George R. Vandewater, Sergt. Major Robert F. Freeman.

Hospital Corps.

Private Levy, Company E; Private Gillespie, Company C; Private Dunning, Company D; Private Potter, Company G.

Company B.

Capt. William L. Hazen, Acting Brigade Commissary; First Lieut. William S. Beekman, commanding; Second Lieut. Charles F. Boynton, First Sergt. W. F. Jones, Sergt. Sweet, Sergt. Kavanaugh, Sergt. Boland, Sergt. Norris, Corp. Von Dohlen, Corp. Hamm, Corp. Wessel, Corp. Small, Corp. Babcock, Corp. Sweet, Lance Corp. Byerly.

Privates—Brancard, G. G. Brockway, H. V. Brockway, J. D. Clark Cameron, Carroll, Campbell, Cassidy, Cullen, Casey, Davis, Derrick, Drurry, Flack, Fallon, George, Gardener, Holmes, Henderson, Harding, Hotaling, Higgins, Heckman, Henry, Howe, Kruse, Koop, Kammerer, Kirn, Lewis, Lapham, Murphy, Mabey, Marteen, McCratty, Mechtold, W. U. Moore, W. A. Moore, Osterstock, Oneill, Peterson, S. H. D. Smith, A. W. Smith, Simpson, Schultz, Thorp, Van Nostrand, Wright.

Private Morrison sick in hospital in Montauk.

Company F.

Captain—M. A. Rafferty.
First Lieutenant—W. C. Garthwaite.
Second Lieutenant—A. I. Roberts.

SERGEANTS.

David Werdenschlag, —— Moore, Benjamin Paine, John C. Meyer, Bonahpart Goldberg.

CORPORALS.

Abraham Albertoson, Joseph J. Reicher, John G. O'Reilly, Oscar W. Hachstadter, Amos H. Barnett, Frank W. Belmont.
Wagoner—Christian M. Thiel.
Artificer—Henry A. Selager.

PRIVATES.

Henry Ammon, Max Beradt, James L. Booth, Edward C. Booth, Harry H. Brown, Harry Carpenter, William M. Chamberlin, Jr., John F. Cochran, John Chaubier, Herman J. Diekman, John C. Dalton, John J. Dinan, Henry C. Dudgeon, John W. French, Peter B. Geiselman, William F. Gertz, Michael G. Handley, H. J. Hebreuk, Joseph Howard, Francis P. Heineman, Joseph Hoffman, Henry C. Johnson, Samuel P. Johnson, Henry Kroblach, Edward G. Kroblach, James A. Lowe, Jr., Murtagh McDonald, John N. Martins, John E. Mercer, Thomas F. O'Brien, Arthur B. Pendleton, Augustus Pitou, Jr., Charles J. Post, Louis M. Reicher, James Ryan, Joseph Seligmann, Lipman N. Stamper, Arthur E. Schwab, Joseph J. Taeffe, Charles Thale, Isaac Werdenschlag, —— Taffe, —— Cochrane.

Company H.

First Lieut. William Leod, commanding; Second Lieut. William Longson, Sergts. Benjamin H. Wallace, George H. Doyle, Miller, Frederick Lewis, Corps. Charles M. Pendleton, Edward H. Madlinger, Paul F. Howard, W. M. Finn, John McAuliff, Wagoner Charles F. Tammany, Artificer John Herron, Privates George Alvern, Percy Ashdown, R. M. Armstrong, William H. Anderson, Frank J. Bang, Henry J. Bang, S. B. Bard, Theodore Bernitt, Edward W. Barker, Joseph Bedner, John Brown, Jr., M. J. Clarke, J. S. Conroy, Frank Depew, Joseph F. Ellis, Anton Ess, John Fallon, Henry Fischer, Frobes, Thomas Gallagher, C. D. Gallagher, Joseph Hedge, George Haskell, Henry Henderson, George N. Hays, J. Hyland, Edgar M. Holland, Max Kane, Charles H. Lawrence, Frank Lehman, Lincoln, William H. Lucas, Edward Maliniff, James D. Merritt, Julius F. Michels, Henry Morse, James Milne, Robert E. Murphy, John Muller, Henry Q. McGuire, Angus H. McLeod, William Q. Newman, John W. Omera, John O'Brien, Hans Philidus, J. J. Powers, J. J. Reilly, Richard Sayles, Alfred H. Stagg, Alexander Siebecker, Thomas S. Sullivan, Henry Schemp, Frederick W. Vogel, Jacob Gleeckner.

Company K.

Capt. William E. Weeks.
First Lieut. S. I. Williams.
Second Lieut. Olin Hildin.
First Sergt. Young, Second Sergt. Patton, Sergts. Goff, Chafing, Wessel; Corps. Ahern, Meeks, Merritt, Oit, Zeisler; Musicians Bancker, Rogers; Artificer Joos.

PRIVATES.

Bartholomew, Beaters, Bueltman, Cassidy, Cross, Currie, Davis, 1st, Davis, 2d, Delicambre, Deutsch, Dillon, Dwane, English, Frazer, Freeman, Gaffney, Geary, Grimmer, Hanlon, Heim, 1st, Heim, 2d, Huthins, Kalb, Kohn, Lacy, Lang, Larabee, Langhman, Leritz, Levy, Lynch, Laroso, Meeks, Mills, Moore, Mockridge, McCahill, Murtha, Nicholls, Proctor, Quevedo, Reeder, Rider, Rimaine, Roorke, Sanville, Sergstrum, Smith, Stamm, West, White.

Company K.

Sergt. William Whiterock, Corp. Charles W. Carman.

PRIVATES.

Anderson, Asmus, Boynton, Carson, W. H. Carr, M. Y. Carr, Crawford, Duester, Everhart, Terber, Fogarty, Foley.

Company L.

Capt. S. F. Austin, First Lieut. H. H. True, Second Lieut. W. L. Murray, First Sergt. T. F. Hunter, Sergt. C. W. Cutting, Sergt. R. M. Carrington, Sergt. E. D. Smith, Sergt. J. Martin, Corp. J. C. Austin, Corp. J. B. Fitch, Corp. T. Schneider, Corp. J. T. Valentine, Corp. H. Davily, Corp. R. G. Everett, Musician H. B. Wals, Artificer G. Kuhn, Wagoner V. Hanck.

PRIVATES.

E. V. N. Bissell, H. Blumlen, G. Bradshaw, F. L. Caldwell, J. J. Campion, N. H. Carswell, D. Casey, J. F. Cavanaugh, T. D. Clarey, L. Crandall, J. C. Darragh, J. Denny, H. Diech, T. Dolan, C. F. Dooley, J. J. Finn, J. Foster, W. H. Gale, P. B. Goldhamer, S. Greenfield, H. Griffith, M. Hanley, W. Hettmann, G. M. Holmes, W. J. Houston, S. A. Ives, P. Knob, G. Langer, F. Lenau, W. R. Lynn, P. Magee, F. Martinez, A. W. McPherson, T. Mulhern, R. S. Ryan, G. L. Rosenberg, P. A. Regan, C. L. Simons, E. S. Smith, O. F. Sonnemann, E. Stringer, F. C. Whitney, P. J. Bowers, I. Brunnert, A. Wollner.

Died at Sea.

PRIVATES.

G. C. Schuls, Edward R. Belmont, Charles Brown, James H. Gibbons, John T. McMeda, Walter D. Steele, Jr.

DIED ON BOARD AUG. 16.

Private Frederick L. Engels.

Company M.

Captain—Washington Goldsborough.
Second Lieutenant—James M. Hutchinson.
First Sergeant—W. D. Pierson.
Sergeant—M. Shepard.
Sergeant—Alfred Halliday.
Sergeant—Albert J. Briggs.
Sergeant—Henry S. Bell.
Corporal—Clarence T. Wright.
Corporal—William Talcott.
Corporal—Edward C. Russell.
Corporal—Talmadge H. Brereton.

PRIVATES.

Edward A. Beatty, William Buckley, George F. Bell, Alfred S. Clarke, [illegible]

Case, Clyde Campbell, C. C. Cheney, George C. Clark, William E. Cary, [illegible] D. Carter, [illegible] Frederick J. Rickert, Ralph L. Richardson, Jr., Julius Swenson, George H. State, John H. Tulmadge, Frederick W. Wennfrist, Nate S. Wilbur, Dwight H. Wagner.

DIED ON THE VOYAGE.

Corp. Philip S. Nanah.
Private George M. Babitt.
Private Joseph H. Trout.
Private Charles O'Rourke.
Private Harrison W. Gardiner, Jr.
Private Harry Summers.
Private Thomas G. Dunning.
Private George A. Hagar.
Private Charles E. Craigie.

Following is a list of the Seventy-first men who arrived on the St. Paul:

Company A.

Capt. E. Dekay Townsend.
First Lieut. P. H. Short, Jr.
Second Lieut. W. F. Wels.
First Sergt. E. W. Root, Sergt. J. L. Hicks, Sergt. F. N. Schofield, Sergt. Charles Mitchell, Corp. W. A. Schumacher, Corp. J. F. Grady, Corp. H. D. Odell, Corp. C. N. Bass, Corp. J. S. Conover, Corp. W. L. Mooney, Musician Henry Uhrs, Artificer William Rudy, Wagoner F. Westphalinger.

PRIVATES.

William Bals, W. J. Brooke, J. M. Botts, J. F. Bambrick, R. C. Campbell, F. H. Carbon, G. C. Clarke, C. J. Coons, R. P. Daw, Oscar Dattweiler, T. J. Dunning, J. E. Frank, R. B. Froelich, J. R. Cannon, P. W. Gaylor, D. B. Geis, W. J. Gerity, Harry Green, J. F. B. Hawthorne, R. D. Ives, E. A. Kelly, J. M. Levine, J. S. Mackey, P. C. Martersteig, T. J. Maguire, R. J. McLaughlin, A. T. Mills, R. B. Nicholson, T. K. Reedy, A. K. Rushbrook, A. C. Saylor, John Strittter, Arthur Taylor, Clarence Taylor, J. C. Vermylea, David Waters, Solomon Weil, R. L. Wessels, H. W. White, F. H. Zinn.

Company C.

Capt. Ferdinand Heindsman.
First Lieut. Arthur L. Robertson.
Second Lieut. William E. Galligher.
First Sergt. James S. Rogers, Quartermaster's Sergt. Peter Paepke, Color Sergt. Noah Bruford, Sergt. Charles H. Ryer, Sergt. William A. Winter, Sergt. William Merriam, Corp. John F. Jenkins, Corp. F. E. Weeks, Lance Corp. J. J. Smith, Musician J. C. Murray.

PRIVATES.

Chester Bayles, Edgar C. Buckingham, Arthur D. Burhans, Sidney Butler, Luke L. Carter, Stephen W. Clancy, Burgess Cluff, Albert E. Comstock, Gustavus C. Davy, Edwin H. Dean, Walter S. Dibbles, Brandt H. Engelke, Charles Finckel Staedt, J. M. Wardsh, J. R. Gardner, Walter E. Hudson, George M. Hurley, Robert H. Laggan, H. F. Lees, James F. Listie, Walter Martin, E. H. Miller, Percy Moore, John Athens, Timothy Neary, Frederick E. Nichols, W. R. Ogelsby, William E. Patterson, Neil O. Peterson, William Piet, George N. Pratt, John H. Quigg, John J. Quilts, John Robertson, Sterling B. Rowe, Clifford A. Rowley, Robert H. Roby, Jr., James Shields, William F. Slingerland, Charles E. Stahling, S. J. Walton, Rodger W. Wells, George M. Wood, A. Whitehouse.

Company D.

Capt. W. H. Linson.
First Lieut. William Rockwell.
Second Lieut. George H. Wilson.
First Sergt. Hugh Ramey, Quartermaster Sergt. W. H. Heck, Sergts. F. R. Pidgeon, A. Milliken, F. Maxwell, S. C. Parker; Corps. M. F. Carroll, A. Clark, J. E. Mendorf, W. Garrigues, L. Garrigues, E. Flag; Wagoner F. Potter, Artificer Joseph McDermott.

PRIVATES.

Henry Armstrong, J. K. Brown, Jacob Bissinger, R. Brandt, George Carhart, G. W. Corwin, Fred Calder, William F. Duffield, F. Deholo, C. Drew, R. Evans, M. Feber, A. Fern, William Gwynn, Charles Griffin, William Hicks, George Hanlon, A. Jansson, H. M. Joyce, M. F. Jenning, J. Kennedy, C. F. Keely, H. Kirchoff, E. Kilbourne, M. Lenz, M. F. Lynch, C. Lehene, R. Lyons, William Marks, L. Neafie, William O'Rourke, Henry Phillips, J. M. Rainey, C. Ring, F. M. Steffens, F. Torbush, William Taylor, J. Trainor, R. Tatnall, E. Wendland, H. Weinfield, I. Winans, E. Yost.

Company G.

Capt. Anthony J. Bleecker, First Lieut. Henry Maslin, First Sergt. Boynard J. Walsh, Quartermaster Sergt. James Doyle, Sergt. Martin L. Mackey, Sergt. Theodore Hetzler, Corp. Benjamin L. Campbell, Corp. Harry F. Davidson, Corp. George W. Harris, Corp. William E. Brown, Corp. G. Meith, Waggoner C. T. Lewis.

PRIVATES.

Edward Ahlquist, Joseph F. Althouse, John M. Barnum, John E. Beaufort, Louis A. Bellau, Joseph H. Brown, S. Brown, E. Buswell, F. W. Campbell, Evance A. Copeland, Jr., Robert W. Crawford, John Devin, John N. Disbrow, Henry P. Dundon, Charles C. Fleming, Leslie C. Ferguson, Arnold W. Francis, Martin Graves, Joseph A. Gibbons, Benjamin S. Haslin, Henly St. J. Henly, William A. P. Hennigan, Harry A. Kennedy, Stephen Keene, Henry H. Knapp, William C. Lawrence, E. M. Lewis, Giles D. Long, Frank R. Meeteer, Frank V. McLean, Frederick J. Meyer, William Moore, Harry T. Morse, James E. Nagle, Walter C. Palmer, Robert S. Parr, Edmund A. Power, Clarence M. Rusk, Harry W. Scheff, Andrew A. Schneider, R. F. Schulze, Thomas G. Stearns, Parker Van Zant, Clarence D. Wood, Edward T. Wood, Frederick R. Woodsupp, Jr.

Field Music.

Company A, Henry Luhrs; Company B, William Bennett; Company C, John Murray; Company D, Joseph Moore; Company D, George Kingler; Company E, Charles Schaeffer; Company E, Thomas Custance; Company F, Alfred Washburn; Company H, Harry Custance; Company H, Andrew Griems; Company K, George Killeen; Company L, Steven Neuman; Company M, George Moore.

MORE SICK SOLDIERS COMING.

Hospital Ship to Leave Santiago To-day with 375 Patients.

SANTIAGO, Aug. 17.—Three hundred and seventy-five patients from the hospital at Siboney were brought to Santiago this afternoon and will leave by the Hospital ship Quitania to-morrow. The Eighth Ohio will leave on the Mohawk. One company of the Thirty-fourth Michigan Regiment will go in the morning to Guantanamo Bay for transportation on the United States steamer Resolute.

COTS SENT TO MONTAUK.

A Ferryboat and a Barge Also Start for the Camp.

Col. J. Morris Brown of the Medical Supply Division of the army received orders yesterday afternoon to send 500 cots to the camp at Montauk Point. He sent 200, all he had on hand. The rest will be shipped as quickly as possible, probably a hundred a day. Col. Brown thinks the supply is for the purpose of doubling the capacity of the hospital tent, which has now 500 cots.

The Dalzell tug C. P. Raymond left with a tow for Montauk Point, L. I., yesterday afternoon. The tow consisted of the old Union Ferry Company's ferryboat Nevada and the barge Vanderbilt. Both vessels will be used in transferring troops from transports to the new debarkation dock.

PLAN FOR A REVIEW.

President McKinley Hopes to See the Troops in New York.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—President McKinley has decided that he will review the heroes of Santiago in New York City if his official duties will permit. He so informed Major Gen. Wheeler, with whom he had a long conference to-day, and who is to assume command at Montauk Point, pending the arrival of Gen. Shafter.

Necessarily, the date for the proposed review will be some time distant, as the President's plans are that the soldiers at Montauk should have ample time to fully recover from the effects of the severe campaign in Cuba.

OFFICERS BLAMED BY ALGER.

He Expresses Regret at the Stranding of Sick Soldiers at Tampa.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Dr. Wines, Secretary of the Illinois Army and Navy League, has received from Secretary Alger a telegram relating to the twelve sick men of the First Volunteers, who were stranded at Port Tampa and were unable to get transportation home for want of the necessary papers. Dr. Wines, at the time, telegraphed to the Secretary of War the circumstances, and requested that he would order the men sent home at Government expense in spite of irregularities of their papers, which had gone to Cuba. Secretary Alger's reply follows:

Washington, D. C., Aug. 16.

Yours of the 6th inst. relative to transportation for soldiers of the First Regiment Infantry is received. There is no excuse for stupid blunders of officers. Your telegram was referred to the Quartermaster General, and I supposed that with hundreds of others it would be promptly taken care of, until I received your letter. I regret the neglect much indeed.

R. A. ALGER,
Secretary of War.

RELIEF FOR NEW YORK MEN.

Seventy-first Veterans' Association Sends Delegates to Camp.

Col. D. W. C. Ward and Capt. Z. T. Piercy of the Veterans' Association of the Seventy-first Regiment went to Camp Wikoff yesterday to see how the boys of the Seventy-first were getting along. At 4:20 P. M. yesterday a telephone message was received by Col. C. F. Homer, Chairman of the Relief Committee of the association, from the representatives at Montauk.

"They reported that a strict quarantine was established at Montauk, and it was only possible for them to get a talk with one member of the regiment [illegible] The member of the Seventy-first told the committee that the Seventy-first boys were in need of many necessities and comforts."

This report was submitted to the Woman's Relief Corps of the Seventy-first Regiment, and two large boxes were immediately prepared, containing towels, soap, pipes, tobacco, jellies, jams, delicacies, and all manner of little luxuries. The boxes will be shipped by fast freight early this morning.

NEW YORKERS TO CAMP BLACK.

All the State's Regiments Except One May Be Quartered There.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Aug. 17.—It is said that within a short time all of New York's volunteer troops excepting the First Regiment, which has gone to Honolulu, will be brought to Camp Black. Col. Schuyler has received an inquiry from the War Department asking whether all of New York's troops could be accommodated. Col. Schuyler, basing his estimate upon the 20,000 New Yorkers now in the service, replied that Hempstead Plains would accommodate that number and more.

This he did after consultation with the agent of the Stewart estate, who said the Government could have the entire plains, and the water company, which showed that it could supply water to an army of 60,000 men. The camp is already provided with railway facilities.

NEW YORK MEN FOR HONOLULU.

Col. Barber to Assume Command of All Troops There.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—After the departure of the Alliance, about 250 of the New York men will still be left at the Presidio. The understanding is that they will be sent before the end of the month on one of the regular steamers to Honolulu. The Alliance will convey orders to Col. T. V. Barber of the First New York from Gen. Merritt, directing him to assume command of all United States troops arriving at Honolulu and establish a post there.

SPANIARDS FEEL DISHEARTENED

Truth About the Situation in Puerto Rico Frankly Told in the Press.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"Great disappointment is felt by the public generally at the news from Puerto Rico, but no attempt is made to conceal the disagreeable fact. The press frankly records the enthusiastic reception of the Yankees by the ungrateful natives.

"Gen. Blanco's resignation is little more than official etiquette. The lethargy of the public here is due to a loss of confidence in the Government, and there is no doubt that politicians as a class for the moment are thoroughly discredited.

"The fall of Manila so quickly after the signing of the peace protocol caused profound disappointment in Ministerial circles."

Free Camp Site Offered.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 17.—Mrs. Frederick Denison of Old Mystic has offered, free of rent, to the Government the use of a tract of land near Stonington for an army camp. Adjt. Gen. Haven of this State has wired the offer to Adjt. Gen. Corbin, who says he will have the land inspected. The property offered lies along the Sound shore, has a gentle slope, and plenty of good water. It is regarded as an excellent spot for an army encampment.

Edward Marshall Improved.

An operation was performed yesterday at St. Luke's Hospital upon Edward Marshall, a newspaper correspondent, who was injured in the first fight of the Rough Riders with the Spaniards. He came out of the ordeal improved, and is said now to have a fair chance of recovery.

Refugees Returning to Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Aug. 17.—Over 600 refugees from the Province of Santiago have returned within two days from Jamaica. They are mostly planters and their families.

Wagon Struck by a Train.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 17.—While David Wurtz, with his wife and four-year-old child, in a wagon, was crossing the Poughkeepsie Bridge Road at Brooks Crossing, Ulster County, this evening, a passenger train struck the wagon and hurled the three people fifteen feet. Mrs. Wurtz was fatally injured, while the man and child escaped unhurt. The horse was killed and the wagon was smashed to pieces.

Steamer Arrives with $1,000,000.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 17.—The steamer Danube arrived this evening from St. Michaels, bringing 100 passengers and about $1,000,000 in dust and paper. A party of Norwegians have $400,000 from Bonanza and Eldorado. The Yukon River has again risen, and boats are going up and down freely. The steamer Governor Stoneham is stranded on a sand bar near the mouth of the river. The Danube left on Aug. 9.

SINGULAR OLD LONDON CLUB.

It Had a "Father" and "Mother" and Its Members Paid Fines When Prosperous.

From The London City Press.

The City of London has probably given birth to a greater number of clubs than any other municipality in Christendom, and these have embraced every shade of political opinion and social municipal influence. One of the most eccentric of them all was the Friendly Club, founded in 1695, and afterward known as the Centenary Club. Thanks to Mr. J. W. Sherwell, the clerk to the Saddlers' Company, the corporation has been put into possession of several minute books of this once famous club, which came into his hands through the late Mr. Serjeant Robinson, one of the last members of the club, and for some time its honorary Secretary. The club possessed "a father" and "a mother," and, more important than these, perhaps, a high steward, whose tenure of office was of short duration, but whose powers were wide, and whose discretion was large. The toasts of "The Father" and "The Mother" were standing dishes, as also was one curiously styled "One More." A member, in taking wine with another, always said, "My service to you," and after the removal of the cloth the "Recorder" said: "Has any member of the club to report honors or preferments that he has experienced since the last meeting, such as baronetcies, knighthoods, sons or daughters married, or children or grandchildren born in lawful wedlock?" The custom of the club was for every member who achieved honorable distinction in public or private life to pay a fine to the club for the benefits of the members as a body, and the records teem with instances of the alacrity with which members availed themselves of this opportunity of keeping the coffers of the club well filled. The members were men of sportive character, not an evening passing without bets being freely made upon every conceivable subject, except horse racing. The fact that many of the wagers were of a foolish kind is patent, but it must not be forgotten that the Centenary Club was nothing if not eccentric.

Mexican Comment on the War.

From El Liberal, (City of Mexico.)

The war waged in Cuba by the Americans has not been a savage and barbarous struggle, but civilized as far as warfare can be civilized. As to Spain, we all looked for such conduct, but not so in regard to the United States, and it is necessary to confess, whether we like it or not, that the American Army in Cuba, both land and sea forces, has made good its claim to be considered courageous, disciplined, and civilized. It will not do in the future to disdain the American Army. He who does so will show that he is unable to profit by the lessons of history.

Lost His Life Saving Others.

A country boy visiting New York stopped a frantic runaway team that was about to dash on the sidewalk where there were hundreds of women and children. He saved their lives, but lost his own. Hundreds of lives are saved every year by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. People who are fast going to their graves with diseases of stomach, liver, bowels and blood are brought back to good health by it. All should try it.

MANILA STORMED TO NATIONAL AIR

Continued from Page 1.

of the cause for the irritation that would have resulted if the explanations had not been forthcoming, even when made unofficially.

The Administration is not losing any time in considering the attitude of Germany in this Philippine matter. Indeed, there is reason for asserting with positiveness that the attitude of Germany, be what it may, will not for one instant change the policy of the Administration toward the Philippines. If it were admitted that the German attitude could have any effect at all, it would rather strengthen the resolution of the Administration to shape its policy in such wise as to manifest indifference to the imperial will and desire in that quarter of the globe.

The Department of State is comfortable in the belief that if there is anything to be said or done in the Manila matter which will in any way relate to Germany or its course there before or after the surrender, Admiral Dewey will not hesitate to send the information. And his former dispatches have been so comprehensive and intelligent that no fear is expressed of his ability to make himself and the situation perfectly understood.

GEN. AUGUSTIN DISMISSED?

Had Disagreed with Gen. Correa, Minister of War, It Is Said.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says that Gov. Gen. Augustin was dismissed on account of differences between himself and Gen. Correa, the Minister of War.

The Daily Mail's Hongkong correspondent says Gen. Augustin sailed to-day on board the German steamer Prinz Heinrich.

The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"There is much displeasure over Gen. Augustin's conduct, as pressing instructions were sent a few days ago by way of Hongkong to Gens. Augustin and Jaudenes to hold out as long as possible in order to give time for the signing of the protocol before Manila fell."

GERMAN PAPER'S ASSERTIONS.

Augustin Left Manila After the Surrender, Being Free to Do So.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—The Norddeutsch Allgemeine Zeitung explains that the Kaiserin Augusta, which brought away Gen. Augustin from Manila, left the harbor after the surrender of the city, and asserts that the Spanish officers were allowed to go free, so that Gen. Augustin was able to go whither he pleased.

"When Admiral von Diedrichs permitted him to go to Hongkong on board the Kaiserin Augusta," says the Norddeutsch Allgemeine Zeitung, "it was by agreement with the American commander-in-chief, if indeed the German Admiral considered such an agreement still necessary. Moreover, it is also to be observed that the Spanish troops at Manila may, by mutual consent, proceed to Spain or Hongkong."

CRITICISM IN LONDON.

Action of the Germans Condemned by The Pall Mall Gazette.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Pall Mall Gazette comments this afternoon on the "extraordinary action of the Germans in assisting the flight of Gen. Augustin from Manila."

In terms similar to those used by The Times this morning, it sharply criticises the proceeding, drawing attention to its similarity to the German action during the British bombardment of Zanzibar, when the usurping Sultan sought refuge at the German Consulate.

"This Manila incident," The Gazette says, "is uncommonly nigh a flagrant breach of neutrality, and is certain to be regarded as an international discourtesy, if nothing worse."

OUTLOOK IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Views of the Semi-Official Journal de St. Petersbourg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 17.—The Journal de St. Petersbourg (semi-official) says:

"The prestige of the white population in the Philippines has been almost entirely destroyed by the war. If an attempt is made to give the islands autonomy, it should be effected gradually under strictly benevolent European tutelage. Any other régime would bring back barbarism."

The paper comments upon the difficulties facing the United States in dealing with the insurgents in the Philippines as far greater than they had in dealing with the yellow race in America. A large army, it says, will be needed, and the liberal philanthropic colonizing ideas of the Americans must give way to graver considerations.

THE HONGKONG-MANILA CABLE.

Cannot Be Reopened Without Spanish Government's Permission.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—It was learned at the War Department to-day that the reopening of the cable to Manila was surrounded by some complications. This cable was laid by a British company by permission of the Spanish Government, which granted the company a subsidy. When Admiral Dewey cut the cable because the Spanish authorities would not allow him the use of it, it was sealed up at Hongkong by order of the Spanish Government, and it is claimed that an order from the Spanish Government will be necessary before the company will be authorized to reopen it.

It has been believed all along that as soon as Manila was in possession of the Americans the cable company would feel at liberty to restore cable communication between Hongkong and Manila. But this is not the view of the officials of the War Department who have looked into the subject.

SHERMAN OPPOSES EXPANSION.

No Room for the Islands of the Sea in Our System, He Says.

WOOSTER, Ohio, Aug. 17.—Ex-Secretary of State John Sherman to-day attended the twenty-ninth annual reunion of the Sherman Brigade, and made an address. Among other things, he said:

"I regret to notice a disposition in Congress to reach out for outside territory. This ambition for acquisition of territory has been the ruin of Greece, Rome, and the great nations of Asia in ancient times, and of Spain, Austria, and Italy in modern times. And now the United States is more in danger from similar causes than all others combined. The greed of territory and the attempt to rule it lost to Great Britain the great body of what is now the United States of America. If we can be content with our vast continental possessions we can dispense with the islands of the sea. There is no room for them in our system of States. Their people do not speak our language. Friendly trade relations can be easily arranged, but American dominion if attempted will lead to interminable evils.

"The war in which you were engaged was a holy war. Your heroism preserved the greatest Republic in history. Even your old enemies now glory in our success. Our flag floats in honor in every land and sea, and no nation dare disturb it. I trust that those who will come after you will be guided by the same lofty principles that animated you."

WISCONSIN REPUBLICAN FIGHT.

After Long Debate the State Administration Receives Indorsement—Gov. Scofield's Renomination Assured.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 17.—The greatest political battle in the history of Wisconsin politics began to-day at 12:20 P. M., when the State Republican Convention at the Exposition Building assembled for the selection of a full State ticket.

Chairman Coe of the State Central Committee, called the convention to order under the authority of the formal call. John M. Ewing was chosen to act as Secretary, and Gen. Michael Griffin of Eauclaire had been Gen. Michael Griffin of Eau Claire had been Griffin made a long speech.

"Republican gatherings this year, wherever they may be," he said, "meet under auspicious circumstances. Under ordinary circumstances our thoughts might be permitted to rest with our own State affairs, but the last eighteen months has made history which no other equal period of time has ever produced. We have at the head of this Nation a patriot and a statesman. In him much of the influence we have molded since March, 1897, is due. He has not, in a single instance, or for one moment, faltered to do his duty to the American people. I am proud to say that he is a Republican. Without casting any aspersions on the Democratic Party, I say it was well that in this trying time we had William McKinley, the Republican, in the Presidential chair.

"It is as essential that every man on the Republican ticket this Fall shall be elected as that Mr. McKinley shall continue to occupy the Presidential chair. We want a majority in the next Congress to support him in his policy. The next Congress will have much to do in this line, as the present Congress cannot settle these questions."

He closed by paying a tribute to the Wisconsin soldiers in the war.

No business was done at the afternoon session. After a warm debate as to whether the convention should take up the platform or proceed to nominations, a motion to adjourn until 7 o'clock was made and carried.

At 7:30 o'clock to-night Chairman Griffin called the convention to order. He made the announcement that it would take an hour for the Committee on Resolutions to make their report. After a motion to adjourn was voted down, the convention could do nothing but await the report, which was presented at 9 o'clock. Majority and minority reports were presented. They were identical, with the exception of the paragraphs indorsing the State administrations. After speechmaking, which took up two hours, the majority report was adopted by a vote of 643½ to 416½. A synopsis of the report as adopted follows:

"The Republicans of Wisconsin, in convention assembled, congratulate the Nation on its magnificent achievements under the wise and patriotic principles of the Republican Party. Its most signal triumphs, both in peace and war, since the origin of that party have been won under its rules."

The platform then indorses the Administration of President McKinley and commends the Administration's action in the war with Spain; welcomes the return of peace, and expresses gratitude and thanks to the brave men of the army and navy who have maintained the honor of our flag; reaffirms the declarations of the last Republican Convention, and congratulates the Nation on the return of prosperity. The administration of Gov. Scofield is indorsed. No plank on annexation is contained in the platform.

After the adoption of the resolutions a motion was made by A. L. Lafollette's supporters to adjourn. The motion was lost, and the nominations for Governor were in order.

R. M. Lafollette, Gov. Scofield, and C. A. Estabrook were put in nomination for Governor, the ballot resulting as follows: Scofield, 620½; Lafollette, 436½; Estabrook, 6; Baensch, 2. Total, 1,065. Necessary to choice, 533.

After the nomination of Gov. Scofield the convention at 12:30 A. M. took a recess until 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

TEXAS REPUBLICANS AGREE.

State Convention Adopts the Credentials Committee's Report.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Aug. 17.—The State Republican Convention convened to-night amid much disorder and adopted the report of the Credentials Committee, which had been in session since midnight.

Since yesterday the probability of putting out a State ticket has grown, and S. H. McGregor of Houston is mentioned to head the ticket if one is decided upon. The attempt of the Populists to secure the indorsement by the Republicans of Barnett Gibbs, the Populist nominee for Governor, has virtually been abandoned.

The movement has been on the decline since yesterday, and it is safe to conjecture no indorsement will be made. To-night's session was consumed in the appointment of Committees on Organization, Resolutions, and Platform, an a lengthy speech by Congressman R. B. Hawley of the Tenth District.

It was practically settled to-day that the temporary organization of the Republican State Convention will not be made permanent, as the white delegates do not want the colored Chairman to preside. Congressman Hawley of Galveston may be selected to preside permanently.

Among the candidates for the Gubernatorial nomination is E. H. R. Green, a son of Mrs. Hetty Green. He has recently become noted as one of the greatest and most enthusiastic sportsmen in Texas.

A few months ago Mr. Green started the project of organizing a hunting and fishing club. He met with remarkable success, and through his efforts one of the most exclusive clubs of that kind in the country has been formed. The club has 300 members, and among those who have joined it and paid up their share of the capital stock are President William McKinley, ex-President Grover Cleveland, nearly all of the Cabinet officers, and all of the most prominent railroad managers of the country.

It was decided by Mr. Green and the Directors of the club to erect a magnificent clubhouse on Mustang Island. This island embraces about one thousand acres. It is located about five miles from the town of Rockport, and is alongside of the famous tarpon grounds. The plans for this clubhouse were prepared by a New York architect. The contract for the erection of the building was let a few days ago, and the work of constructing it has begun. It will cost about $25,000, and the grounds surrounding it will be beautified. The entire island has been leased for a long term of years, and it is the purpose of the club to convert it into one of the greatest game preserves in the country. It is admirably situated for that purpose.

TENNESSEE REPUBLICANS MEET.

Convention Favors the Annexation of All the West Indies.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 17.—The Republican State Convention met to-day in the Senate Chamber at the Capitol to nominate a candidate for Governor and three candidates for Railroad Commissioners, one from each grand division of the State. Henry R. Gibson was elected temporary Chairman, and Walter Brownlow permanent Chairman.

James A. Fowler of Clinton, East Tennessee, was nominated for Governor by acclamation.

The platform is chiefly devoted to demanding reforms in the administration of State affairs. It indorses the St. Louis platform, the maintenance of the gold standard, favors the immediate construction, under strictly American control, of the Nicaragua Canal, and declares in favor of the annexation of Puerto Rico and all the West Indies, the ultimate annexation of Cuba by the free consent of the people of the island, and "such control of the Philippines and other islands as shall secure to the United States the trade and commerce of these islands and good government of their people."

J. W. Baker of Nashville was indorsed for the Commissioner to the Paris Exposition.

James A. Greer, R. A. Haggard, and Zach Taylor were nominated for Railroad Commissioners, and the convention adjourned.

Nominated for Congress.

Texas, Second District—S. B. Cooper, (Dem.)
Mississippi, First District—John S. Williams, (Dem.)
Wisconsin, Fourth District—Theobald Otjen, (Rep.)
Minnesota, Second District—Winfield S. Hammond, (Dem.)

REDUCED RATES VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

For the Encampment of the Knights of Pythias, to be held at Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 20, Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell tickets at $19 for round trip on Aug. 19, 20, and 21, good for return passage Aug. 23 to 30, with an extension limit until Sept. 10 by depositing ticket with Joint Agent.—Adv.

B. Altman & Co.

ART NEEDLEWORK—

Third Floor—Stamped Hemstitched Linens, including Centre Pieces, Doylies, 5 o'clock Tea Cloths, Buffet and Dresser Scarfs at very low prices. Also Linen Tray Cloths with Drawn Work Corners.

RAVAGES OF POKER IN VIENNA.

Everybody Plays, and the Police Take a Hand Not According to Hoyle.

From The London Telegraph.

Nothing that the Americans have introduced to Vienna has met with such an enthusiastic reception there as the game of poker. The four kings have more admirers than the four sisters Barrison, and the enterprising courage of the Americans meets with less notice than their ability to astound an adversary with an empty card. The passion for the game of poker has spread with such amazing rapidity that it recalls the hazard epoch, the game that at one time marked the dividing line between the Austrian aristocrat and his social inferiors. The difference now is that everybody plays. In the cafés the jeunesse dorée join eagerly with merchants, lawyers, and clerks in the fascinating game. In private circles poker is played in the best houses by people in excellent positions, and what increases the evil is that it has been taken up with enthusiasm by ladies. In Winter on the jours and in Summer at the fashionable baths and watering places, groups of ladies engage in the favorite game with all the ardor of those half-pay officers who, after the disbanding of Napoleon's armies, spent their days and nights at faro. Repeated cases have occurred of ladies being unable to pay their weekly Summer pension through losses at play. They leave their property as pledge in the country while they come to Vienna for fresh funds, which they are often obliged to seek from the money-lenders at enormous interest.

To such disgraceful extremes has this game led that the police have resolved to put an end to it. In the Austrian code there is an article forbidding games of hazard, but what hazard specifically includes is not stated; certainly not poker, as it is of comparatively recent date. There is, indeed, a very ancient Ministerial edict mentioning certain forbidden games, but poker is naturally not among them. Learned jurists go so far as to say that, according to the edict named, every game at cards is a game of hazard, in which chance and not combination on the side of the player decides the result. Some years ago the police, relying on this law, brought a party of poker players before the court. The first Judge—such a case in Austria is obliged to be carried into the lower court—sentenced the players to a fine, while the appeal court acquitted them, as the four learned Judges of the latter tribunal declared that poker is decided by both combination and chance, and that therefore it is not a game of hazard. In consequence of this decision the rage for poker spread amazingly; in fact, there are cafés whose proprietors exist only upon the proceeds of poker playing, as the charge for cards to each player is about 5s. So many complaints have now reached the police from parents, guardians, wives, and husbands that it is resolved to take the suppression of this dangerous amusement seriously into consideration. The verdict of the appeal court mentioned just now cannot be accepted as a precedent, either by the police, the first Judge, or the four Judges who pronounced it. A precedent is only established in Austria when, after a verdict by the four Judges, the attorney for the Crown appeals to the Supreme Court.

The police have now brought to the notice of the Court a case of poker in a café in which two lawyers, two manufacturers, and a man of private means are involved. The case, which was at first carried before the single Judge, was very amusing. The Judge called upon two persons in the court not connected with the charge to listen to an explanation of the rules of poker. They were then ordered to play the game before the Judge in court, that he might decide how far chance was involved in it. The two lawyers charged are highly indignant with the police for having made examples of such respectable persons as themselves and their partners to test the illegality of poker. One of them caused much amusement by declaring that the police themselves played the game. Another inquired of the two independent persons selected to play in court if they had ever played poker before, and were answered in the affirmative, whereupon the attorney for the accused party demanded the citation of these two gentlemen before the Court. This the Judge refused, as the Austrian law prohibits the punishment of gamblers who betray themselves and others. Finally the Judge decided that poker is a game of hazard, and fined each player a sovereign. Fortunately no foreigner was among them, or by the Austrian law he would have been "expedited over the frontier." The sentence will, of course, be referred to the Appeal Court, and as other Judges must also consider the question, it will probably be several years before the legality or illegality of poker is decided. Till then the police authorities have forbidden poker in all public resorts, but in private houses the game will go on more furiously than ever, fanned by police opposition.

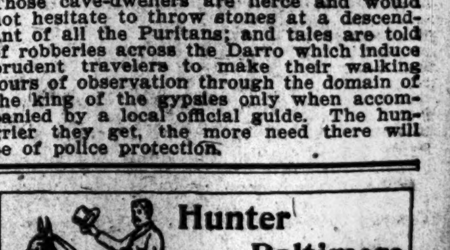
ANOTHER KING IN SPAIN.

From The Boston Evening Transcript.

There is one king in Spain who dotes on Americans, who is pining for them this Summer, and who does not hesitate to say so plainly. This is the king of the gypsies at Granada. He has long depended upon Americans and English for the prosperity of his people, who live in caves across the Darro from Alhambra Hill, where he comes every day as to his office or his throne. He sells to travelers photographs of his own tall picturesque self, romantically rigged and very operatic-looking. He directs the financial operations of the gypsy singers and dancers and fortune-tellers, who haunt the avenue of the Alhambra or appear before the tourist in the Alameda or other pleasant gardens of Granada.

There have not been as many English people as usual in Granada this year, on account of the lack of love shown in the peninsula to all Anglo-Saxons, but one who was there interviewed the old gitano king sitting in the shade of Charles V.'s ugly and intrusive palace next door to the Alhambra palace within the great inclosure of the fortress. And the king said his people were getting so hard up that he didn't know but that he might be obliged to consent to their making a descent in numbers upon the bakeshops of Granada.

When the tide turns and the Americans are more numerous than ever before in Granada they will be welcomed by the gypsy king. But he will not pretend affability. He will take all the dollars he can get as his rightful tribute. And it will not be prudent for adventurous Yankees to go through the gypsy towns afoot and alone. Those cave-dwellers are fierce and would not hesitate to throw stones at a descendant of all the Puritans; and tales are told of robberies across the Darro which induce prudent travelers to make their walking tours of observation through the domain of the king of the gypsies only when accompanied by a local official guide. The hungrier they get, the more need there will be of police protection.



Hunter Baltimore Rye.

Warranted a Pure Tonical Stimulant.

TRADE MARK

HAY'S HAIR HEALTH

WARRANTED TO RENEW YOUTHFUL COLOR and life to GRAY HAIR. Covers BALD spots. [illegible]

SPANISH GLAD TO GIVE UP

Major Miley Receives the Surrender of Baracoa and Sagua de Tanamo.

PRISONERS NUMBER 1,756

Spoils of War Include 2,321 Stand of Arms, 413,000 Rounds of Ammunition, and 5 Krupp Guns—Garrisons Were Short of Food.

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SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 17.—This morning Major D. Miley, with a party consisting of Capt. E. Ferrar of Gen. Lawton's staff, Major Luis Toolies, Chief of Staff of the Spanish General Toral, and Dr. J. B. Hubbell of the Red Cross Society, returned from Baracoa and Sagua de Tanamo, on the north coast of the Province of Santiago de Cuba, whither they went last Friday to receive the formal surrender of the Spanish forces at those points.

At Baracoa 625 Spanish soldiers and officers surrendered, with 1,200 rifles and 200,000 cartridges, and at Sagua de Tanamo 872 soldiers and officers, with one old Krupp gun, 1,070 rifles, and 208,000 rounds of ammunition.

Major Miley carried thirty tons of rations for the Spanish troops, and Dr. Hubbell took sixty tons on behalf of the Red Cross Society, all of which has been divided between Baracoa and Sagua de Tanamo.

Major Miley found little sickness at either place and no yellow fever, but the Spaniards were in perfect ignorance of the progress of the war.

They had not heard of Admiral Cervera's defeat. On the contrary, they had been told that the American transports, which they had seen off the coast, were Spanish ships bringing reinforcements, and they were amazed to hear the news of the American victory, the capitulation of Santiago, and the signing of the protocol. But without exception they expressed the greatest delight at the prospect of returning to Spain.

American troops will leave for Baracoa and Sagua de Tanamo in the course of a few days. Major Miley learned that the Spaniards in that district had done but little fighting with the insurgent forces for several weeks.

SHAFTER REPORTS SURRENDER.

Spaniards in Total Ignorance of the Events of the War.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The War Department to-day received the following:

"Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 17.

"Major Miley has just returned from Baracoa and Sagua de Tanamo. At the two places there were 1,756 officers and men surrendered, 2,321 stand of arms, and 413,000 rounds of ammunition, five Krupp guns, ranging in calibre from five-inch down to two inches. Troops were very short of food, but fifteen days' rations were given them by Major Miley, and a large amount of Red Cross supplies landed at the same time at both places. These troops knew nothing whatever of the destruction of Cervera's fleet, the fall of Santiago, or any later events. They accepted the situation, however, and appeared to be glad at the opportunity of getting home. Major Miley states that on the door of the commanding officer's quarters was posted a bulletin purporting to be a telegram from the naval commander at Manila, informing Sagasta of his great victory over Dewey at Manila, and Sagasta's thanks to him for the same. Country in the vicinity of these towns in the same condition as that here—utterly destroyed and grown up. Inhabitants said that in eighteen months they would be able to harvest their crop of bananas, which is the principal product of Baracoa. A regiment of insurgents were found in the vicinity of each place, camped within a few hundred yards of Spanish troops, calmly observing each other. SHAFTER, Major General."

TOTAL SICK AT SANTIAGO, 1,516.

Six Deaths Reported in Gen. Shafter's Last Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Gen. Shafter's dispatch concerning the health conditions of the American forces follows:

"Santiago, Aug. 17.—Sanitary report for Aug. 16: Total number sick, 1,516; total fever cases, 1,139; total number new cases, 93; total number fever cases returned to duty, 236. Deaths—Aug. 12: Private John W. Linguist, Company C, Third Infantry, malarial fever; Aug. 14: Rowell Williams, civilian, typhoid fever; Aug. 15: Ward Wilford, Company B, Eighth Ohio, remittent malarial fever; Aug. 16: Private Carl Linsener, Company F, Twelfth Infantry, typhoid fever; Corporal John S. Lee, Company G, Eighth Ohio, yellow fever; Private James T. Sills, Company C, Thirty-third Michigan, dysentery."

JUNTA DISCUSSES CUBA.

Reports that the Insurgents Are Dissatisfied Discredited.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Tomas Estrada Palma and other prominent members of the Cuban revolutionary party in this country have arrived here and, with Gonzalo de Quesada, the Cuban Chargé d'Affaires, have held several conferences at their headquarters on the situation in the island. Their meetings have given rise to a renewal of the reports that the Cuban Republic administration is chafing under the present system of control. President McKinley and the members of his Administration, however, have paid no attention to these reports, and a member of the Cabinet to-day asserted there was no expectation of any official protest against the system of administration put in force pending the establishment of a "stable" government in Cuba.

"No representations from the Cubans on this subject," he said, "have been made to this Government, nor is anything of the sort looked for; the Cubans have expressed themselves as being satisfied with the present method of administration and have full confidence, so far as we know, in the good faith and sincerity of this Government, and will remain satisfied until the time is ripe for the establishment of a stable government. The Cubans, this Administration believes, will make no trouble on that score."

DETAILS LEFT TO COMMISSIONS.

Men Who Settle Affairs of Cuba and Puerto Rico Not to be Hampered.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Gen. Wade, President of the Cuban Military Commission, has been in consultation with Secretary Alger and Adjt. Gen. Corbin regarding his new assignment. It will be some time before instructions will be prepared for the Cuban and Puerto Rican commissions, but they are subjects of consideration by the Administration. The instructions will cover all the main points, but many details will be left for the commissions. There is considerable anxiety among the staff officers and aides of the officers composing the commission as to whether or not they will be sent along. It is known that the President does not desire large staffs to accompany those officers, or anything like a show of force accompanying the commission. Probably only such officers as actually are needed in the conduct of the business will be sent to Cuba and San Juan.

SPANIARDS CHEER "AMERICA."

Unique Incident at a Serenade of the Carlos Cuban Club in Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 16.—This evening the Eighth Ohio regimental band serenaded the Carlos Cuban Club in recognition of the courtesy extended by the club to officers of the American Army and Navy during their stay in Santiago.

The American national hymn was received with enthusiasm, all the Americans and Cubans, and even the Spaniards who were present, rising, applauding, and cheering.

ARECIBO CHEERS AMERICANS.

Puerto Ricans' Enthusiasm Not Restrained by Spanish Troops.

PONCE, Aug. 16.—Couriers from Gen. Henry who have arrived here report that [illegible] a flag of truce was taken to Arecibo [illegible] only [illegible] Spanish soldiers were [illegible]. The inhabitants [illegible] the Amer- [illegible] hostilities been postponed two days Gen. Henry would have taken Arecibo.

Gen. Stone has accomplished wonders in clearing the rough mountain trails between Adjuntas and Utuado.

MILES'S TROOPS TO GET THEIR PAY.

Paymasters Now at Santiago Ordered to Go to Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Orders were issued to-day directing that the Paymasters who have been at Santiago with $1,500,000 shall proceed at once to Puerto Rico to pay the troops. Gen. Miles did not want these Paymasters and the money to be sent to Puerto Rico from Santiago, for fear that they might bring yellow fever. The Surgeon General's office does not believe there is any danger of infection.

Aibonito Reported to be in Ashes.

PONCE, Aug. 17.—A report is in circulation here that Aibonito has been burned by the enemy, but the rumor lacks confirmation.

CERVERA PASSES THROUGH.

Hobson's Protector Warmly Greeted by Crowds of New Yorkers—Cheered by Many People.

Admiral Cervera reached this city from Boston at 7 o'clock yesterday morning on the steamer Priscilla of the Fall River Line. He is on his way back from Portsmouth, N. H., to Annapolis. He was accompanied by his son, Lieut. Angelo Cervera, and his private secretary, Lieut. Boardo. He was joined at the pier by Emilio Puig, a seaman from the Cristobal Colon, who brought some dispatches to the Admiral.

A large number of people gathered to see the Spanish naval commander, and when he was recognized the crowd applauded heartily. There was nothing in the welcome to indicate that the Admiral was a prisoner of war. The impromptu greeting was a frank tribute to the bravery and chivalrous conduct of the man who saved the life of Lieut. Hobson. Cervera walked through the steamship shed with his hat in his hand, bowing continuously meanwhile.

The Admiral is tall, and has a rather stout figure. With his stubby white beard and blue eyes, he looks like a sunburned Englishman, rather than a Spaniard. He was dressed in a business man's sack suit of brown and carried a derby hat of the same hue. He walked with a slight stoop, and leaned constantly on the arm of Lieut. Boardo. The Spaniards, on reaching the street, conversed a moment in French, and were then driven to the Cortland Street ferry, where the Admiral was again recognized by the crowd, which cheered him. He then remarked that he appreciated the kind hospitality of the Americans, which had been everywhere shown to him, but he hoped soon to be on his way back to Spain. He was at once asked if he had been ordered to return to Madrid, to which he replied: "I cannot speak, for I know nothing." All further efforts to obtain an interview were unsuccessful.

While the Spanish party was waiting for the next Pennsylvania ferry boat, the crowd so increased that the upper floor of the ferry house was reserved for the Admiral's convenience. On reaching Jersey City, he entered a parlor car attached to the Washington express. Before the train left, at 8:13 o'clock, a large number of people, quickly learning of his presence, forced their way through the car and shook hands with the Spanish officer, who appeared much affected by the genuineness and spontaneity of the feeling manifested.

When Admiral Cervera went on board the Priscilla at Boston, he was warmly greeted by Capt. Simmons. Steward Westcott said that the party had supper on the boat Tuesday night, and that when passing from the dining saloon to his stateroom, the Admiral was compelled to shake hands with nearly every one on board. One passenger remarked: "I am glad to know that you were kind to Hobson." Cervera simply said: "Lieut. Hobson is a brave young man, and I admired his courage."

The Admiral has been visiting the Spanish prisoners, who are being detained in New Hampshire until arrangements shall be made for their return to Spain. While there he was the guest of Admiral Carpenter, at the Portsmouth Navy Yard. During his stay he visited the graves of the Spanish sailors who have died of fever since their arrival in the North. Representatives of several steamship lines tried unsuccessfully yesterday morning to talk with the Admiral concerning the transportation of the surviving prisoners to Spain.

CERVERA TO GO TO SPAIN.

Spanish Admiral Needed at Once by His Government to Aid the Consummation of Peace.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 17.—Orders were issued at the Naval Academy this afternoon releasing Capt. Emylio Diaz Moreu, commander of the Colon, Spanish Navy, a prisoner of war. Capt. Moreu will leave here with Admiral Cervera to-morrow for Spain.

The reason assigned for their summary summons home is that the Spanish Government wishes to have the benefit of their advice as the last information of the situation in America, and their counsel as members of the peace commission and military boards necessary to settle questions growing out of the protocol between Spain and America.

Admiral Cervera, Capt. Moreu, and Lieut. Cervera arrived here this afternoon from Portsmouth, and shortly after reaching the Academy, the order releasing Capt. Moreu was issued.

All the Spanish officers here expect to be released in a few days, but not all of them expect to return to Spain immediately. One of them intends to remain in this country permanently, and others will visit Baltimore, Washington, and other places of interest before returning to their country.

DANIEL CRITICISES BLANCO.

Says that He Should Have Shared His Soldiers' Fate Like a Man—Augustin Not Honorable.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Senator Daniel of Virginia was one of the men who was to-day looking for Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, and not finding him. As he sat in the waiting room at the Shoreham Hotel, he discussed the war situation with animation, expressed the greatest satisfaction at the exploits of the army and navy, and was particularly gratified because Gen. Wheeler and Gen. Butler, two well-known Confederates, had been afforded an opportunity to show to how complete an extent the animosities of the civil war had been obliterated.

"But when we come to look at the other side," said the Senator, "it is pitiable to observe that in not one instance have the Spanish proved to be worthy of the foe they have engaged in battle. Not once, in a war of three months, and of two battles that will be remembered so long as war is interesting to mankind. Nothing could be much worse to the soldier than the report of the attempted resignation of Gen. Blanco in the face of the surrender of his forces. A military officer, by all the rules of war, is bound not to do that. Regardless of the idea of insubordination it suggests, Gen. Blanco was bound in honor and duty, as the commander of the Spanish troops in Cuba, to stay with them whatever their fortune. He should not have undertaken to make their humiliation the greater by seeking to run away from it. By no means; he should have shared their fate like a man. What would have been thought of Gen. Lee if at Appomattox he had mounted his horse and run away from Gen. Grant, leaving his heroic army to surrender alone without a commander?

"Augustin seems to be another of the same kind. He staid with his army until it was in distress and was about to suffer the adverse fate of war. Then instead of bearing the disgrace with them and leaving it to his foe to treat him with the consideration that his rank and his misfortunes would have dictated, he runs away. This may be Spanish, but it is not honorable. Better a thousand times to have died in the trenches in Manila than to have escaped alive under such circumstances."

Senator Daniel looks now for an era of great prosperity and of expansion. He hopes that the Cubans will justify the hopes of their friends and help the United States to set up the independent government they are to have.

"We shall go on prospering for a hundred years. I wish I could live to see what we shall be then. But by that time I shall have lost interest in the matter."

A moment later he added: "By that time, however, the world will be controlled [illegible]

SICKNESS AT CAMP THOMAS

Prevalence of Fever Owing to Sanitary Neglect Rather Than to Unwholesome Site.

FACTS GROSSLY EXAGGERATED

The Chattanooga Times Found Evidences of Inadequate Hospital Service and Disregard of Health Rules—Water Excellent.

The Chattanooga Times published on Aug. 13 an article relative to the sanitary condition of Camp Thomas, which is at once interesting and suggestive. Summed up, The Times's article is a statement to the effect that, though there has been illness at the camp, it has not been owing to its location or to the climatic influences, but rather to the facts that little attenion was paid to the sanitary regulations laid down by the War Department; that the hospital service was sadly deficient, and that the supplies were inadequate.

The Chattanooga writer is naturally indignant that aspersions should have been cast upon the citizens of his city and reflections upon the suitability of the camp site. He declares that the "mischievous and slanderous reports" sent out criticising the selection of Camp Thomas and exaggerating the number of sick are made up by "irresponsible people who are working in the interests of securing the troops to other cities. That there is sickness at Camp Thomas," says The Chattanooga Times, "has never been denied. It had only been denied that the location or the climatic influences had anything to do with the typhoid fever that exists to a limited extent in certain of the regiments, for it does not prevail in all regiments of the camp."

Replying more particularly to the statement of Capt. J. B. Binder, Troop E, Third Volunteer Cavalry, (Grigsby's Rough Riders,) that 20 per cent. of his regiment was down with typhoid or malarial fever, "and it is just as bad in other regiments," The Chattanooga Times points out that this would mean 8,400 cases of typhoid and malarial sickness alone in the camp, whereas there are not 2,000 men sick from all causes. The writer then goes on to quote an officer in camp as saying that, when the troops arrived at Chickamauga, the regimental commanders paid little attention to the sanitation of the camp; sinks had been improperly dug, and refuse and garbage had been thrown into the open fields between camps.

Hospital Service and Death Rate.

But while this has been bad, The Chattanooga Times insists that, in any consideration of the matter, another point must ever be borne in mind—the hospital service. Says The Times:

"The average officer interviewed upon the subject says: 'The hospital service is very poor, not satisfactory. We are short of medical supplies. That is the way they talk. How can a camp of 43,000 men be kept rid of disease if they have no medicine?'

"When the regiments arrived at Camp Thomas the majority of them had a chief surgeon and two assistants, with two hospital stewards and a hospital corps. Many of those acting on the hospital corps were young practicing physicians. For a while they administered to the sick of their own regiments. They did well. An order was later issued detailing nearly all of these officers either to a reserve ambulance hospital or division hospital corps, thus leaving the regiments with one physician. Later this doctor would be overworked and unable to look after his sick. The condition of the regiment can well be imagined.

"Whenever a man was taken ill he had to be sent direct to the hospital. He had to be accompanied by a certificate from a surgeon of his regiment telling of his ailments. If this list was not obtainable the suffering man was ordered to stand out somewhere, in the sun perhaps, until his case could be investigated. At times, of course, where a sick soldier encountered a kinder-hearted officer he is treated courteously and admitted. As a general thing the surgeons have not had time to give attention to men reporting as sick, if they were inclined, which, unfortunately, as is often the case, they are not.

"The death rate has been comparatively small, considering the inadequate and poorly arranged hospital facilities. Gen. Breckinridge has taken hold of this condition vigorously. He realized that something was needed for the better care of the men who were sick, and ample and commodious hospitals for their care. As an indication of the lack of facilities for caring for the sick up to a few days ago, the result of an investigation made yesterday is in point:

"At the Second Division hospital the reporter found Major R. S. Sutton, formerly of Pittsburg, Penn., who was appointed by President McKinley, in charge. He is a genial gentleman, a surgeon of experience, and is doing all in his power to care for the sick and injured. He has even given up his own cot and is now sleeping on blankets thrown across two trunks.

"Out in the wards the cots are jammed against one another. A hospital steward can hardly move about between them. The quarters are crowded, and there appears to be no relief. The fever cases are isolated from others, of course, but they do not and cannot receive the proper care under the existing circumstances. Over their cots is nothing to protect the suffering men from flies. There are millions of the pests, and many poor fellows who are too weak to brush them away have to lay and suffer untold agony from this alone, there being such a scarcity of nurses that it is impossible to give them the proper attention.

"This is not all. Yesterday in this hospital alone there were seventeen men, some ill of fever, measles, and other diseases, who were compelled to spend the day on the ground. There was nothing under them but their blankets. No cots were to be had. Major Sutton sent his Quartermaster to Lytle after 100 new cots. The officer returned with the cheerful news that a carload of cots was sidetracked somewhere, but would be in camp in a few days. So the men had to sleep last night, as they had all day, on the damp ground.

"This hospital, as stated, is badly crowded, and the last ward added is without a board floor. The tents are not as they should be. In fact, only one-half of the inmates of the hospital are covered by tents. One tent is placed, then a heavy fly and another tent. The men under the fly are not protected on the sides. Some of the flies are in bad condition, and have been mended by throwing shelter tents over them. Major Sutton has just secured 350 new tents, which he contemplates putting up for the accommodation of the men, and he will provide accommodations for 400 men if necessary.

The Water Pure and Excellent.

"One officer went so far as to say that they did not get supplies enough. Later it was learned that the National Aid and Red Cross Associations were doing a noble work at this hospital and doing all in their power to alleviate the suffering of the men. Of course, the patients have to be dieted.

"As stated above, much credit is due Major Sutton for the work and improvements he has made in the hospital during the past week. He has been in charge only about seven days. When he took charge of the hospital the conditions were worse. He said yesterday:

"'I have about seven surgeons and eighty men at the hospital, and we are doing all in our power for the sick. You can see for yourself we have seventeen men to-day who are compelled to lie on the ground or on litters from the ambulances.'

"He thought this fact was due to the lack of management, but stated that the officers were paying all attention to the equipment of the new hospital. Continuing, he said:

"'The mortality of this hospital has been small. Out of 700 patients treated here I think there have been but about twelve deaths. This would be a very excellent record in private practice, in my opinion.

"'I might say right here that while we are short of cots and a few things, the men are not so very uncomfortable. It is worse in appearance.

"'To what do I attribute the sickness? Well, you can say for one thing that it is not the water. The water to be found at this camp is most delightful and healthful, and there is none better on the continent. You can put me down as one surgeon opposed to the removal of the army, and more especially this hospital. This ground is only now beginning to get good.'

"The hospital is on a sloping hill, with a natural drainage on each side, secured by two small hollows. At the lower end of the camp is a small stream. Major Sutton thinks that with the system of drainage [illegible]

GUANTANAMO AS A NAVAL BASE.

Officers of the North Atlantic Squadron Favor the Retention of the Bay.

ON BOARD THE UNITED STATES CRUISER BROOKLYN, GUANTANAMO BAY, Aug. 11.—The officers of the North Atlantic squadron enthusiastically advocate the retention by the United States of this bay as a permanent naval base. It is generally agreed that on our Southern Coast and in all the West Indies there is not an anchorage that can compare with this one. Here is a bay with a soft bottom in which an anchor finds a good hold, thus preventing chains fouling. There is a splendid entrance fully a mile broad between the hills that protect it, and with the dangerous West Indian reef located only on the west side. The hills at the entrance are high enough for all purposes, such as the placing of lighthouses and the erection of fortifications. With lights at the entrance there would be no danger in entering the harbor at night, and, indeed, without such a guide, the big transatlantic liners came in safely the other night. The entrance could easily be mined for protection at short notice.

Once inside the harbor its splendid facilities are immediately visible. It is a broad expanse of water of great depth, and extending north into the island for six miles. Of course the extreme depth of forty-two feet does not prevail over the entire length of the harbor, but at this writing there are at least twenty large vessels anchored in the deep and well-sheltered portion of the bay, and as many more could find good anchorage.

The survey made by Capt. Sumner of the cruiser Columbia, which was stopped in 1895 by the Spanish Government, shows that there is about two and a half square miles of anchorage of a depth of forty feet or thereabout, and far enough inside to be protected from any wind that may blow. Then there is about two square miles of anchorage for vessels drawing twenty-four feet or less.

There are good land points on small bays where dry docks could be constructed, and where coaling facilities could be established. Fresh water is obtainable at two places—the mouth of the Guantanamo River, a mile from the entrance, and the mouth of the Caymanes River, six miles up the bay.

The remarkably healthy character of the place, considering the general superstitions about the unhealthiness of the whole island, is demonstrated in the entire absence of sickness among the marines stationed there. With proper sanitary precautions, there need be no fear of sickness, and it is evident that sickness among the resident population in the cities near here is mainly due to the lack of sanitary precautions and the filthiness of the natives.

HOW THE SAN FRANCISCO WAS HIT.

Fragments of a Large Projectile Struck but Did Not Enter the Ship.

KEY WEST, Aug. 12.—The vessels composing the Havana blockading squadron were fired upon yesterday by the batteries of the defenses to the eastward of the entrance to Havana. During the night the blockading boats had been drawn in closer to the shore than was customary, due to various rumors afloat relating to attempts to be made by some Spanish boats to run the blockade, and most stringent orders were issued that a sharp lookout should be kept. It was intended that the ships should be withdrawn out of range before daylight, but just as dawn appeared there was a harbinger for its introduction in the shape of a shotted salute from the Spanish guns. Some twenty-five shots in all were fired, and these were directed at the San Francisco, the flagship of Rear Admiral I. A. Howell. One or two shots passed over the ship, and one or two struck close astern.

Finally, one big fellow, say of 9.2 inches calibre, or thereabouts, struck close to the stern, ricocheted, and fragments burst through the after-cabin of the vessel, wrecking the place, bending two of the angle frames, and breaking up the woodwork. The pieces of the projectile did not enter, but struck with such force as to send fragments of the ship's plate to cut up the woodwork, break the glass, and do other mischief. The engines were put at full speed ahead, and the ship was soon out of danger.

DEMOCRATS DEFINE ISSUES.

War Tax, Dingley Bill, Currency Reform, and Chicago Platform to Figure in the Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Secretary Kerr of the Democratic Congressional Committee presents to the country to-day a brief outline of the issues upon which his party will this Fall depend to secure the favor and votes of the people. The principal points made by Secretary Kerr are that the war taxes are iniquitous, the Dingley bill a failure, that currency reform on a silver basis must come before general prosperity can be secured, and that the Democratic Party is substantially solid for the Chicago platform. He says:

"The Revenue bill of the Republican Party will be shown to have been a failure, as it has failed to raise even as much revenue as the Wilson bill, while it distributes the burdens of taxation very unequally over the country. The War Revenue bill is an iniquitous measure, taxing the plain people of the country, while it leaves those who enjoy the benefits of accumulated wealth practically untaxed."

"Will the silver question again come to the front?"

"It is to the front, and will remain there until it is settled. The financial system of the country must be reformed before we can again enjoy real prosperity. I know of no business men, manufacturers, or other employers of labor who are making money. They will not be able to do so until we have another financial system. The Democratic Party is true to the Chicago platform, and the necessity for that platform was never so clearly seen as to-day. I am unable to find any Democrat who stood with his party on that platform who has any objection to it now, and I do not find many Democrats who refused to uphold it two years ago who are anxious to support it now."

"Will Mr. Bryan take an active part in the campaign?"

"Mr. Bryan is in the army, and, as an officer, is subject to the orders of the Commander in Chief of the army, President McKinley."

The Democratic handbook will not be circulated before the first week in September.

FOUND NO KLONDIKE GOLD.

Passengers Who Went to Alaska and Came Away Disgusted.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 17.—The steam schooner Grace Dollar has arrived here from Kotzebue Sound and St. Michael, Alaska. She had ninety passengers from Dawson City. Capt. Fosen estimates that the amount of gold dust brought down was about $50,000. He had this amount in his safe. It was owned by six men.

The majority of the passengers went into Alaska early in the Spring, and became disgusted with the country. Capt. Fosen says he heard of no gold discoveries in the Kotzebue district, where rich strikes have been recently reported. There were about 500 prospectors there, he says.

Two river steamers and several launches are plying the Kubuk, but are unable to go up more than twenty-five miles, on account of low water.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION FAILS.

List of Unsuccessful Gold Seekers' Companies from the East Increases.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—The schooner Frank A. Rackliffe is offered for sale by the party of Eastern gold hunters that brought her from the Atlantic Coast. The Rackliffe came from Gloucester, Mass. She was owned by a company of twenty, and was intended to carry the owners to Alaska, where they hoped to make their fortunes, but a general disagreement has resulted in a decision to sell the vessel and allow each member of the party to do as he pleases.

The expeditions coming from the Atlantic on the schooners Charles Livi, Woodbury, Abbie M. Bering, Hattie I. Phillips, and Reuben T. Richardson have all met with the same fate, and the company of widows that started for the Klondike on the steamship City of Columbia was disbanded before the voyage was half over.

Red Cross Ship to go to Havana.

SANTIAGO, Aug. 17.—The Clinton has been placed at the disposal of Miss Clara Barton of the Red Cross Society, and will [illegible]

FAURE GREETS M'KINLEY

Presidents Exchange Felicitations on the Completion of a New Cable.

LONGEST OF ALL OCEAN LINES

Only Other Similar Incident Was the Interchange of Messages by Queen Victoria and President Buchanan Aug. 5, 1858.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—President McKinley and President Faure of France today exchanged direct felicitations over the relations of the two countries and expressions of mutual esteem of the two chief Executives.

The occasion was the opening of a new cable between Cape Cod, Mass., and Havre, on the French coast, and the wires were connected to effect a through circuit between the White House at Washington and the Presidential Palace at Havre.

It was 10:28 o'clock this morning when M. Cambon, the French Ambassador; M. Thiebaut, the First Secretary, and Ambassador Cambon's young son, together with Acting Secretary of State Moore, arrived at the White House. They were ushered upstairs and finally into the war room, where Representative Taylor of Ohio joined the party. When all was in readiness President McKinley, Acting Secretary Moore, M. Cambon, and son, M. Thiebaut, and Representative Taylor stood back of the key, while President Faure and some friends were at the Havre end. The message from M. Faure was as follows:

"To his Excellency, Mr. McKinley, President of the United States of America:

"It affords me special pleasure to inaugurate the new submarine communication, which will unite more directly than heretofore our two countries, by addressing to you an expression of the feeling of sincere sympathy existing between the French republic and the Republic of the United States. I desire also to renew to you, Mr. President, the assurance of my high esteem and constant friendship.

"FELIX FAURE."

A minute later, at 10:36, President McKinley sent the following response:

"To his Excellency, M. Faure, President of the Republic of France:

"I am happy to believe that every addition to the means of communication between our two countries can serve only to keep alive and to strengthen that feeling of cordial good will which has so strikingly characterized their relations both in early and in recent times. Permit me, Mr. President, most heartily to reciprocate your expressions of esteem and friendship.

"WILLIAM McKINLEY."

The line is a renewal of the old French line running from Cape Cod, Mass., to Havre, France. It is the longest cable line in the world, the other Atlantic cables being shortened by touching at Nova Scotia.

The exchange to-day is the second of the kind which has occurred, President Buchanan and Queen Victoria having exchanged congratulations Aug. 5, 1858, when the Atlantic cable was first laid.

READY TO REGISTER SOLDIERS.

State Commissioners in Puerto Rico Prepared to Carry Out the Law.

ALBANY, Aug. 17.—Secretary of State Palmer received a cable dispatch to-day from Ponce announcing the arrival there of Major George W. Hobbs and John Palmer, Jr., son of the Secretary, who are commissioned to distribute the registration blanks and arrange the machinery for carrying out the provisions of the soldiers' vote law.

PREFERS CHURCH TO WIFE.

Clergyman Wants Marriage Annulled So He Can Become a Priest.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 17.—Some time last Fall Anson T. Colt appeared among the Episcopal clergy of Omaha. At the clericus he was introduced by the Associated Mission, and read some excellent papers. No one knew who or what he was, but being vouched for by such a body of men was enough, and he was heartily received. Imagine, then, the shock to the feelings of the clergy after losing sight of him for two months to discover that he had quietly joined the Roman Catholic Church.

The story of his religious wanderings is somewhat romantic. Four years ago he was the beloved pastor of a pretty church in Brooklyn, but doubts as to the validity of his orders and of the catholicity of the Protestant Episcopal Church caused him to enter the Roman Church. Two short years he remained a communicant in that church, then he was led back to the Episcopal fold.

But after considering the case for two years Mr. Colt was more firmly convinced than ever that the Roman was the only Catholic Church. His wife, who had been living in the East, visited him here last Spring and on her way home stopped in Chicago long enough to make her submission to Rome. His return to the Catholic Church was not delayed long, and now he is trying to get the Pope to annul his marriage, so that he may become a priest. It is announced that his wife does not object to the annulment.

CHICAGO WANTS THAT JUBILEE.

Peace Festival Committee Reverses Its Reversal of Original Decision.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Under the impulse born of a return of peace, Chicago opinion concerning the date for holding the proposed peace jubilee has revised itself a second time, returning to the original decision in favor of an Autumn celebration while National enthusiasm still runs high.

Chairman Charles Truax of the Peace Jubilee Committee and Ferdinand W. Peck held informal conferences to-day with prominent business men and secured from them statements emphatically against a postponement of the jubilee until Spring. It is believed the executive body will reverse its decision of postponement, and it is understood that Chairman Truax will be in readiness to appoint his committee as soon as a definite vote for a Fall celebration is taken.

ESCAPED FROM FORT ADAMS.

Four Privates in Military Confinement Near Newport Decamp.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17.—Fort Adams was thrown into a state of excitement tonight by the escape of three members of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, Privates Valentine, Nodine, and Bosch, and Private Mansfield of the Second United States Artillery. The first three privates were serving minor sentences for attempting to desert, and Private Mansfield was held for general court-martial upon the charge of breaking open and stealing the contents of the garrison mail box, which contained many letters with money posted by members of the Forty-seventh Regiment. Private Mansfield, it is said, was found to be a well-known Boston criminal, who had served in Massachusetts State Prison.

The guardhouse from which the men escaped was inspected at 9 o'clock, and at the second inspection, at 10:45 o'clock, the four men were missing. The garrison was searched, and Lieut. S. R. White, who was officer of the guard, with a file of men, came over to the city, and, with the aid of the local police, made a thorough search. It was learned that four men answering the description of the missing men were heard arranging for passage to Fall River in a buggy.

Sick and Wounded Soldiers' Benefit.

A garden party and entertainment for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers was given at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson last evening by the guests of the Forrest House. The lawn surrounding the house was illuminated with colored lights and Japanese lanterns, while scattered about were booths where refreshments were sold. There was an interesting series of tableaus, which included "Uncle Sam Receiving Cuba," "Remember the Maine," and "Our Army and Navy." Among those who took part were Mrs. H. B. Kaeppel, soloist; S. Richards, magician; Prof. C. Muller, violinist; J. [illegible]

RELIEF WORK ONLY BEGUN.

Demands on the Resources of the Red Cross Greater Than Ever—Much to be Done in Cuba.

Members of the Cuban Relief and Red Cross Committees say that the cessation of hostilities will not cause them to relax their labors for several months. On the contrary, the demands upon them are greater now than ever. The opening of Cuban ports will give easier access to the interior of the island, and the devastation existing there will demand immediate attention.

Arrangements are now being made to supply all needy Cubans at the earliest possible day. The work will continue until the Cubans get themselves in shape to earn a livelihood.

The work of the Red Cross will probably continue longer than that of the Cuban Relief Committee. It all depends upon how long the soldiers are kept in the several camps now established.

At Montauk Point the Red Cross, it is said, will have work to do for three months. The demands for assistance from this camp are greater than from all the others. Telegrams are hourly received at the supply depot from Howard Townsend ordering goods.

The most important order yet received came yesterday, for 100 nurses to be sent at once. The order was placed in the hands of Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin, who has charge of the work of the Auxiliary for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses. Mrs. Cowdin said that the nurses could not all be sent at once, but that a part of this number would go every day until the whole number had been sent.

Examinations Necessary.

The Surgeon General of the army requires that all nurses shall pass an examination and enter the hospitals under the direction of the surgeons in charge. It will take several days to examine the number asked for. Besides this cause of necessary delay care will be taken to select the most efficient of the applicants. The twenty nurses previously asked for went to Montauk yesterday. Four cooks also went.

The Red Cross Committee will be put to great expense in providing all requests for assistance from Montauk, and at the meeting of the Supply Committee yesterday a call was made on all the auxiliaries for the funds now in their respective treasuries. Quite a large sum is expected from these sources. Auxiliary No. 1 responded by giving the Supply Committee $10,000, $5,000 to be spent for the troops at Montauk, and $5,000 for the men in other camps. This auxiliary had already turned over $5,000 to the committee, and yet has about $26,000 that may be drawn on.

Of the $207,000 received by Frederick D. Tappen, Treasurer, all but about $25,000 has been spent, and debts to this amount have been contracted. So the Red Cross people say they will need more money from now on than they have needed in the past.

Money Received Yesterday.

Yesterday's contributions were as follows:

Employes of W. J. Wilcox Lard and Refining Company, $3.90; Clarence M. Roof, $50; R. W. Phair & Co., $10; Stuart Hart, M. D., $5; J. W. Edmonds, $10; proceeds of cake, candy, and lemonade stand at Humboldt Street, Brooklyn, $5; Mizpah Circle, King's Daughters, Plainfield, N. J., $25; Central Council 131, Junior Order American Mechanics, Westfield, N. J., $4; Mrs. N. Witherill, $110; Auxiliary No. 54 of Pottstown, Penn., $20; George Fink, $2; Mrs. Sidney Bernheimer, collected at Saratoga Springs, $30; proceeds of fair by four children, given at the residence of Mrs. Charles W. Carpenter, Monmouth Beach, N. J., $52; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 10, through Miss Helen Van C. de Peyster, Treasurer, $5,000; proceeds of sacred concert at Monmouth House, Spring Lake Beach, N. J., $200; Mrs. H. R. Kunhardt, $500; Messrs. Kunhardt & Co., $500. Total, $6,526.90.

At the request of Dr. Doty, the yacht Red Cross was put at the disposal of the Government yesterday, and left in the afternoon for Montauk to take fever patients to New Haven and New York hospitals.

WORK OF JEWISH WOMEN.

Additional Donations Sent to the General Supply Depot.

The Council of Jewish Women continues its valuable work in conjunction with the Red Cross Society. Since the last published report in THE TIMES, the following additional donations have been sent to the general supply depot: Seven hundred and eight suits of underwear, 100 nurses' aprons, 500 pajamas, 1,440 pairs of socks, 1,000 bed sheets, 500 pillow cases, $400 worth of delicacies, and 150 "utility bags."

The cash balance now on hand is not large, and in order to meet present and future demands, the public is urgently requested to send further contributions to the Treasurer, Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, 932 Fifth Avenue. The hardest fight of all—that of science and care against pain, suffering and disease—will continue for some weeks if not months. The present need is great, and contributions, small or large, should be sent promptly.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following-named Acting Assistant Surgeons, United States Army, will proceed from the place hereinafter specified for Fort Monroe, Va., and report to Major Calvin De Witt, Surgeon United States Army, in charge of the United States General Hospital at that post, for transportation by the United States transport Obdam to Ponce, Puerto Rico, and upon arrival there they will report to the commanding General of the United States troops at that place for assignment to duty: John N. Goltra, Buffalo, N. Y., and Michael E. Hughes, Adams, Mass.

The following-named Acting Assistant Surgeons of the United States Army will proceed from the places hereinafter designated to Charleston, S. C., to await transportation by the United States steamer Obdam to Ponce, Puerto Rico, and upon arrival there will report to the commanding General of the United States troops for assignment to duty: Charles W. Farr, Buffalo, N. Y.; Edward A. Southall, Buffalo, N. Y.; and James Reagles, Schenectady, N. Y.

Sergt. William M. Brown, Company C, Second United States Infantry, will be discharged the service of the United States, to date Aug. 12, by the commanding officer of his regiment, the soldier having accepted a commission in the Tenth United States Volunteer Infantry.

Sergt. Elisha Jackson, Troop H, Ninth Cavalry, now en route to Montauk Point, N. Y., will be sent to Augusta, Ga., to report to the commanding officer of the Tenth United States Volunteer Infantry to receive a commission. He will be discharged the service of the United States by the commanding officer of his regiment on the day prior to the date of his muster in as an officer.

The leave of absence on account of sickness heretofore granted First Lieut. Edward T. Winston, Adjutant Nineteenth Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Major John C. Muhlenberg, Paymaster, United States Army, will proceed at once to Newport News, Va., for the purpose of paying the Fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. Thomas L. Grasselli, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will at once report to the Quartermaster General of the army for instructions.

First Lieut. David Muir, Jr., Fifty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Col. Thomas McGregor, Ninth Cavalry, will proceed to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., and report to the commanding officer of the troops at that place within two days over and above the time necessary to reach it in the ordinary course, for duty with his regiment upon its arrival there.

Order discharging Major William Culberton, First Cavalry Illinois Volunteers, on tendering his resignation is corrected so as to read Major Culbertson, First Cavalry Illinois Volunteers.

Lieut. Col. Robert M. O'Reilly, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is relieved from further duty at Tampa, Fla., and will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., and report to the commanding General, Fourth Army Corps, for duty.

First Lieut. Hanson T. Ely, Twenty-second Infantry, now at Jackson, Miss., is relieved from further duty pertaining to the muster in of United States volunteers, and from further duty at the Iowa State University, Iowa City, Iowa.

Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Pope, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the Fifth Army Corps, and will proceed by first transport from Santiago de Cuba and report to the Surgeon General of the army, Washington, D. C., for instructions.

First Lieut. Paul B. Malone, Thirteenth Infantry, now on sick leave of absence at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y., will proceed to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., and report to the commanding General of the United States troops at that place for temporary duty, pending the arrival there of his regiment.

Capt. George K. Hunter, Third Cavalry, now on sick leave of absence at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, will report to the commanding General of the United States troops at Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., for temporary duty, pending the arrival there of his regiment.

Leave of absence for one month on account of sickness is granted Major Paul Clendenin, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers.

Leave of absence for fifteen days on account of sickness is granted Major Morris C. Foote, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers.

Capt. Jeremiah Z. Dare, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will report to the Quartermaster General of the army for temporary duty in his office.

The following changes in stations of officers of the United States Volunteer Signal Corps are made: First Lieut. Alvar G. Thompson and Second Lieut. William C. Cannon, now on duty with the Third Army Corps at Newport News, Va., will proceed to Chickamauga Park, Georgia, and report to Capt. Samuel S. Sample, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, for duty; Second Lieut. Byron B. Dogdett, now at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, will proceed to Camp Russell A. Alger, Virginia, and report to the Acting Signal Officer, Second Army Corps, for duty.

[illegible] commanding officer at Fort Schuyler, New York, for medical treatment at that post.

Leave of absence for one month is granted First Lieut. Robert J. Fleming, Tenth Cavalry.

Major Charles C. Ballou, Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, is relieved from further duty in connection with mustering Illinois Volunteers at Springfield, Ill., and will proceed to join his regiment.

Brig. Gen. William A. Bancroft, United States Volunteers, now at Jacksonville, Fla., will proceed to Cambridge, Mass., and upon his arrival there report by letter to the Adjutant General of the army.

The resignation of Brig. Gen. William A. Bancroft, United States Volunteers, has been accepted, to take effect Aug. 17.

Second Lieut. Carl Darnell, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will proceed to Camp Russell A. Alger, Falls Church, Va., and report to the Acting Chief Signal Officer, Second Army Corps, for duty.

The leave of absence on account of sickness granted First Lieut. Frank O. Ferris, First Infantry, is extended two months on account of sickness.

James B. Mitchell, having accepted on July 25 an appointment as Second Lieutenant of artillery, United States Army, is honorably discharged the service as First Lieutenant, Third New York Volunteer Infantry, to take effect July 24.

Acting Assistant Surgeon William F. Skinner, United States Army, will proceed from St. Thomas, Penn., to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., and report to the commanding General, United States troops, at that place for assignment to duty.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted First Lieut. J. Markham Marshall, Fifth Maryland Volunteer Infantry, is extended ten days on account of sickness.

Major Victor C. Vaughan, Surgeon Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers, having accepted on July 30 an appointment as Division Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service as Surgeon of the above-named regiment, to date July 29.

First Lieut. Robert N. Mackin, Ninth New York Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Navy.

Naval Cadet F. J. Horne, order of May 25 modified; detached from the Texas, home, and granted leave until Sept. 30.

Naval Cadet F. L. Oliver, detached from the Yale, ordered home, and granted leave until Sept. 30.

Ensign W. H. Standley, order of 4th detaching from Independence and ordering to the Bennington revoked.

Lieut. C. E. T. Moore, detached from the Alexander, and without delay ordered to the Bennington as executive officer.

Ensign H. A. Wiley, detached from the Maple, and ordered to the Seventh Lighthouse District, Key West, as Assistant Inspector.

Gunner C. Cronin, retired Aug. 16.

Naval Cadet W. V. Tomb, detached from the Newark, ordered home, and granted leave until Sept. 30.

Ensign A. B. Hoff, ordered to return home by steamer of Aug. 20.

Assistant Engineer R. Stewart, detached from the New York Navy Yard, and ordered home.

Ensign F. Parker, detached from the Peoria and ordered home.

Lieut. T. H. Newbury, detached from the Yosemite and ordered home.

Assistant Engineer A. Mehlman, detached from the Yosemite and ordered home.

Passed Assistant Surgeon D. L. Parker, detached from the Yosemite and ordered home.

Ensign F. L. Eaton, detached from the Yosemite and ordered home.

Ensign F. D. Standish, detached from the Yosemite and ordered home.

Ensign S. Hendrie, detached from the Yosemite and ordered home.

Ensign W. R. Parker, detached from the Yosemite and ordered home.

Ensign F. E. Gaylord, detached from the Yosemite and ordered home.

Lieut. C. E. Lothrop, detached from the Yosemite and ordered home.

Lieut. G. Wilkes, detached from the Yosemite and ordered home.

Lieut. L. V. Housel, detached from the Vermont, and ordered immediately to the Alexander as executive officer.

Ensign W. C. David, detached from the Peoria and ordered home.

Movements of naval vessels: Yosemite arrived at League Island Aug. 16, Dolphin arrived at Norfolk Aug. 16, Nina arrived at Brooklyn Aug. 16, Frolic arrived at San Juan Aug. 16, New Orleans arrived at San Juan Aug. 16, Cincinnati arrived at San Juan Aug. 16, Kanawaha arrived at Key West Aug. 16, Viking arrived at Key West Aug. 16, Mangrove arrived at Key West Aug. 16, Celtic sailed from Brooklyn for Key West Aug. 16, Supply sailed from Key West for Gibara Aug. 16, Woodbury sailed from Key West for Norfolk Aug. 16, Maple sailed from Key West for Norfolk Aug. 16, Foote sailed from Key West for Hampton Roads Aug. 16, Cushing sailed from Key West for Hampton Roads Aug. 17, Windom sailed from Key West for Norfolk Aug. 17, Calumet sailed from Key West for Norfolk Aug. 17, Winslow sailed from Key West for Port Royal Aug. 17, Tacoma sailed from Pensacola for New Orleans Aug. 17, St. Paul arrived at Sandy Hook Aug. 17, Seafiro arrived at Hongkong Aug. 17, and Rodgers arrived at Key West Aug. 17.

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MIDSUMMER SHOES
FOR MEN.
"Black Kid."

If men only knew what immense comfort is to be found in this shoe they would not hesitate to purchase a pair. It is a heaven of rest and comfort, ease and delight for their tired and distressed feet. It has taken years of experience and effort to produce just this shoe, and our customers will thank us for urging it upon their attention.

$3.50
Per Pair.

These shoes have all the beauty of material, form and finish and all the easy comfort of $8 and $10 shoes made by private shoemakers; look every bit as well and last every whit as long!

ALFRED J. CAMMEYER,
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Pug Noses, Hump, Flat, Broken, Ill-Shaped Noses made to harmonize with the other features. Operations painless. Consultation free. Charges moderate. Dermatologist JOHN H. WOODBURY, 127 West 42d St., New York. Send for illustrated book.

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We are making a specialty of our Summer Glove
ROSEMARIE
In Grays and Tans at $1 per pair.
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.
E. A. Morrison & Son,
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Wanamaker's

Wood and Wages

LET us put you right on one thing immediately. Do not come here for furniture expecting to find miracles. Do not come expecting to find fifty-dollar pieces for a five-dollar bill. That is beyond reason, and, while some of our merchandising is productive of surprises, it is generally reasonable and logical.

All that we agree to save you is an average of one-third of the regular, accepted, customary price. We give you the piece at just about what it cost to make it,—at the cost of the wood and the wages. In some cases we cannot do as well as this; in some cases we do even better. We are talking averages.

It is well to remember, too, that we do not sell "penny" furniture. All this stock is from prominent manufacturers who make good things. There isn't a mean piece in the lot. Yet it is cheap furniture almost beyond precedent.

Cheap furniture, certainly, but first and above all, *good* furniture. In short, the kind we both like.

Here are some facts about

Office Furniture

shown on the fifth floor. The detail does scant justice to the stock. There are eighty styles in Desks, for instance, of which we mention but five. There are 150 styles in Office Chairs and 35 styles in Directory and Office Tables. Twelve styles in Letter Files; many in Letter Press Stands.

There is infinitely less in what is told than in what remains untold. But that is always true of any stock worth talking about.

At $9—Flat top desk; top 36x24; panel back and side; 1 large and 3 small drawers.

At $9.50—Flat top desk of oak; top 32x42; panel back and side; 1 large and 3 small drawers; finely polished.

At $12—Antique oak roll-topped desk; 48 in. high, 50 in. wide, 30 in. deep; drawers and compartments for books in the base. This regularly would be $16. Only a limited quantity.

At $12.50—Oak, roll top desk, 44 in. high, 42 in. wide, 30 in. deep; 3 drawers.

From this price up to $110.

REVOLVING BOOKCASES

At $6—Of quartered oak; top 17x20; 34 in. high; 2 shelves; adjustable book-rack on side.

At $7—Of quartered oak; top 18x20; 3 shelves on each side, adjustable book-rest on side.

At $10—Of quartered oak; top 16x24; 52 in. high; 4 shelves on each side; adjustable book-rest.

At $12—Of quartered oak; top 20x20; 50 in. high; 4 shelves on each side; polish finish.

Office tables, $2.25 to $36. Office chairs $1.50 to $45.

Clearing Up on Summer Dresses THERE'S plenty of time yet to wear them and to that extent they are as valuable as ever. But, of course, we cannot expect you to pay what they are worth, now. Not that they are less useful to you but because they *are* less useful to us, and you know it.

Consequently, here are tailor-made suits of Pique, Crash and Duck that we have been selling at prices up to $13.50, now marked $3.50. It would be ridiculous if it were not almost pathetic.

There are suits in Lawns and Linens that have been selling at prices up to $23.50. Now, Ten Dollars.

And the entire balance of our Organdie Dresses at $15. There is a chance! Some of these were $37.50. But this is clearing-up time.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Mattresses and Pillows WE have taken three sorts of mattresses, already priced low enough, and made them a third cheaper. They're all of good South American curled hair, 40 lbs. each, in one or two parts as preferred, and covered with best blue striped ticking.

$18 kind, now $12.50
$22 kind, now $15
$25 kind, now $18

Pillows and bolsters of pure live geese feathers, have also had prices greatly lowered, thus:

At $1.50—3 lb. Pillow, 20x30; was $2.25.
At $1.90—2½ lb. Pillow, 20x30; was $2.50.
At $2.50—5 lb. Bolster, 20x56; was $3.75.
At $3.75—5 lb. Bolster, 20x56; was $5.

Fourth floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

SEEKS TO ANNUL MARRIAGE.

Chicago Woman Charges that Her Husband Has Another Wife Here.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 17.—Suit was begun to-day in the Superior Court by Annie Weston against Arthur Weston for annulment of marriage. She alleges that he has another wife living in New York City, from whom he has never been legally separated. The plaintiff also avers that Weston agreed before the ceremony that they should not live together until the ceremony had been performed according to the rites of the Jewish religion, and that Weston has not kept his agreement to secure the celebration of such a ceremony.

The bill of complaint states that the marriage was performed in Chicago, July 28, by Justice of the Peace John C. Murphy, and that they never lived together. The court is asked to allow the plaintiff to resume her maiden name. She is the daughter of Israel Jameson, a merchant of 616 South Canal Street, and the defendant is said to be a dentist.

"Big Bill" Mason's Friend Convicted.

Thomas Reilly, alias Cooley, whose home is at 342 East Seventy-second Street, was convicted yesterday in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions of having burglar's tools in his possession. Reilly was arrested at the Weehawken Ferry July 11, together with "Big Bill" Mason, John Murray, alias [illegible], and George Spencer, alias Willard [illegible]

SAMPSON HERE TO-MORROW

Barring Accident, His Victorious Squadron Should Anchor Off Tompkinsville, S. I.

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE NAMED

Mayor Van Wyck Returns from Saratoga and Chooses the Men to Do the Honors—How the Parade Will Form.

America's mightiest squadron is fast approaching this port, and by to-morrow afternoon, if no accidents happen, the battleships that thundered against the Spanish fortifications along Cuban and Puerto Rican coasts will anchor peacefully off Tompkinsville, S. I. They will be accoutred in all their fighting glory—the big guns projecting from turrets and sponsons; the wicked quick-firers that wrought such ruin on the Spanish armada bristling from fighting tops and decks. They will show their war paint, chipped and dirty, and the dents and scratches left by such Spanish shots as chanced to find their mark. On board will be the Admirals—Sampson and Schley—whose names sound of death to Spanish ears, and the Captains, officers, and crews who backed them so magnificently. From their flagstaffs aft will snap the Stars and Stripes, for which they fought, and from the mainmasts will flutter the homeward-bound pennant, which all sailors dearly love to see hoisted.

The fleet is expected to be at anchor off Tompkinsville before sunset to-morrow evening, and the boatmen in the vicinity of the anchorage are already figuring on the harvest they are going to reap from those who will wish to go out and see the warships or to visit those on board. One boatman remarked yesterday that for the next few weeks it will be better to own a boat off Tompkinsville than a cab in the Tenderloin.

On Saturday morning Admiral Sampson will issue an order for the vessels to dress ship, and by the hour fixed for the start up the Hudson River they will be gay with bunting. The order to get under way will be given at 10 o'clock, and the cruiser New York, commanded by Capt. F. E. Chadwick, and with Rear Admiral Sampson on board, will lead the parade. Next will come the battleship Oregon, Capt. A. S. Barker, followed by the Iowa, Capt. Robley D. Evans, and the Indiana, Capt. H. C. Taylor.

The second division will be led by the cruiser Brooklyn, Rear Admiral W. S. Schley's flagship, commanded by Capt. F. A. Cook. The Texas, Capt. J. W. Philip, will follow the Brooklyn, and then will come the Massachusetts, Capt. F. J. Higginson. This is the order in which the vessels are expected to steam up the river, but it is possible that, as Admiral Sampson's squadron and that of Admiral Schley were merged into one, the vessels will be placed in the order of the rank of their Captains. If this is done, the order will be New York, Brooklyn, Texas, Massachusetts, Oregon, Iowa, and Indiana. The bands of the two flagships will be drawn up on the quarter decks, and will play National airs, and the crews will be at quarters. The warships will go up the river very slowly, and when off Grant's tomb will each fire a National salute; then, turning, will steam back to the anchorage off Tompkinsville.

The President Cannot Be Here.

President McKinley will not be able to be here to help in the welcome, but the Cabinet will be represented by Postmaster General Smith and Attorney General Griggs, and possibly one or two other members.

Saturday will be almost a holiday. Many stores in the city and in the suburban towns are to be closed in order to let those who are employed in them participate in the welcoming ceremonies. The city will put on its holiday attire, and the Stars and Stripes will flutter from every available point. The shipping men are determined that the river front shall be one mass of red, white, and blue, and every pier and every ship will be dressed.

Members of the Stock Exchange got up a movement yesterday to petition the Governor to close the Exchange on Saturday. It was said that if the Stock Exchange were to close the other down-town Exchanges would follow its example. The movement, however, failed to crystallize, and business will go on as usual.

The Citizens' Committee.

Mayor Van Wyck, who returned from Saratoga yesterday, appointed a committee of citizens to arrange for the celebration to be given on the arrival of the warships. The heads of the Police, Fire, and Dock Departments are ex-officio members of the committee. The Mayor said that the city officials should endeavor to do everything in their power to aid in making the celebration a success. The Mayor's proclamation follows:

Pursuant to a resolution of the Municipal Assembly providing for the appointment of a special city committee to arrange for the home-coming of the victorious American fleet, which is due in New York Harbor on Saturday, Aug. 20, I, Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor of the City of New York, do hereby appoint as such committee the following-named persons, and request their presence without further notice at a meeting of said committee, to be held in the Aldermanic Chamber, in the City Hall, on Thursday, Aug. 18, at 12 o'clock noon:

The Rev. Lyman Abbott,
Col. Daniel Appleton,
John Jacob Astor,
Charles B. Alexander,
John T. Agnew,
H. H. Adams,
A. Abraham,
A. A. Alling,
John H. V. Arnold,
A. H. Alker,
W. J. Abbott,
R. C. Alexander,
J. W. Alexander,
Ex-Mayor D. A. Boody,
The Rev. D. J. Burrell,
J. Gordon Bennett,
J. H. Breslin,
August Belmont,
Clarence Barrett,
Calvin S. Brice,
Perry Belmont,
O. H. P. Belmont,
George C. Boldt,
Major S. E. Briggs,
David Banks,
Frederick A. Burnham,
Col. W. L. Brown,
Col. D. S. Brown,
William Berri,
H. H. Brockway,
F. W. Boley,
S. Brice,
William C. Bryant,
F. A. Brainerd,
Gen. A. C. Barnes,
S. W. Boocock,
T. A. Beal,
George A. Burrell,
George A. Burwell,
John A. Bell, Jr.,
Dr. W. T. Bull,
E. G. Blackford,
William Brookfield,
Read Benedict,
T. A. Brainiff,
H. H. Bayne,
G. R. Bidwell,
A. Bater,
G. W. Bartholomew,
C. Barsotti,
C. Barney,
T. J. Brown,
G. Blair,
Gen. D. Butterfield,
Ex-Mayor E. Cooper,
Ex-Mayor A. C. Chapin,
Archbishop M. A. Corrigan,
Rev. Robert Collyer,
Richard Croker,
John F. Carroll,
James C. Carter,
F. R. Coudert,
Judge E. M. Cullen,
John M. Carrere,
John Claflin,
J. C. Calhoun,
Andrew Carnegie,
James M. Constable,
H. W. Cannon,
Amos J. Cummings,
John D. Crimmins,
Gen. Howard Carroll,
O. S. Cockey,
Felix Campbell,
William L. Cole,
George C. Clausen,
J. P. Caddagan,
George Cromwell,
Charles J. Canda,
Timothy J. Campbell,
Jacob A. Cantor,
Alexander Caldwell,
H. B. Cohen,
Henry Clews,
W. Astor Chanler,
Henry Chauvant,
George A. Chauncey,
A. W. Colwell,
J. S. Cornell,
Samuel Conover,
Col. W. H. Cochran,
Bird S. Coler,
Ex-Gov. J. L. Carroll,
R. M. Campbell,
J. K. Cilley,
Gen. C. H. T. Collis,
Chauncey M. Depew,
Paul Dana,
[illegible]
Carl H. De Silver,
William B. Davenport,
M. E. Dooley,
Major M. C. Dougherty,
Augustin Daly,
Vernon H. Davis,
Fred Dalzell,
Charles W. Dayton,
Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix,
Capt. Delehanty,
Richard Deeves,
R. E. A. Dorr,
John Du Fais,
F. J. de Peyster,
H. C. Duval,
Gen. A. W. Day,
Gen. V. M. Dodge,
Ex-Mayor Smith Ely,
Ex-Mayor F. Edson,
George Ehret,
Edwin Einstein,
Gen. F. P. Earle,
Admiral Henry Erben,
M. M. Eckstein,
Ex-Gov. R. P. Flower,
Edward F. Farrell,
Judge J. Fitzgerald,
Judge J. M. Fitzsimmons,
Edward B. Farrell,
Charles S. Fairchild,
Charles R. Flint,
John Fox,
Gen. L. Fitzgerald,
Andrew Freedman,
Julien D. Fairchild,
John P. Faure,
F. T. Fitzgerald,
Simeon Ford,
P. Farrelly,
S. W. Fairchild,
T. L. Feitner,
W. H. Folsom,
Dr. J. Friedrich,
W. C. Frank Fargo,
Ex-Mayor W. R. Grace,
Ex-Mayor H. J. Grant,
Ex-Mayor T. F. Gilroy,
Ex-Mayor P. J. Gleason,
The Rev. Gustav Gotthell,
Andrew H. Green,
William H. Gelshenen,
Robert M. Galloway,
Henry George, Jr.,
Elbridge T. Gerry,
George J. Gould,
Gen. F. D. Grant,
S. M. Griswold,
W. W. Goodrich,
Elias Goodman,
Edward H. Grout,
F. J. Goodwin,
John Gibb,
Col. John J. Garnet,
John D. Guilford,
R. Guggenheimer,
Admiral B. Gherardi,
S. Gompers,
E. Goodwin,
The Rev. Dr. D. H. Greer,
J. A. Goulden,
E. L. Godkin,
J. G. Garcia,
Ex-Mayor A. Oakey Hall,
Ex-Mayor A. S. Hewitt,
Ex-Mayor J. W. Hunter,
William R. Hearst,
Daniel Harris,
Henry A. Hicks,
Joseph C. Hendrix,
Collis P. Huntington,
Henry B. Hyde,
George G. Haven,
Henry Hilton,
F. W. J. Hurst,
E. H. Hall,
G. G. Howland,
L. F. Haffen,
H. B. Hubbard,
George R. Harding,
John Hanway,
Otto Huber,
Blakely Hall,
A. W. Hard,
T. L. Hamilton,
D. O. Haynes,
W. K. Hammond,
J. M. Heiskell,
R. Hoe,
J. Howard, Jr.,
[illegible]
Morris K. Jesup,
William Jay,
A. D. Juilliard,
Darwin R. James,
J. C. Juhring,
Dr. Charles Jewett,
J. Jeroloman,
Edward J. King,
Charles H. Knox,
Gen. H. C. King,
David W. King,
Col. E. M. Knox,
J. W. Keller,
R. B. Kennedy,
W. F. King,
Sheppard Knapp,
J. Koch,
Ex-Mayor Seth Low,
Bishop A. N. Littlejohn,
Joseph Larocque,
Edward Lauterbach,
Clarence E. Lexow,
A. H. Leich,
E. H. Litchfield,
C. H. Livermore,
Charles Lanier,
J. E. Levy,
Edward E. Lee,
F. B. Lawrence,
C. R. Lawrence,
C. S. Lord,
F. Loeser,
A. Lewiski,
Bishop C. E. McDonnell,
Andrew McLean,
Hugh McLaughlin,
St. Clair McKelway,
Nicholas Muller,
Brig. Gen. J. McLeer,
Capt. J. W. Miller,
Cord Meyer,
Moses May,
Charles W. Morse,
David McClure,
Delos McCurdy,
P. C. Meehan,
Albert G. McDonald,
John A. McCall,
R. A. McCurdy,
Jordan L. Mott,
Ex-Gov. L. P. Morton,
Robert McCafferty,
Peter McGinn,
James McMahon,
Gen. E. A. McAlpin,
A. G. Mills,
Charles A. Moore,
Robert Muh,
James Mathews,
J. J. Murphy,
A. Martinez,
H. D. McCord,
Gen. E. L. Molineaux,
Allan Macnaughtan,
The Rev. C. W. Millard,
Andrew McCormack,
Anthony McCarthy,
William Meyer,
H. C. Miner,
Charles R. Miller,
H. W. Maxwell,
Dr. James McLean,
A. A. McCormick,
T. W. Myers,
C. H. Medicus,
G. B. McClellan,
D. P. Morse,
A. Merrall,
J. McCreery,
P. F. Meyer,
M. McRoberts,
W. C. McCloy,
J. Meehan,
A. H. Mattox,
Gen. M. T. McMahon,
Gen. A. G. McCook,
Gen. Wesley Merritt,
A. J. Nutting,
De Lancey Nicoll,
D. Nicholson,
Alexander E. Orr,
Hermann Oelrichs,
William T. O'Brien,
Morgan J. O'Brien,
Miles O'Brien,
John T. Oakley,
Oswald Ottendorfer,
W. M. Olcott,
C. B. Orcutt,
J. H. O'Connor,
Gen. E. C. O'Brien,
T. J. O'Donohue,
The Right Rev. Bishop H. C. Potter,
Thomas C. Platt,
J. Seaver Page,
Judge T. W. Pittman,
W. H. Porter,
Augustus Peters,
George L. Putnam,
H. S. Pierrepont,
W. F. Proctor,
J. H. Parker,
E. A. Pratt,
W. A. Prendergast,
J. Park,
G. W. Plunkitt,
A. Prince,
L. E. Quigg,
The Rev. W. C. P. Rhoades,
Herman Ridder,
Whitelaw Reid,
Jacob Ruppert, Jr.,
Dr. D. B. St. J. Roosa,
Major Gen. C. F. Roe,
Robert B. Roosevelt,
Elihu Root,
J. Harsen Rhoades,
S. F. Rawson,
Dr. W. H. Richardson,
V. A. Robertson,
H. E. Roehr,
T. F. Ryan,
Ex-Mayor W. L. Strong,
Ex-Mayor F. A. Schroeder,
Ex-Mayor C. A. Schieren,
J. S. T. Stranahan,
John Sloane,
Walter Stanton,
John H. Sutphin,
Col. A. C. Smith,
J. Edward Simmons,
C. G. Shayne,
Isidor Straus,
Lispenard Stewart,
Joseph H. Stiner,
James Stillman,
Edward C. Schaeffer,
N. T. Sprague,
William Sulzer,
Nathan Straus,
Dr. A. J. C. Skene,
Alonzo Slote,
James Shevlin,
Frank Sanger,
Dr. L. A. Sayre,
Carl Schurz,
S. D. Stevens,
A. St. Gaudens,
W. R. Spooner,
H. S. Sandford,
J. E. Searles,
H. W. Sackett,
B. C. Saunders,
D. E. Sickles,
R. A. C. Smith,
W. F. Sheehan,
J. A. Sullivan,
D. A. Shaw,
H. P. Sampers,
J. P. Solomon,
Col. C. C. Suydam,
Col. H. Swords,
Gen. D. E. Sickles,
Gen. G. H. Sharpe,
Gen. W. Swayne,
Gen. G. M. Smith,
Ex-Mayor D. F. Tiemann,
Gen. B. F. Tracy,
Frank Tilford,
James Talcott,
C. L. Tiffany,
J. A. Taylor,
F. J. Terrell,
A. Tilt,
F. A. Talmadge,
C. N. Tilford,
J. W. Tappin,
Gen. S. Thomas,
Gen. H. E. Tremaine,
M. Untermyer,
The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke,
Warner Van Norden,
Judge C. H. Van Brunt,
George M. Van Hoesen,
John W. Vrooman,
Frederick Van Buren,
Gen. J. M. Varnum,
Cornelius Van Cott,
Aaron Vanderbilt,
Eugene Van Schaick,
John J. Vaughan, Jr.,
Richard Van Cott,
Col. W. E. Van Wyck,
L. L. Van Alen,
J. M. V. Villa,
Ex-Mayor D. D. Whitney,
Ex-Mayor F. W. Wurster,
R. T. Wilson,
William C. Whitney,
Timothy L. Woodruff,
Benjamin Wood,
George C. Williams,
Gen. J. G. Wilson,
L. C. Weir,
Bartow Weeks,
Charles G. Wilson,
Gen. W. C. Wallace,
Stephen V. White,
S. M. Williams,
Thomas J. Wood,
W. De H. Washington,
H. J. Wright,
Dr. H. F. Walker,
H. Watson,
E. White,
W. H. Williams,
W. Winsor,
W. Wills,
J. B. Walker,
I. Wardman,
H. J. Wright,
H. White,
S. M. Williams,
J. C. Yeager,
William Zeigler.

John H. Starin yesterday offered to the city for Saturday the use of the steamboat Glen Island. The offer was accepted.

THE LAKE HOPATCONG CLUB.

An Elaborate Programme in Honor of the Squadron's Arrival.

The members of the Lake Hopatcong Club are to celebrate on Saturday in a manner befitting the return of Admiral Sampson's squadron. An elaborate programme of sports and games has been prepared, and a night entertainment will end with fireworks and a marine parade, with illuminations afloat and ashore. One thousand lanterns will illuminate the clubhouse, and the adjacent cottages, boathouses, and grounds will be decorated with bunting and ablaze with electric lights and lanterns.

Vice President Hobart and his family are among those now at the lake.

TO MAKE MORE EXPERIMENTS.

Lieut. Hobson Will Try New Air Bag Tests on Saturday.

Arrangements for raising the Cristobol Colon will not be completed before Saturday evening, at the earliest, and still further experiments may delay the departure of the wrecking expedition until a later date. Lieut. Hobson has found it necessary to repeat his experiments with the air bags which are to be used, together with pontoons, in floating the vessel.

The experiments of Tuesday were far from satisfactory. Lieut. Hobson found that the model of a miniature ship to be used in the tests had not been constructed according to his directions, and ordered the same to be rebuilt. He was also unable to definitely estimate the strength of the air bags in conjunction with their safety valve attachments, as the bags used exploded under various pressures.

The Lieutenant left the Army and Navy Club yesterday morning on a flying visit to Trenton, his object being to complete preparation for the coming series of tests with the wrecking apparatus. When he returned to the city early in the evening, he said:

"I expect to start for Washington to-night, and shall return to New York on Friday. Another series of tests will be made next Saturday, in which we shall use bags of a different manufacture than those formerly employed. These bags will be fitted with three types of safety valves. The experiments will be conducted upon much the same lines as those which have already taken place."

COLON A HOPELESS WRECK.

But the Maria Teresa May Be Floated in a Fortnight.

SANTIAGO, Aug. 17.—Capt. Sharp of the Chapman-Merritt Wrecking Company is working vigorously to float the Maria Teresa, and expects to get her afloat within a fortnight. The Maria Teresa has a hole fifteen feet long in her bottom, close to the keel. This is being closed and stopped with unrivated plates, soldered, and cement and bagging. Capt. Sharp suggests bringing the Maria Teresa first to Santiago for temporary repairs, and then taking her to Havana, where it will be possible to patch her up sufficiently for her to undertake the voyage North.

Capt. Sharp, however, has no hopes of saving the Cristobal Colon. The Reina Mercedes and the Merrimac can be floated with little difficulty.

The Buffalo in Dry Dock.

The United States cruiser Buffalo, formerly the Nictheroy, which has been lying at the navy yard for some weeks, was placed in Dry Dock No. 2 yesterday. One hundred and seventy-five bluejackets were drafted from the receiving ship Vermont and sent aboard the Buffalo. The vessel will go into commission in a few days. Her commander will be Capt. J. N. Hemphill.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

3 A. M.—177 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; H. Kohn; damage, $200.

7:10 A. M.—69 Park Street; Louis Farralasso; damage slight.

2 P. M.—120 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; A. Oreno; damage slight.

4:30 P. M.—468 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street; occupant unknown, no damage.

7:10 P. M.—673 Tenth Avenue; George Haney; damage slight.

7:15 P. M.—688 Broadway; Abraham Cohen; damage, $12,000.

[illegible]

PHILIPPINE CUSTOMS DUES

Regulations for the Guidance of Officers Issued by the War Department.

LIST OF ARTICLES TAXED

Rules Substantially the Same as Those Put Into Operation in Cuba, but Rates Differ in Many Cases.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The War Department has issued regulations for the guidance of officers concerned in the collection of duties on imports and exports, taxes, and other charges and exactions to be collected as a military contribution at ports and places in the possession of or under the control of the forces of the United States in the Philippine Islands. The regulations are substantially the same as were recently put into operation in Cuba. The rates of duty, however, differ in many important particulars. The light dues are as follows, per net ton:

On each entry of a vessel from a port or place, except from another port or place in the Philippines, in possession of the United States, .10.

On each departure of a vessel for a port or place, except for another port or place in the Philippines in possession of the United States, .10.

On each entry of a vessel from another port or place in the Philippines in possession of the United States, $.02.

On each departure of a vessel for another port or place in the Philippines in possession of the United States, $.02.

The following are exempt from light dues: A vessel belonging to or employed in the service of the Government of the United States, or a vessel of a neutral foreign Government not engaged in trade, or a vessel in distress, or a yacht belonging to an organized yacht club of the United States or of a neutral foreign nation.

The tonnage of a vessel shall be the net or register tonnage expressed in her national certificate of registry.

Goods of all kinds expressed through ports of the Philippines declared open by the United States shall pay a charge of 1 peso per 1,000 kilograms gross, as a charge for wharfage, whatever be the port of destination or nationality of the exporting vessel.

Goods of all kinds imported into ports of the Philippines, declared open by the United States and destined for transshipment to other ports of the Philippines declared open by the United States, shall pay a charge for wharfage of one-half of one peso per 1,000 kilograms gross at the port of transshipment as a due for wharfage.

Merchandise imported, exported, or shipped in transit for the use of the Government of the United States, and coal, shall be exempt from wharf charges.

Tariff on Alimentary Substances.

The following customs tariff will be collected on alimentary substances:

Live and small poultry and small game, pair, .05 pesos.

Meal, salted and jerked beef, kilo, .08.
Pork and lard, including bacon, .15.
Other kinds of meat, .05.
Butter, .20.
Salt cod and stockfish, .04.
Fresh fish, or with the salt indispensable for its preservation, .01.
Fish, salted, smoked, and pickled, .08.
Shellfish, .05.
Rice, husked or not, 100 kilos, .75.
Wheat, husked or not, .60.
Wheat flour, 2.10.
Other cereals, .50.
Flour of same, 1.00.
A.—Sugar, raw, kilo, .02.
B.—Sugar, refined, kilo, .10.
Cocoa of all kinds and origin, kilo, .12.
Coffee of all kinds and origin, kilo, .10.
Cinnamon of all kinds and origin, kilo, .12.
Cloves, kilo, .14.
Pepper, kilo, .07.
Tea of all kinds and origin, kilo, .10.
Olive oil, kilo, .12.
Common brandy of vinic alcohol, liter, .09.
a. Brandy flavored with aniseed, composed brandies, and liqueurs of vinic alcohol, liter, .02.
b. Common brandy, flavored with aniseed, composed brandies, and liqueurs, not exclusively made of vinic alcohol, i. e., those known as industrial, liter, .36.
Beer and cider in wood, 5.50 per hectoliter; in bottles, 7.75 per hectoliter.
Wines, sparkling, liter, .25.
Wines, other, liter, .12.

Exports from the Islands.

On the products of the Philippine Islands when exported therefrom there shall be collected an export tax as follows:

Abaca, raw or wrought hemp, 100 kilos gross, .75 pesos.
Indigo, 100 kilos gross, .50.
Indigo employed for dyeing, 100 kilos gross, .05.
Rice, 100 kilos gross, 2.00.
Sugar, 100 kilos gross, .10.
Cocoanuts, fresh and dried, 100 kilos gross, .10.
Tobacco, manufactured, of all kinds and of whatever origin, 100 kilos gross, 3.00.
Tobacco, raw, grown in the Provinces of Cagayan, Isabela, and New Biscay, (Luzon Islands,) 100 kilos gross, 3.00.
Tobacco, raw, grown in the Visayas and Mindanao Islands, 100 kilos gross, 2.00.
Tobacco, raw, grown in other provinces of the archipelago, 100 kilos gross, 1.50.

The following excise and other inland charges are made:

On distilled spirits, in casks, per liter, .02 pesos.

On distilled spirits, in bottles or flasks, per liter, .30.

On beer of all kinds, liter, .10.

On cigars and cigarettes, stamp tax on all which shall be manufactured and sold or removed for consumption and sale, per M., 1.00.

The Free List.

The following articles shall pay no duty on their importation into the Philippine Islands:

Mineral waters.

Trees, shoots, and plants; also moss, in a natural or fresh state.

Lime, (oxide of calcium.)

Copper, gold, and silver ores.

Samples of felt, painted paper, and tissues, when they comply with the following conditions: When they do not exceed 40 centimeters in length, measured in the warp or length of the piece, even when such samples have the entire width of the piece. Samples not having these indications will only be admitted free of duty when they do not exceed 40 centimeters in any dimension. In order to avoid abuses, the samples declared for free entry must have cuts at every 20 centimeters of their width so as to render them unfit for any other purpose.

Samples of trimmings in small pieces, of no commercial value or possible application.

Gold, silver, and platinum, in broken-up jewelry or table services, bars, sheets, coins, pieces, dust, and scraps.

Gold, silver, and platinum, in articles manufactured and stamped in the Philippine Islands.

Gypsum (sulphate of lime.)

Free, Subject to Conditions.

The following articles are free of duty, but subject to conditions:

Wearing apparel, toilet objects, and articles for personal use, bed and table linen, books, portable tools and instruments, theatrical costumes, jewels, and table services bearing evident signs of having been used, imported by travelers in their luggage in quantities proportionate to their class, professions, and positions.

Casks, sacks, and large recipients of metal, imported with goods dutiable separately from such recipients, and when they are to be exported.

Carriages, trained animals, portable theatres, panoramas, wax figures, and other similar objects for public entertainment, imported temporarily.

Furniture of persons coming to settle in the Philippine Islands, which has been in use by them.

Foreign articles destined for exhibitions held in the Philippine Islands.

Submarine telegraph cables.

Pumps intended for the salvage of vessels.

Parts of machinery, pieces of metal, and wood imported for the repair of foreign vessels which have entered ports of the Philippine Islands through stress of weather.

The metrical system of weights and measures in use by the Spanish Government will be continued. The kilogram is equivalent to 2.2046 pounds.

The monetary unit of the Philippines is the gold peso of the mint; estimate of value $1.034.

The current money heretofore in circulation in the Philippines shall be received for duties, taxes, and other exactions, in the manner and upon the same basis [illegible]

WOES OF THE CITY MAN.

Game Constable in the Adirondacks Charges Him $50 for Catching Two Trout Out of Season.

As every city sportsman knows through bitter experience, this is the golden harvest season for the game constable. This ubiquitous being, more especially the inland variety known as the "early riser" or "mountain creeper," may now be said to be in the full flush of verdant glory in the Adirondacks and other mountain resorts. His kind abounds in plentiful number near the waters of the inland lakes, where the unwary sportsman is wont to venture for trout and bass during the "close" season—which is the present—and in the fastnesses of the mountain where the deer are to be looked for. There the genus game constable in all his picturesqueness lurks like the poison ivy, a thing to be avoided.

The Adirondack game constable is usually the father or uncle of the Adirondack guide, and the two species of mountain growth are bound not only by ties of kinship, but by mutual business interests. The game constable may be said to be a species of superannuated guide, and generally depends upon the guide to beat up his game for him, in the form of joyous tourists who have not unraveled the intricacies of the game laws.

In the Summertime, when the woods are full of unsuspecting city people, the guide and Game Constable "make hay while the sun shines." The Game Constable derives his income from the State, or rather through the State, for his pay is one-half all the fines collected for violations of the game laws. The deer season, for instance, is said to "open" Aug. 15. After that date deer can be lawfully shot, but only from ambush. They can be, but rarely ever are, killed in this way, the easier method being to go "jacking," which is done at night by the sportsman affixing a lamp on his head and being paddled noiselessly about a lake by the crafty guide. The deer on the banks catch sight of the light, and stand gazing with fatal curiosity until knocked over or missed by the trembling tourist. The guide earnestly hopes the shot will be successful. If so, shortly afterward the Game Constable, who has been quietly invited to the entertainment, appears "by accident" and collects the fine. For a deer so killed the sportsman more or less cheerfully pays $100 plus the wage of the guide. The latter "sees" the Game Constable later.

The Adirondack guide always recommends deer hunting, but can be induced to conduct the enthusiastic urbanite on a fishing expedition, providing the season is "closed" and plenty of "bait" is furnished. The fine for catching a lake trout in this season is less than for killing a deer illegally, being only $25 per fish, but still the lakes and streams near the mountain resorts yield the Game Constable and the guide a goodly income, as may be learned from the following extract from a letter written to a friend here by a well-known New York man who is contributing to the State funds at Lake George for a limited period:

"Every move one makes in this part of the country costs a bunch of money, and what, with driving, hunting, and fishing, and a fine of $50 for catching two measley little brook trout under six inches long, my bank roll is somewhat reduced. Talk about farmers coming to New York and being played for suckers by 'Hungry Joe' and his crowd! They are not ace high to the ripe sucker a New Yorker makes for these countrymen. The jays nail you for a couple of dollars to guide you to a good fishing spot, and then you have to keep loading them up with booze or they forget where the fish bite best. If you go out to drive you run against a couple of toll gates no matter in what direction you go.

"I got tired of the guides and started off to whip up the trout brooks on Saturday, but I had only poor luck, and an expensive day. I caught a couple of speckled beauties about the length of my finger, and then a Game Constable came along and I had to settle. I protested that I didn't know it was against the game laws, but I had to settle just the same. I will be home soon."

MORRIS PHILLIPS'S JOKE.

The Editor Writes as to Capt. Schmittberger's "Sanity," and Anxious Inquiries Result.

As the result of a joke between Morris Phillips, the editor of The Home Journal, and Police Captain Max Schmittberger of the Tremont Station, there were many anxious inquiries being made last night relative to the well-known Police Captain's state of mind. It appears that Phillips and Schmittberger met on the Providence Line steamer Plymouth en route for Newport, where the Captain and his wife were to spend their vacation, and Phillips, in an article to his paper, after speaking of Schmittberger's splendid physical condition, raised some doubts as to the Captain's sanity.

Schmittberger, Mr. Phillips said, talked rationally enough on most subjects, but had an idea that several mutual friends of his and Phillips's were dead, whereas Phillips knew they were living. Mr. Phillips says on this subject:

He tells me that Capt. Ferdinand Frost, a retired commander of the Albany Day Line, died a year or two ago; that he accidentally shot himself with a pistol which he (Capt. Schmittberger) presented to him. Now, au contraire, I assert that this same genial and gentle Capt. Ferdinand Frost, a man of religion, and a man sixty odd years old, still resides at Tarrytown on the Hudson, and that he was sitting in an arm-chair at my desk, in The Home Journal office, about two months ago. I would not doubt the sturdy policeman's mental condition, but that he also affirms that he attended the funeral of my friend, the old Hudson River Captain.

The doughty, blue-coated, brass-buttoned official tells me, moreover, that the Hon. Benjamin F. Manierre, a former Police Commissioner, is dead; and I doubt that statement also. * * *

I hope and believe that my old and esteemed friend, the Hon. F. Manierre, is still in the land of the living. If he is dead, New York has lost a good citizen; but I have not heard of his passing away. I should have attended his funeral had the news reached me. If Manierre still lives, Capt. Schmittberger's friends had better look to things; they should at least have the Captain's bumps felt. If these two good men mentioned by the Captain as dead are still in the flesh, (as of course they are,) then Capt. Schmittberger should be asked to give up his belt, and also the "billy" he wears in it. He is not a man to be trusted with either exposed or concealed weapons.

Now, while Mr. Phillips no doubt wrote and looked upon the whole matter as a joke, and Schmittberger took it in the same vein, a lot of the Captain's friends who heard of the story took it seriously, and as a result there were many surprised and inquiring persons seeking information on the subject last night, and it was not until the joke was explained to them that they were satisfied, though all expressed themselves as not having any doubt about the Captain's robust state of mind and health, and that they had some doubts as to the wisdom of circulating such a joke. Capt. Schmittberger and his wife were with Mr. Phillips at the Ocean House in Newport from Aug. 8 to 12, and those who met the Captain there said he was particularly fit and particularly sane.

Capt. Schmittberger said last night, in reference to Mr. Phillips's article, that it was too laughable and ridiculous to be considered or treated seriously. He said that while he was on his vacation recently at Newport he and a party of friends undertook, to put it plainly, "to play horse" with Mr. Phillips, and this they did, among other ways, by pretending to believe that every prominent man in New York mentioned by Mr. Phillips was dead; that they had, in fact, attended their funerals.

The Captain's comment on the whole matter was that if Mr. Phillips was foolish enough to treat as serious what was clearly a joke, he was welcome to do so.

HERMAN VON CLEFF CAUGHT.

New Yorker "Wanted" for Alleged Embezzlement, Arrested at Niles, Mich.

NILES, Mich., Aug. 17.—Van Ness Clifford, arrested here a few days ago, proves to be Herman Von Cleff, who is wanted by the Archer Manufacturing Company of New York upon the charge of embezzling nearly $3,000 from the concern while in its employ. Von Cleff fled a few months ago and, though the New York authorities have been hot on his trail, he escaped arrest.

It is alleged that since Von Cleff left the Archer Company he has swindled people in four States, and that, starting from Bridgeport, Conn., he traveled all through that State, New York, Ohio, and Michigan. His alleged method of swindling was to represent the Archer Company, and calling on barbers, take an order for goods and get whatever payment in advance he could. The orders were never forwarded. In this way, it is charged, he swindled over 400 people out of amounts ranging from $1 to $35. His operations, it is said, must have netted him nearly $5,000. Von Cleff is also said to have jumped his board bill in every town where he stopped.

He is a member of a New York family, and is a nephew of the head of the Von Cleff Cutlery Factory. He has a wife and a [illegible]

Vio-Violet

Lundborg's—
excels all other
Violet Perfumes.
Convince yourself.

HAVOC WROUGHT BY STORMS.

Lightning Destroys Three Lives—Much Valuable Property Damaged.

WALTHAM, Mass., Aug. 17.—A terrific thunderstorm passed over this town this afternoon, the rain, which came down in torrents, together with the lightning, doing considerable damage to property. Anthony Barney, an Italian, was struck by lightning and instantly killed while mowing in the field.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 17.—Louisa G. Thomas, the eleven-year-old daughter of Joseph Thomas, an employe of the Boston and Maine Railroad, was instantly killed by lightning while playing at her home in West Boylston this afternoon.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 17.—A terrific lightning storm passed over this county late yesterday afternoon. At least half a dozen barns were struck and destroyed. Nelson Hagadorn, aged fifty, a farm hand of the town of Norway, was struck and instantly killed while standing in a barn.

ATHOL, Mass., Aug. 17.—A two-story house and barn at Athol Centre, owned by Calvin Drury, was burned this afternoon. The barn was struck twice by lightning. During the storm the Athol Machine Company's building was struck by lightning, many of the employes being affected by the bolt. Hail and wind accompanied the storm, which did much damage to crops.

FINDLAY, Ohio, Aug. 17.—Lightning struck a large oil tank belonging to the Buckeye Pipe Line Company on the tank farm west of the city to-day, completely destroying 25,000 barrels of oil. A terrific explosion occurred, which shook the buildings in this city. The fire spread to outbuildings, tracks, and fences and destroyed fifteen cars belonging to the Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. The total loss is estimated at $30,000.

ON THE LINKS AT NEWPORT.

Trophy Offered by the Count of Turin to be Played for Aug. 27.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17.—The golf trophy offered by the Count of Turin will be competed for on Aug. 27 on the links of the Newport Golf Club. The match will be open to members only. The match will be 36-hole medal play, limited to 36 strokes in 18 holes. The winner of the match will receive a gold medal and have the honor of having his name engraved upon the cup, which will be retained by the club as a trophy.

A match of mixed foursomes was played this afternoon for a cup offered by Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer. Miss Sands and Foxhall Keene beat Miss Wetmore and Winthrop Rutherfurd.

Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer and A. M. Coates beat Miss E. Morton and Victor Sorchan.

Miss Marie Winthrop and Milton S. Barger beat Mrs. W. S. Hopkins and A. S. Carpenter.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor and William Page Thompson drew a bye.

Miss L. Morton and Charles A. Munn against Mrs. Herman B. Duryea and Harry Payne Whitney have yet to play.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor has offered a cup for the player who sends in the best four scores against bogey, two of which must be handed in between Aug. 23 and 27, and the other two between Sept. 6 and 10.

A MINISTER MURDERED.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—The Rev. Samuel Breakwell, one of the oldest residents of Highwood, was assassinated on a street of that village this afternoon by Carl Pethke, a tailor, who for the last four years has lived with the former wife of his victim. Business differences between the two men are said to have had a good deal to do with the trouble which culminated in the murder. Mr. Breakwell left his house, which is only a short distance from the scene of the murder, just before 2 o'clock. Pethke, whose house is next to the Breakwell homestead, saw him and followed.

Mr. Breakwell turned into Highwood Avenue, and was within half a square of his son's store when Pethke overtook him. He threw one arm around his victim's neck and with a pocket knife, which he held in his disengaged hand, stabbed the minister. Mr. Breakwell sank upon the sidewalk, covering it with his blood. Pethke retained his hold on the old man and again stabbed him, this time under the left eye, the blade leaving a gash four inches long across the nose.

Pethke then coolly walked away, and was not disturbed by those who came to the old man's assistance. Pethke was later arrested and taken to the Waukegan jail.

FIRST MAILS FOR HAVANA.

The Ward Line steamships Lydia, Capt. Roden, and Matanzas, Capt. Rogers, sailed from this port yesterday afternoon for Havana. They are the first steamships to clear for Havana since the signing of the protocol, and the Lydia carries the first mail to Cuba since Havana and other ports were declared to be in a state of blockade.

The Lydia is one of the German boats chartered by the Ward Line to take the place of the vessels turned over to the United States Government. She carried 20,000 barrels of provisions, and five pouches of mail, three of which contained letters and two packages and papers. During the war all Cuban mail has been returned to senders or sent to the Dead Letter Office. As regular a mail service between this city and Cuban ports will now be maintained as the operations of the steamship lines will allow.

In addition to her cargo and mails, the Lydia carried a number of returning residents to Havana.

The Matanzas, which carried poultry, breadstuffs, and fresh vegetables, was formerly the prize ship Guido. An hour before she sailed workmen knocked off the letters Guido; substituting the name "Matanzas" in heavy brass letters.

Both the Lydia and the Matanzas had the blue peter at the fore, instead of the Spanish flag, which is usually flown by the Ward Line ships.

SPANISH FOURS DEPRESSED.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Spanish 4s opened at 41⅞, dropped to 41¼, and closed at 40, a net loss of 2¼ from yesterday's closing quotation.

The heavy selling in Spanish 4s here and in Paris, with the consequent falling off in the quotations, is supposed to be due to the threatened Cabinet crisis at Madrid.

MADRID, Aug. 17.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 65.25.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—Spanish 4s at the opening of the Bourse to-day were quoted at 41.95, but were soon depressed to 41.45, and at the close had dropped to 40.95, against 42.35, the final price of yesterday.

BARCELONA, Aug. 17.—Spanish 4s are quoted at 66.

Holiday for Factory Workers.

William H. Williams, a brother of ex-Police Inspector Alexander S. Williams, is the proprietor of a big factory in Steinway, Long Island City. His son, Alexander S. Williams, who is named after the ex-Inspector, is a Lieutenant in the Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers. The young man went to Cuba, and arrived at Montauk on Tuesday. As soon as he landed he sent to a telegram to his father. His father decided to visit him, and his patriotism ran so high that about forty of his employes yesterday were allowed to take a vacation.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Judge Emory Spear, Macon, Ga.; D. H. Shipman, Chicago.

GILSEY—O. B. Sheppard, Toronto, Ontario.

GRAND UNION—Judge Dwight C. Kilbourn, Litchfield, Conn.

HOFFMAN—M. Pedro Esteves, Paris.

HOLLAND—R. G. Walker, Dawson City, Northwest Territory; Signor Silvio Pisegari, Boston.

IMPERIAL—W. T. Fenton, Vice President First National Bank, Chicago.

MURRAY HILL—F. Henry Clark, Market Harborough, England; Peter Thornton, Edinburgh.

[illegible]

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Herring, Jenkins & Co., Georgetown, Ky.; J. A. Herring, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Klein Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; S. Klein, notions and carpets, 808 Broadway; Belvedere House.
Jones, Witter & Co., Columbus, Ohio; S. B. Jones, notions, 236 Church Street; Hotel Albert.
Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; J. T. Basson, notions, 22 Lispenard Street; Hotel Gerlach.
Lowenstein, B., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; S. A. Myers, notions and trimmings, 51 Leonard Street.
Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; S. Dorian, carpets; F. Hirsch, waists, 66 Grand Street.
Hunter, Glenn & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; T. Hunter, dress goods and silks, 57 White Street.
Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; Miss Lovelace, millinery, 2 Walker Street.
Seifert, L. D., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; P. N. Seifert, notions and millinery; Union Square Hotel.
McAlpin, G. W., Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; I. S. Deutsch, art goods, 377 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.
Hatch, H. R., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. E. Hatch, dress goods and silks; Westminster Hotel.
Parker-Lowe Dry Goods Company, The, Fort Worth, Texas; E. H. Lowe, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Albert.
Adler's, D., Sons' Clothing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; I. D. Adler, clothing; S. D. Adler, clothing; 49 Worth Street; Hotel Savoy.
Rice, A., & Co., Montgomery, Ala.; G. Rice, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Kaufman & Isaacs, New Orleans, La.; M. Isaacs, millinery and toys; 258 Church Street.
Rosenbaum & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; L. A. Behr, cloaks and suits; 422 West Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Crosby Brothers, Topeka, Kan.; W. T. Crosby, dress goods and cloaks; Netherland Hotel.
Bush & Bull Company, the, Williamsport, Penn.; A. F. Young, cloaks and suits; Westminster Hotel.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. Dow, laces and white goods; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.
Burkhardt Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. E. Burkhardt, hats and caps; St. Denis Hotel.
Rosenfeld, J., & Co., Clarksville, Tenn.; W. Rosenfeld, millinery, hats, caps, and clothing; 636 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.
Gordon & Grant Company, the, Greenville, Ohio; F. S. Gordon, carpets; St. Denis Hotel.
Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss A. M. Smith, notions and furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Denholm & McKay Company, the, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Gross, notions and fancy goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Vendome.
Cohen, Louis, & Co., Charleston, S. C.; L. L. Cohen, dry goods; Miss E. Solomon, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Mendel & Goslin, Louisville, Ky.; J. Mendel, cloaks; Hotel Marlborough.
Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; W. J. Lindberg, dry goods, 377 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; A. Meyer, furnishing goods, 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Herpolsheimer, H., & Co., Lincoln, Neb.; Cora Snow, millinery; 45 Lispenard Street.
Wasserman Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; B. J. Wasserman, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Graff, A. A., & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; A. A. Graff, carpets; Hotel Metropole.
Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. Adams, silks and velvets, 102 Grand Street; Hotel Vendome.
Froshi, J., Atlanta, Ga.; notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.
"Globe, The," Harrisburg, Penn.; H. Strouse, clothing; Hotel Vendome.
Stiefel, I., Butler, Ind.; dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Ackerman, A., Albion, Ind.; dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Baumgarten, J., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. Baumgarten, woolens, 115 Worth Street; Hoffman House.
Wile Brothers & Weil, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. Wile, clothing; Hoffman House.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; N. Stutzman, 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Wells, J. B., Son & Co., Utica, N. Y.; E. L. Wells, cloaks, suits, ladies', and infants' wear; W. C. Logan, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Converse, Collins, Merrill & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. A. Meeker, domestics and white goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; A. P. Arnold, hosiery; 2 Walker Street.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Wentworth, dress goods; 8 Greene Street.
Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Hagen, millinery; 104 Worth Street.
Prince, A. F., & Son, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; A. F. Prince, dry goods; Sinclair House.
Selig, S., Columbus, Miss.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Holzman Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; M. Holzman, piece goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Morrison, D. J., & Brother, Savannah, Ga.; D. J. Morrison, furnishing goods, 83 Worth Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Heinan, D., & Co., Streator, Ill.; J. A. Finlon, department store; Amsterdam Hotel.
Keasby & Mattison Company, Waco, Texas; Robert R. Hunter, drugs; Astor House.
Grass, J. J., Savannah, Ga.; fancy goods and millinery; Hotel Jefferson.
Parrott, Maloney Company, Wolfe City, Texas; W. P. Maloney, dry goods; 10 Waverly Place.
Crawford-Norris Company, The, Commerce, Texas; E. E. Maloney, dry goods; 10 Waverly Place.
Gill, W. A., & Co., Cleburne, Texas; C. R. and R. B. Thomas, general store; Gilsey House.
Miller, B., St. Louis, Mo.; A. Miller, hats; 330 West Fifty-first Street.
Blumenthal & Co., Marion, Ind.; M. Blumenthal, dry goods, clothing, boots, and shoes; Hotel Metropole.
Blumenthal & Co., Marion, Ind.; D. H. Blumenthal, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Metropole.
Fleury, Friar & Merritty, Milwaukee, Wis.; G. E. Fleury, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Houtkamp & Cameron, Milwaukee, Wis.; B. Cannon, printers and publishers; Hotel Imperial.
Ryan & Cannon, St. Louis, Mo.; E. Kohn, boys' clothing; Belvedere Hotel.
Keehan & Jahn, Detroit, Mich.; Adolph Jahn, furniture.
Oppenheim, B., & Co., Manchester, Ind.; B. Oppenheim, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Gerard.
Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; J. F. Schweizer, dress goods and silks; Hotel Vendome.
Barney, George J., & Co., Charlotte, Mich.; F. R. Barney, dry goods; Passaic.
Thomas, W. B., Danville, Ky.; men's tailor; Broadway Central Hotel.
Gill, W. A., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; W. P. Smith, sheet metal; 325 West Fifty-seventh Street.
Lebener D., & Son, Chicago, Ill.; C. De Grant and E. De Grant, hats; Broadway Central Hotel.
Herz, A., Terre Haute, Ind.; S. Uffenheimer, notions; North Cottage, Long Branch.
Goodman & Hirschler, Terre Haute, Ind.; L. Goodman, clothing; North Cottage, Long Branch.
Wiler & Wise, Logansport, Ind.; Carl S. Wise, general dry goods; Manhattan Hotel.
Neelson, I. H., Crystal Spring, Miss.; general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Rosenheim & Son, M., St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. R. I. Rosenheim, millinery; Hotel Grenoble.
Rosenheim & Son, M., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Maude Gruber, millinery; Hotel Grenoble.
Berlin Cloak Company, Kansas City, Mo.; C. H. Marron, cloaks; Sinclair Hotel.
Aronson, B. D., Henderson, N. C.; B. G. Aronson, clothing, &c.
Bartoe, Emery H., Cincinnati, Ohio; art store, 14 West One Hundred and Fourth Street.
Lane, J. E., Knoxville, Tenn.; department store; Hotel Metropole.
Herzog, P., Charleston, S. C.; H. Herzog, notions; 83 Broadway.
Lewis & Son, A. T., Denver, Col.; Mrs. G. H. Cooper, dressmaker; Holland House.
Lewis & Co., John C., Louisville, Ky.; C. O. Lancaster, dry goods; Stuart Hotel.
Lewis & Brother, W. H., Berryville, Ark.; C. B. Lewis, dry goods; New York.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, New York Life Building, 346 Broadway.

DR. R. V. PIERCE'S MEDICINES.

Woman's power is largely dependent upon her ability to interest, entertain, attract and please. It is for this reason that women strive to become accomplished. They study in order that they may converse intelligently on all subjects. They strive to become good musicians, graceful dancers and amiable hostesses.

All accomplishments are unavailing if a woman suffers from ill-health in a womanly way. The special weakness peculiar to the womanly organism, will rapidly wreck the general health. The sufferer will lose her natural vivacity, her wit, her good looks, and the ambition and power to display the accomplishments at her command. Any woman affected in this way should resort to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a wonderful medicine for ailing women. It is the invention of an eminent and skillful physician, Dr. R. V. Pierce, for thirty years chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. It aims to cure but one class of diseases, and claims to be good for nothing else. It imparts health, elastic strength, vigor and virility to the delicate feminine organs. It prepares a woman for wifehood and motherhood.

Mrs. Ramon Sanches, Penasco, Taos County, N. Mex., in a letter to Dr. Pierce says: "From a grateful heart my voice goes up to God both night and day in a solemn prayer that He may guard your health and preserve your life. I hereby express my gratitude to you for the relief I have received from your wonderful medicine, 'Favorite Prescription.' After suffering years of misery I am to-day a healthy and happy wife, and can truthfully recommend to women the use of the 'Favorite Prescription' as a regulator of the monthly periods." [illegible]

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

Opening of the Annual Session at Saratoga Yesterday.

PRESIDENT HOWE ON THE WAR

Need for Arbitration in the Disputes of Nations—An Agreement with England Favored.

SARATOGA, Aug. 17.—The American Bar Association began its annual session here this morning. There was a large attendance of distinguished members of the bar from all parts of the country. An address of welcome was made by Chief Judge Alton B. Parker of the Court of Appeals. The President, William Wirt Howe of Louisiana, read the annual address. He said, in part:

"This is the twenty-first annual meeting of our association. We are entering upon the twenty-first year of our existence, and we hope soon to attain our majority. The reports of our transactions fill twenty printed volumes. Let us hope that the society will long continue to carry on the useful work laid out for it in its constitution.

"In reviewing the work of Federal legislation during the past year, we are at once confronted with questions of war, annexation, and conquest. While we regret the absence of our accomplished and diligent Secretary, Brother John Hinkley, we may put on record the reason. He is now Capt. John Hinkley of the Fifth Maryland Volunteers, and at the moment I write he is in camp at Tampa, having gone, like the brave patriot he is, to fight the battles of his country.

"Important action which may be called legislative in its character is found in the orders of the President addressed to the Secretary of War on the 18th of last month, concerning the occupation of Santiago and the administration of its civil affairs by the commanding General of the United States forces. These orders were doubtless made in view of the rules recognized by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Leitensdorfer vs. Webb, (20 Howard, 176.) The court in that controversy had occasion to deal with the power of the Executive to establish government and law in conquered territory.

Government of Hawaii.

"The annexation of Hawaii, and the possibility of the acquisition of other islands inhabited by races quite different from our own will present many problems in law as well as politics. On the one hand we do not wish to abandon the idea of a representative republican government, devoted to the securing of the rational freedom of the individual who cheerfully obeys its laws because he has made them by himself or his mandataries. On the other hand, we are not quite prepared to believe that the gospel of the town meeting will necessarily be a means of saving grace to the islands of the tropic sea.

"We may hope for the best, but at the same time they may have reasonable fears of the future. It might be well for Congress to consider a plan of government which has existed in Louisiana at various periods of its history, sometimes called 'the administrative plan.' If this were applied to the Hawaiian Islands, the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, would appoint, say, a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General, Superintendent of Education, and such other executive and administrative officers as might be necessary, and the whole body of officers of this kind would, ex officio, form a legislature. The statutes enacted by this legislature would be the law of the Territory—unless in contravention of the Constitution, laws or treaties of the United States. If such a government were honestly administered it might be successful. If corruption and abuse crept in, the President of the United States could at any time remove the offenders and appoint honest and capable successors. I merely suggest this in passing, as something worthy of discussion."

International Arbitration.

The speaker then gave a summary of Congressional and State legislation for the year past, with special notice of the more important laws, and the address was concluded as follows:

"At the last two meetings of this association we have adopted without dissent resolutions in favor of some form of international arbitration. The continued use of warfare in modern days and as between nations pretending to be Christian is one of those paradoxes that may well justify the philosophy of Schopenhauer. Manifestly it is a survival of savagery. As the human race has become slowly civilized, private warfare has become almost abolished.

"The subject of international arbitration is, of course, not free from difficulty, and it is often misunderstood or even misstated in popular discussion. No one will deny the right of self-defense to nations. Nor does any one propose, so far as I know, to undertake to apply the principles of arbitration as between a civilized nation on the one hand, and a people on the other so barbarous as not to be able to appreciate or observe those principles. A people may be so savage that they must be dealt with as we deal with unruly children. Nor do we propose to move too rapidly in this important matter, for it is believed that all true and abiding progress is necessarily deliberate. All we ask for is constant and sincere effort in a true direction.

"It is too late for any one to say that international arbitration is not practicable. It has been successfully tried many times during the last thirty years. At a recent conference held in this State in June last, (at Lake Mohonk,) it was stated that, during the year past, fourteen controversies had been under consideration by such tribunals. The movement in the right direction has certainly begun. We simply ask that it go on.

"We know that war is sometimes a dread necessity, and we yield precedence to no man or class of men in devotion to our common country when she deems it necessary to draw the sword. Of all the so-called learned professions, the American bar has, from Colonial times, furnished by far the largest proportion of soldiers. Our friends of the clergy, if they have volunteered at all, have naturally and generally gone as Chaplains, and have done noble work as such. Our friends of the medical profession have generally gone as Surgeons, and have done noble work as such. The members of the bar have gone as soldiers, pure and simple, and every campaign, from Louisburg to Santiago, has been illustrated by their devotion. And yet we know that there is 'a more excellent way.' War may be necessary sometimes, but it is cruel and savage.

Agreement with England.

"Forty-six years ago Alfred Tennyson, who sometimes saw things with that large and lucid vision which is now and then vouchsafed to the poet's eye, in his lyric verses entitled "Hands All Round," exclaimed of our country:

"And surely after the lapse of nearly half a century the time is not less propitious for a treaty of arbitration with that great people to whom we are attached by so many ties of blood and language and literature and law, and with whom, in spite of so many superficial differences and disputes, we yet profoundly sympathize concerning those things which make for freedom and justice and truthfulness in national life. There is no question here of an 'alliance,' and we need not fear that the majestic shade of Washington can have any reason to frown upon the project. All that is suggested is that we make a beginning—that we commence an experiment which may be of immense benefit, and cannot by any possibility do any harm.

"No better beginning could be made than by taking up the subject again with England. And it may be borne in mind that not only are we of English descent, but we have among us the children of many kindred races—from Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Germany. A treaty once made with Great Britain, and found to be just and useful, would, no doubt, be followed by similar agreements with those other nations, and soon the enormous influence of the Anglo-Saxon, the Scandinavian, and the Teutonic peoples might be consolidated in favor of the arbitration of every international dispute which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic negotiation. May the good day soon come."

The association this afternoon nominated and elected members. The report of the General Council was submitted. The reports of the Secretary, John Hinkley of Baltimore, Md., and the Treasurer, Francis Rawle of Philadelphia, were presented and referred, as was also that of the Executive Committee, of which President Howe of New Orleans is Chairman.

Judge Lyman D. Brewster of Connecticut to-night read a very able paper on "Uniform State Laws."

Mr. Brewster said, in part:

"The movement toward uniform State laws is no stranger to the American Bar Association. The first object stated in the call for a meeting to form an American Bar Association' is 'to assimilate the laws of the different States.' In fact, the American Bar Association has been the generous [illegible] of the conference of Commissioners [illegible] borrow a phrase from the last [illegible], to 'negotiate a further draft on the paternal generosity.'

"It is not now necessary to restate the reasons for greater uniformity in State laws on matters of common interest alike to all the States. Nor is it needful to state the gradual growth of the conference of Commissioners, which to-day represents more than half the States and more than two-thirds (forty-eight millions) of the population of the Union."

After going over the history of the original English act passed in 1882 and the work upon the American act drafted by Mr. John J. Crawford of the New York bar, and referring to the encomiums upon it, and pointing out the differences between the American code and the English and German codes on the same subject, and speaking of the difficulties of inducing legislation for the sake of uniformity, the speaker argued that when a Legislature is presented with a uniform law which is in itself a model statute, complete and thorough, and covering the particular branch of the law treated, that legislation is influenced by a double argument—a better law for the State itself, as well as a law creating uniformity with the law of sister States.

L. C. Krauthoff of Kansas City, Mo., read a paper on "Malice as an Ingredient of a Civil Cause of Action." He said:

"By a long line of decisions of the highest authority, American and English, it had become an established proposition that an act which a party had a right to do was none the less lawful because done from a reprehensible motive. It was no more permissible to charge a party with the consequences of a lawful act upon proof of such a motive than it was for a defendant to escape responsibility for the results of his unlawful act by a showing of the best of purposes. Accurately applied, this conclusion made the word 'malice,' in whatever sense used, wholly meaningless and unnecessary in the law of torts. Its continued use, therefore, naturally resulted in introducing an element of uncertainty into a branch of the law whose rules should be fixed and stable. Rights which are uncertain or wavering are largely visionary."

Extended discussion of the topics treated followed the reading of the papers.

MORA CLAIM FEE NOT PAID.

On This Allegation a Suit to Recover $28,902 Is Begun in the Courts at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Louise S. Dwinelle, executrix of the estate of William H. Dwinelle, deceased, has entered suit in the District Supreme Court against Nathaniel Page and José I. Rodriguese, alleging a breach of contract in connection with the prosecution of the Mora claim against the Kingdom of Spain.

The plaintiff alleges that on Nov. 28, 1888, the defendants entered into a contract with William H. Dwinelle, and promised to pay him for services on his part to be performed in pressing the case of Antonio Maximo Mora against Spain diplomatically and to aid the defendants, who represented Mora, in securing the indemnification due their client.

The contract stated that, in consideration of the services to be rendered by Dr. William H. Dwinelle of the City of New York in pressing the case of Mora against Spain, the defendants promised to pay him out of their fee $10,000 if the sum of $500,000 were received from Spain, the sum of $20,000 if the amount received should reach $1,000,000, and if the sum received should be less or more than the amounts mentioned Dr. Dwinelle's portion of the fee was to be in the same proportion.

The plaintiff alleges further that Dr. Dwinelle did everything in his power to press the Mora claim, spending an enormous amount of time and labor in carrying out the provisions of the contract. Sept. 14, 1895, there was paid by Spain in full settlement of the Mora claim $1,445,142.10, upon which sum the defendants received their full fees and commissions for services in connection therewith. According to the contract, the defendants thus became indebted to Dwinelle $28,902.84, which they failed to pay to him during his life, and which they neglected to pay to the plaintiff, who was made his executrix after his death, Feb. 13, 1896.

The plaintiff asks for the full sum of $28,902.84, with interest from Sept. 14, 1895.

MANY COVET PETTIT REWARD.

Still No Information as to Real Estate Man's Whereabouts.

John Pettit, the real estate speculator, is still among the missing, notwithstanding Lawyer Robinson's offer of $1,000 for news of his whereabouts, dead or alive. The usual number of persons with clues, suggestions, and advice were at the lawyer's office yesterday, but had nothing of value to offer.

From the rent receipts to tenants in the Bennett Building it appears that Samuel Trimble, Treasurer of the Pettit Realty Company before its absorption by Henry B. Sire, is now the agent of the building. Mr. Trimble affirmed this, and said he got his appointment from Henry Linus, to whom the Bennet Building was ostensibly sold. The connection of Waite and Quarrier with the company has ceased, and the company itself is making the merest pretense at existence. By his purchase of the Pettit Realty Company stock Mr. Sire also becomes the virtual owner of the Beekman Building, one of the realty company's properties.

Now that Waite and Quarrier are no longer with the company, and are alleged by Mr. Robinson not to be responsible, he will, unless a court decision is forthcoming, make a new move in the application for a receiver. He says Quarrier is collecting the profits from the properties in suit and wasting them.

THE IRON AND STEEL TRADE.

Progress Made in the Efforts to Form a Combination.

The Directors of the Minnesota Iron Company held a meeting yesterday morning in the company's office in the Mills Building to consider the proposed consolidation of that company with the Illinois Steel Company. A committee, composed of President D. H. Bacon, H. H. Porter, D. O. Mills, H. M. Flagler, and Roswell P. Flower, was appointed to confer with the Illinois Steel Company.

The Directors of the Illinois Steel Company also held a session in the morning in their office at 44 Wall Street, and later it was said that the representatives of both companies held an informal conference at the office of the Illinois Steel Company, and that gratifying progress was made with the negotiations for the consolidation. It was further said that it was likely that some other kindred concerns may be taken into the consolidation, if it is effected, and that will revolutionize the iron and steel industry. Another meeting will probably be held to-day.

Price of Iron Put Up.

It was announced yesterday that the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company had advanced all grades of iron 25 cents a ton.

DYNAMITED HIS HOME.

Use of Explosives in Chicago Supposedly for Revenge.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—An attempt was made last night to take the lives of John Hill, Jr., his wife, and two children by exploding a heavy charge of dynamite against Mr. Hill's residence in Belmont, a suburb of this city. None of the family suffered injury, although the frame and sash of the window where the explosive was placed were blown with great force into the bedroom where Mr. Hill was sleeping.

The perpetrators placed the missile with a pole of sufficient length to reach the second-story windows. On the end of the pole were attached a stick of dynamite and a bomb. A slow fuse was attached, and the explosive was so arranged that it was directly against the frame of the window of the bedroom on the east side of the house, the room usually occupied by Mr. Hill and his wife.

The crime is believed to have been inspired, if not executed, by race-track men, against whom Mr. Hill as an officer of the Civic Federation has conducted a crusade. Mr. Hill is a Board of Trade operator.

Corbett Goes to San Francisco.

James J. Corbett, accompanied by his wife and his brother Thomas, left here yesterday afternoon for San Francisco. Corbett stopped over in town Tuesday night, but refused to make any statement in reference to his father's crime. It was arranged yesterday between the representatives of Corbett and McCoy that the fight shall take place between Sept. 25 and Oct. 1, unless it is subsequently found that Corbett cannot return from the Pacific Coast until after that time. The Hawthorne Club, it was said, will not lay claim to the [illegible] George Considine acted for [illegible]

THE RACING AT AQUEDUCT

A Featureless Day, with Only Two Favorites in Front.

LONGACRE BEATS BANNOCK

Another Peculiar Placing in the Last Race—Lansdale Gets the Place That Looked to be Taken by Rossifer.

The biggest crowd of the meeting went down to the Aqueduct race track yesterday, not that a particularly attractive card was offered, but to escape the heat of the city. They found little comfort, however, for it was excessively warm, only two favorites won, and a heavy rainstorm just before the horses were called to the post for the last race added to their discomfort, and they went home in open cars, wet, bedraggled, and in most cases out of pocket. The followers of Jockey Maher were all at sea. He had been set down for one day for refusing a good chance to break in the third race on Tuesday, and they have been following him so blindly that they felt lost when his name did not go up on the board.

The racing as a whole was featureless, although there were incidents in plenty to give the crowd something to talk of between races. The Stewards sat quietly in their stand, and no one would have guessed they were there, but Judge Cozier managed to attract the usual amount of attention by giving Lansdale the place in the last race, when everybody else thought Rossifer took it by a good head. Naturally he is in the best place to see, but it is surprising that he differs so frequently from "the way it looks." The colors of the jockeys were somewhat similar, and it was raining hard, and perhaps that accounts for this instance.

The first race, at six furlongs, for three-year-olds and upward, furnished a sensational finish, that brought the crowd to its feet. Brighton and Collateral ran a dead heat, with Ten Spot only a neck behind. A field of ten faced the starter, and they were quickly dispatched to a straggling start. Decide, the favorite, and Ten Spot jumped to the front and made the pace a hot one up the back stretch and around the turn, with the others straggling behind. As they rounded into the stretch, Collateral moved up to the leaders, and Gatewood, on Brighton, was seen to be hard at work eight lengths behind on the outside. Nobody thought he had a chance, but he was struggling gamely and gradually narrowing the distance.

At the sixteenth pole Decide had enough and Ten Spot and Collateral began driving desperately. Brighton was coming, however, under whip and spur, and with a great burst of speed managed to get up just as the wire was reached for a dead heat with Collateral and Ten Spot only a neck away. The crowd cheered, although all three were long shots, with little following. The owners decided to divide the purse.

The second and fourth races were three-horse affairs that had little to recommend them. M. Clancy's Maximo Gomez was the favorite for the second and won in the hollowest kind of a gallop from Woodranger and High Priest. Bannock, the favorite for the fourth race, however, was not good enough at the weights to beat the greatly improved Longacre, who, moreover, shows a fondness for the long stretch at Aqueduct. Lady Marian made the pace a hot one, but could not stay, and finished a bad last.

The feature of the third race was the worst start of the meeting, and even then the struggle was one of the best of the day. Ninety Cents and Ben Viking had lengths the best of it at first, with Kirkwood, the favorite, far behind. Cunningham, who had the mount, rode a good race, however, and in a driving finish was only beaten a head by Ben Viking, on whom Sims had to work vigorously. With an even break, Kirkwood could hardly have lost.

The Gardner was the second favorite to land, winning the fifth race easily, and Her Own took the last in a driving rain, while Lansdale got the place as spoken of above. Then the crowd went home, and one regular was heard to remark: "I am glad this only lasts a week." It was not hard to tell what the others were thinking.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Selling allowances. Six furlongs. Time—1:16. No bid for the winner.

1—*Brighton, Mrs. M. C. Lyles's ch. g., 4 years, by Forester-Excellent, 109 pounds, $300, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1...(Gatewood)

2—*Collateral, J. E. McCarthy's ch. f., 4, 107, $300, 10 to 1...(Coylie)

3—Ten Spot, Robert Clarke's b. g., 4, 101, 15 to 1...(Moody)

*Dead heat. Purse divided.

Calculation, 3, 101, 15 to 1, (Spencer;) Decide, 4, 106, 13 to 10, (Cunningham;) Athy, 4, 104, 12 to 1, (Songer;) Blissful, 3, 98, 5 to 1, (Kitley;) Billali, 4, 103, 10 to 1, (James;) Leo Lake, aged, 106, 15 to 1, (Littlefield,) and Game Boy, 3, 96, 60 to 1, (M. Michaels,) also ran and finished as named.

Dead heat in a drive; a neck between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds. Purse $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:43. No bid for the winner.

1—Maximo Gomez, M. Clancy's ch. g., 3 years, by Victory-Quesal, 99 pounds, $300, 6 to 5 and out...(Spencer)

2—Woodranger, W. Jennings's ch. g., 3, 101, 3 to 1...(James)

3—High Priest, M. L. Hayman's ch. c., 3, 102, 8 to 5...(Songer)

Won easily by five lengths; four lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds. Purse $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Selling allowances. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09. No bid for the winner.

1—Ben Viking, F. V. Alexander's b. c., by Long Taw or Viking-Sorceress, $500, 110 pounds, 3 to 1 and even...(Sims)

2—Kirkwood, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s ch. c., 110, even...(Cunningham)

3—Ninety Cents, B. Feeney's ch. g., 107, 5 to 1...(Songer)

Won in a drive by a neck; a length between second and third.

Country Dance, 107, 4 to 1, (Spencer;) Loch Fyne, 102, 60 to 1, (Moody,) and Savory, 105, 30 to 1, (J. Daly,) also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and forty yards. Time—1:44 2-5.

1—Long Acre, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s b. c., 3 years, by St. George-Belle Loring, 108 pounds, 2 to 1 and out...(Moody)

2—Bannock, Kensico Stable's ch. c., 4, 126, 4 to 5...(Songer)

3—Lady Marian, W. C. Daly's ch. f., 3, 98, 4 to 1...(James)

Won handily by a length; two lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Purse $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03 2-5.

1—The Gardner, L. O. Appleby's ch. c., by Knight of Ellerslie-Pansy, 110 pounds, even and 1 to 2...(Spencer)

2—Sister Fox, F. Regan's ch. f., 107, 5 to 1...(Songer)

3—Heroics, T. Costello's b. g., 107, 15 to 1...(Coylie)

Meddlesome, 110, 10 to 1, (Garrigan;) Ben Blue, 116, 3 to 1, (C. Sloane;) The Mascot, 110, 10 to 1, (Hamilton;) Subject, 107, 12 to 1, (James;) Wildairs, 107, 50 to 1, (Bergen;) Nike, 107, 60 to 1, (McCreery;) Godfrey, 110, 60 to 1, (Cowman,) and Connover, 107, 60 to 1, (Daly,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have not won $500 in 1897 or 1898. Purse $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to the second and $30 to third. Selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:44. No bid for the winner.

1—Her Own, Mrs. W. C. Daly's b. f., 4 years, by Galore-Queen's Own, $500, 106 pounds, 2 to 1 and even...(James)

2—Lansdale, W. L. Oliver's ch. g., 6, 94, 9 to 5...(Moody)

3—Rossifer, G. F. Johnson's ch. g., 4, 102, 6 to 1...(Bergen)

Nigger Baby, 3, 101, 5 to 2, (Coylie,) and Octave, 3, 96, 10 to 1, (Songer,) also ran and finished as named.

Won handily by two lengths; a head between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Dominser	110	Dr. Fitzsimmons	110
Northumberland	110	Yuletide	110
Ben Blue	110	Highwater	107
Improvident	110	Lowna	107
Somers	110	Seraphic	107
Eighteen Carat	110	Crown	107

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and forty yards.

Ben Ronald	116	Lamp	103
Campania	105	Frohman	96
Lansdale	102		

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. About seven furlongs.

[illegible]	106	Headlight II.	[illegible]

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, maidens. Five furlongs.

St. Cloud	115	Passaic	105
Ben Viking	115	Mail Bag	105
Prince of Wales	112	Dixie Maggie	100
Leando	112	Sister Fox	95

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Debride	111	Headlight II.	102
Her Own	109	Chenille	105
Lansdale	109	Charagrace	101
Rossifer	109	Maximo Gomez	99
King T.	106	Vanessa	99
Squan	106	Sculptor	95

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds. One mile.

Wanwego	112	Torreon	112
Mr. Kaltenbach	112	Hardy C.	109
Harry Crawford	112	Dr. Withrow	109
Brass	112	Duchess Annette	107
Slasher	112	La Russe	107
Spero	112	Fennetta	107

SELLING RACES AT SARATOGA.

Water Girl, Nearest, Judge Wardell, and Flavius Winners.

SARATOGA, Aug. 17.—Selling races were in order at Saratoga to-day. The attendance was light on account of unpleasant weather; track poor. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Water Girl, 114 pounds, (Clawson,) 9 to 10 and out, won by four lengths; Belle of Troy, 114, (Powers,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by a neck; Anitra, 114, (Taral,) 7 to 2 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:11¼. Gold Mine also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Nearest, 104 pounds, (T. Sloane,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, won by a length; Saratoga, 104, (Clawson,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, second by four lengths; Organ Pilot, 115, (Gray,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:17¼. Hurns, Roundsman, and Flo W. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. One mile and a quarter. Knight of the Garter, 102¼ pounds, (A. Barrett,) 4 to 1 and even, won by twelve lengths; Ben Ino, 96, (T. Sloane,) 7 to 10 and out, second by four lengths; Wax Toy, 101, (Gray,) 3 to 1 and 2 to 5, third. Time—2:18¾. Henchman also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. Six and a half furlongs. Judge Wardell, 100½ pounds, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, won by a neck; Damocles, 107, (A. Barrett,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 3, second by a length; Charentus, 113, (Taral,) 6 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:24. Hampdon and Marsian also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Five furlongs. Flavius, 118 pounds, (Taral,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, won by a head; Ree Mitchell, 113, (Knapp,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by two lengths; Sol, 107, (Clawson,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:05¼. Monu, Hopscotch, and Semicolon also ran.

Following are the entries for to-morrow's races:

FIRST RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, non-winners since May 6. By subscription of $10 each to the winner, with $400 added, of which $60 to the second and $40 to the third. One mile. Entries to close at 12:30 P. M. to-morrow.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. By subscription of $10 each to the winner, with $400 added; of which $60 to the second and $40 to the third. Six furlongs. Ahom, 122 pounds; Miss Mitchell, 108; Chappaqua, 111; Kinley Mack, 118; Lady Lindsay, 108; St. Lorenzo, 111.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, or $5, if declared, to the winner, with $400 added, of which $60 to the second and $40 to the third. Seven furlongs. Continental, 126 pounds; Domitor, 117; Glonoine, 107; Arquebus, 100; Orion, 118; Loiterer, 117; Gala Day, 105; Roundsman, 98.

FOURTH RACE.—The United States Hotel Stakes for three-year-olds; $50 each, $30 forfeit, with $1,000 added by the proprietors of the United States Hotel, of which $250 to second and $150 to third. One mile and a furlong. Nuto, 112 pounds; Laverock, 111; George Keene, 126; Banished, 112; Central Trust, 112; Pink Coat, 126; Warrenton, 112.

TROTTING AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 17.—After the first heat of the rich Queen City trot had been decided in favor of the Western mare, Mattie Patterson, at Fort Erie this afternoon, a perfect deluge struck the track. In a few moments the place was a terrible sea of mud, and the entire second day's programme of the Grand Circuit meeting went over until to-morrow. The judges to-day fined Sam P. Wilson $100 and H. James $50 for the juggling with Split Silk and Arbuteskan in the 2:28 pace yesterday. The unfinished summary:

2:12 Class.—Pacing. Purse $1,500. (Unfinished.)

Indiana, b. g., by King of Belair, (McCarthy)	1
Democracy, gr. h., (O'Neil)	2
Lady of the Manor, ch. m., (Geers)	3
Evangeline, ro. m., (McLaughlin)	4
Cracksman, ch. h., (Kinney)	5
Heirloom, ch. h., (Ward)	6

Time—2:09¼.

2:16 Class.—Trotting; Queen City Stake, $5,000. (Unfinished.)

Mattie Patterson, b. m., by Vilander, (G. Saunders)	1
Hattie R., br. m., (McDonald)	2
Surpol, gr. h., (J. Curry)	3
Big Timber, b. h., (Earing)	4
Directum Kelly, b. h., (Kelly)	5
Improvidence, b. m., (Joe Rea)	6
True Chimes, b. g., (Geers)	7
Quarterstaff, b. h., (Starr)	8
Castleton, br. g., (Spear)	9

Time—2:14.

At Pawtucket.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Aug. 17.—At the Pawtucket Driving Park this afternoon a two days' meet was begun. In the first heat of the 2:18 class the track record of 2:20¼ was broken by A. M. Atheridge's J. H. B., who covered the mile in 2:20 flat. The track was a trifle heavy. Summaries:

2:50 Class.—Trot and pace; purse $300.

Miss Maxis, ch. m., R. M. Gillies, Medford, Mass.	3	1	1	1
Mars Chan, b. g., J. J. Bowen, Medford, Mass.	1	2	2	2
Pearl, ch. m., T. Bennett, Jr., Danielsen, Conn.	2	3	3	3
Daryl, b. g.	5	4	4	4
Sunland King, blk. g.	4	dis.		
John T., ch. g.	6	dis.		

Time—2:26¾; 2:28; 2:27½; 2:28½.

2:18 Class.—Trot and pace; purse $400.

Sally Bush, gr. m., H. B. Jones, Franklin Park, Mass.	2	5	1	1	1
J. H. B., b. g., A. M. Atheridge, Norwich, Conn.	1	1	3	2	2
Almary, ch. g., Samuel Hyde, Fall River, Mass.	4	3	2	4	3
Lady Bismarck, ch. m.	3	2	5	5	5
Evelyn, b. m., A. McDonald, Medford	5	4	4	3	4
Charlie G., blk. g.	Dis.				
Jenny Hale, br. m.	Dis.				

Time—2:20; 2:24¾; 2:25½; 2:22½; 2:25½.

At Holyoke, Mass.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Aug. 17.—There was a good attendance at the second days' racing of the August meet, and the sport was excellent. The judges changed the driver behind Eros, Jr., after the fourth heat of the 2:26 class, but it made no difference. Summaries:

2:35 Class.—Pacing or trotting; purse, $200.

Alpine, ch. g., (Foley)	4	1	1	1
Berthold, b. g., (Smart)	1	2	3	2
Winola, b. m., (Clark)	2	4	2	3
Florence S., b. m., (Cook)	3	3	4	4
Barney B., ch. g., (Quinn)	5	5	dr.	
Adenda, br. g., (Roberts)	dis			

Time—2:27¼; 2:21¾; 2:21½; 2:23½.

2:26 Class.—Pacing or trotting; purse $250.

Bertolus, ch. h., (Allen)	4	3	1	1	1
Eros, Jr., b. g., (Moriarity)	1	1	2	8	8
Quarter Cup, b. g., (Smart)	3	2	3	4	2
Minnie B., blk. m., (Jencks)	2	9	9	3	4
Nettie C., ch. m., (Clarke)	8	8	8	2	3
Tony C., b. g., (Douglass)	9	6	5	5	7
Bijou, br. m., (Prew)	6	7	7	6	6
McGinty, b. g., (Ross)	5	7	6	dr	
Maggie H., b. m., (Burgess)	10	dr			
Argastone, ch. h., (Rodgers)	dis				

Time—2:25¼; 2:24¼; 2:25½; 2:25¼; 2:24½.

2:22 Class.—Pacing or trotting; purse, $250.

John, b. g., (Cotter)	1	1	1
Ralphone, br. m., (Smith)	4	2	2
Lochiel, b. g., (Kervick)	2	3	3
Ed. Valentine, b. g., (Sturtevant)	3	5	6
Walter J., ch. g., (Clarke)	6	4	4
Mary Holly, b. m., (Strong)	5	6	5
Marengo, b. g., (Holmes)	7	7	7

Time—2:20¾; 2:20; 2:21½.

At Old Orchard.

OLD ORCHARD, Me., Aug. 17.—A heavy shower, which descended after three fast heats had been pulled off, shortened to-day's race programme at the kite track. Nemoline, blk. m., Springfield, Mass., took two heats in the 2:12 trot, and Sterling, ch. s., a New York horse, won the only heat in the 2:10 pace. Nemoline's time was 2:11¼ and 2:15, and Sterling's time, 2:11.

Spain's Cuban Debt.

From The London Standard.

Though the United States does not ask Spain for a war indemnity, great disappointment is expressed that they decline to recognise, or to make Cuba recognise, part of the Cuban debts which Spain has guaranteed. When the rebellion began in February, 1895, the Cuban debt amounted to about £24,000,000 of nominal 6 per cent. redeemable stock, issued in 1886, and £7,000,000 of 5 per cent. stock issued in 1890. The last rebellion has obliged Spain to guarantee £60,000,000 more of stock issued to provide money for the Cuban Treasury. This does not include arrears still due in the West Indies, amounting to £20,000,000, and the money raised in Spain since the beginning of the struggle with the United States for the expenses of the war. Spanish financiers are naturally displeased at the prospect of Spain having to undertake to saddle her finances with the interest and amortisation of over £100,000,000 nominal of the Cuban Treasury debts, besides the burdens the war with America will also impose upon the Spanish taxpayer, to say nothing of the outlay necessary to create a new navy and pacify the Philippine Islands, where Spain has also guaranteed £8,000,000 of 6 per cent. bonds issued in 1897, and hardly knows how much more since spent at Manila. Barely £4,000,000 of Cuban bonds, chiefly 6 per cents. of 1886, are held by foreigners, mostly French and Germans. The rest is held by Spaniards and by the Bank of Spain, which at present holds over £[illegible] nominal of stock, upon which it advanced the Cuban Treasury [illegible]

NEW YORKS WIN AGAIN

With Breitenstein Pitching, the Cincinnatis Fail to Break Their Winning Streak.

THE GERMAN WAS UNSTEADY

Meekin, on the Other Hand, Was in Fine Form—Three Base Hits by Davis and Gleason Score Two Runs—Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	67	35	.657
Cincinnati	67	38	.638
Baltimore	59	38	.608
Cleveland	59	41	.590
New York	57	43	.570
Chicago	55	48	.534
Pittsburg	51	49	.510
Philadelphia	46	51	.474
Brooklyn	38	59	.392
Louisville	38	64	.372
Washington	36	63	.364
St. Louis	30	74	.288

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 3; Cincinnati, 1.
Boston, 6; Chicago, 2.
Philadelphia, 18; Pittsburg, 1.
Baltimore, 4; Louisville, 2.
Washington, 9; St. Louis, 5.

Games To-day.

Cincinnati in New York.
Cleveland in Brooklyn.
Louisville in Baltimore.
Chicago in Boston.
Pittsburg in Philadelphia.
St. Louis in Washington.

The Cincinnatis, with the help of Breitenstein, could not break the New Yorks' winning streak at the Polo Grounds yesterday and the Westerners were again compelled to swallow the pill of defeat. The dose must have tasted very bitter, as the Bostons added another victory to their credit, giving them a clear lead in the pennant race. Breitenstein's "ten-thousand-dollar arm" was a little bit out of gear yesterday; not so with Meekin, who pitched a consistent game from start to finish. The locals would have shut out the erstwhile leaders but for a poor decision. The German gave seven bases on balls, but allowed the New Yorks only six hits, three of which helped to score runs. He seemed unable to handle the wet ball in the fourth and seventh innings. Meekin never lost control of the ball.

The spectators who occupied places in the open stand had an uncomfortable time of it. Just before the third inning began a windstorm visited the grounds and nearly blinded the bleacherites with dust. It became very dark, and Umpire Gaffney called a halt. After the dust had cleared away, the sky brightened up some, and the game was continued. A little later the rain began to fall, and the crowd made a dash for shelter. The game continued, however, and the crowd soon returned and sat in the wet until Umpire Gaffney thought it was too dark to play, and called the game, after the visitors had played their half of the eighth inning.

The New Yorks won the game in the fourth inning, when Davis and Gleason hit for three bases, the ball dropping in practically the same place between left and centre field each time. In both instances the ball rolled to the ropes, but sharp fielding by McBride shut off chances for a home run. Doyle's retirement at first sent Gleason across the plate after he made his three bagger. The visitors came dangerously near to scoring at several stages of the game, but sharp fielding by Joyce, Davis, Grady, and Warner killed their chances.

The Cincinnatis' only only run was a gift. Corcoran reached first on a base on balls, and Beckley hit to Joyce, who threw the ball to Davis for a force-out at second. Davis dropped the ball, but Corcoran overran second base. Davis quickly recovered the ball and touched Corcoran before he could get back. Umpire Brown evidently missed the play, and therefore called Corcoran safe. A half dozen members of the local team raised a howl, but Brown waved them off. Corcoran eventually reached third on an out, and stole home, while McPhee was being retired on second.

The visitors played another errorless game, Corcoran and McPhee doing the best work. Davis's error at second base was the only misplay charged against the home team's play. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V.Halt'n, lf.	0	1	3	1	0	McBride, cf.	0	2	3	0	0
Grady, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	Smith, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	0	0	5	3	0	Corcoran, ss.	1	0	4	1	0
Davis, ss.	1	1	5	3	1	Beckley, 1b.	0	1	6	1	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	4	2	0	McPhee, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0
Doyle, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	Miller, rf.	0	0	1	1	0
Hartman, 3b.	0	0	1	3	0	Irwin, 3b.	0	2	1	1	0
Warner, c.	1	0	5	1	0	Peitz, c.	0	1	2	2	0
Meekin, p.	0	1	0	1	0	Breit'st'n, p.	0	1	1	2	0
Total	3	6	24	14	1	Total	1	7	21	11	0

New York ....0 0 0 2 0 0 1 .—3
Cincinnati ....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Earned run—New York, 1. Stolen bases—Doyle, Corcoran. Two-base hit—Doyle. Three-base hits—Davis, Gleason. Sacrifice hits—Van Haltren, McBride. First base on balls—Off Meekin, 3; off Breitenstein, 7. Struck out—By Meekin, 3; by Breitenstein, 1. Passed ball—Warner. Left on bases—New York, 7; Cincinnati, 7. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

Boston, 6; Chicago, 2.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—The champions improved their lead on first place by taking another game from Chicago to-day, Nichols pitching in fine form. Rain stopped the game after seven innings had been played, but two more innings would not have helped the visitors, as the home team was playing a superb game. Score:

Boston ....0 1 2 0 3 0 0—6
Chicago ....2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—Boston, 2. Base hits—Boston, 10; Chicago, 3. Errors—Boston, 2; Chicago, 2. Batteries—Boston, Nichols and Yeager; Chicago, Kilroy and Donahue. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Philadelphia, 18; Pittsburg, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—The home team made nineteen hits for a total of twenty-seven bases to-day, and won from the Pittsburgs with ease. Tannehill started in to pitch, but after five earned runs had been made off him, he was relieved by Gardner, who was hit still harder. The Philadelphia Club to-day released Catcher Boyle, and the once great catcher left for his home. Score:

Pittsburg ....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1
Philadelphia ....2 3 0 0 2 3 3 0 .—18

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 11. Base hits—Pittsburg, 7; Philadelphia, 19. Errors—Pittsburg, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Pittsburg, Tannehill, Gardner, and Bowerman; Philadelphia, Fifield and Murphy. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant umpire—Mr. Warner.

Baltimore, 4; Louisville, 2.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 17.—The Baltimores defeated the Louisvilles to-day by clean playing behind McJames's masterly pitching. Cunningham was also in fine form. Score:

Baltimore ....2 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 .—4
Louisville ....0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2

Base hits—Baltimore, 8; Louisville, 5. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Louisville, 4. Batteries—Baltimore, McJames and Clarke; Louisville, Cunningham and Kittridge. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant umpire—Mr. Hunt.

Washington, 9; St. Louis, 5.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The home team hit Caisey's pitching freely to-day, and won easily. Score:

Washington ....3 1 0 1 1 3 0 0 0—9
St. Louis ....0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 2—5

Earned runs—Washington, 5; St. Louis, 2. Base hits—Washington, 14; St. Louis, 8. Errors—Washington, 1; St. Louis, 3. Batteries—Washington, Weyhing and McGuire; St. Louis, Caisey and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Game in Brooklyn Postponed.

After two and a half innings of the Brooklyn-Cleveland game had been played at Washington Park in Brooklyn yesterday it was called on account of rain. The score was 3 to 2 in favor of the Brooklyns, and at the time the game was called they had two men on the bases and none out. Their three runs were scored in the first inning, Sheckard making a home run when [illegible] Two games will [illegible]

CHESS TOURNEY IN COLOGNE.

Result of the Thirteenth Round of the International Match.

COLOGNE, Aug. 17.—This morning the chess players began play in the thirteenth round of the international tournament in this city, when the men were opposed to each other in the following order: Janowski vs. Burn, Fritz vs. Heinrichsen, Schallopp vs. Gottschall, Schiffers vs. Popiel, Schlechter vs. Cohn, Albin vs. Tschigorin, Showalter vs. Steinitz, and Charousek vs. Berger.

When an adjournment was taken at 1 o'clock, the state of affairs was as follows: Burn beat Janowski, Fritz lost to Heinrichsen, Schallopp and Gottschall drew, Schiffers and Popiel adjourned their game in even position, as did Schlechter and Cohn, Albin lost to Tschigorin, Showalter and Steinitz adjourned their game in an even position, and Charousek was beaten by Berger.

The following additional results were recorded in the afternoon and evening session: Popiel beat Schiffers, Schlechter and Cohn drew, and Showalter defeated Steinitz.

The individual scores up to date are:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Albin	3½	9½	Janowski	7	6
Berger	7½	5½	Popiel	6	7
Burn	9½	3½	Schallopp	3	10
Charousek	8½	4½	Schiffers	5½	7½
Cohn	9½	3½	Schlechter	8½	4½
Fritz	3½	9½	Showalter	8	5
Gottschall	4	9	Steinitz	7½	5½
Heinrichsen	3	10	Tschigorin	9½	3½

To-morrow the players will be paired as follows: Tschigorin vs. Showalter, Cohn vs. Albin, Popiel vs. Schlechter, Gottschall vs. Schiffers, Heinrichsen vs. Schallopp, Burn vs. Fritz, Charousek vs. Janowski, and Berger vs. Steinitz.

DOMINION THE VICTOR.

Canadian Yacht Wins the Seawanhaka International Challenge Cup.

DORVAL, Quebec, Aug. 17.—To-day's race decided that the Seawanhaka International Challenge Cup for small yachts remains in the possession of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club of Montreal for this year. Challenger, the yacht which represented the Seawanhaka Corinthian Club, won the first race on a foul, but Dominion, the Canadian boat, won the next three handily, and so retains the cup for the St. Lawrence club.

To-day it looked more like a yacht race than any of the previous contests, as, in a light wind, Challenger led all the way over the first round of the course, which was triangular, one and one-third miles to every buoy. On the second round the wind had freshened sufficiently to allow Dominion to gain, and from the start of that round until the finish, Dominion had the advantage, increasing her lead as each reach of the journey was completed.

It was the best show that Challenger had made, but the elements were against her and the Canadian again demonstrated her superioroty in a breeze by winning by 2:27½.

The American yachtsmen were opposed to the selection of Dominion to defend the cup, on account of her construction, so the members of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club offered a thousand-dollar trophy for a race between Challenger and Speculator, the best boat in the Canadian fleet that was built on the same plan as Challenger. Mr. Crane and his associates decided that they did not have time to remain here to sail the series for the handsome trophy the Canadians offered. To-morrow they leave for home.

The story of to-day's race is best told by the official figures, which follow:

First gun, 12:35; second gun, 12:45; start, 12:50.

FIRST ROUND.

First Buoy—Challenger, 1:09:30; Dominion, 1:11:12; difference, 1:42. Second Buoy—Challenger, 1:20:18; Dominion, 1:20:57; difference, 0:40. Third Buoy—Challenger, 1:33:20; Dominion, 1:34:50; difference, 1:30.

SECOND ROUND.

First Buoy—Dominion, 1:52:30; Challenger, 1:52:36; difference, 0:06. Second Buoy—Dominion, 2:02:10; Challenger, 2:03:14; difference, 1:04. Third Buoy—Dominion, 2:14:40; Challenger, 2:14:58; difference, 0:18.

THIRD ROUND.

First Buoy—Dominion, 2:30:25; Challenger, 2:31:37; difference, 1:12. Second Buoy—Dominion, 2:39:40; Challenger, 2:42:09; difference, 2:29. Third Buoy—Dominion, 2:52:45; Challenger, 2:55:12½; difference, 2:27½.

ONLY ONE SYNDICATE BOAT.

Whitney-Duryea Combination to Own It and Herreshoff Will Build It.

The varied rumors that have been current for the past two weeks relative to the formation of several syndicates to build as many yachts to participate in the trial races for the selection of a representative boat to defend the America's Cup have dwindled to one new boat, which will be owned by the Whitney-Duryea syndicate, in which it is reported that Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan will be the largest owner. E. D. Morgan is also said to be interested in the new craft. Another boat which will participate in the trial races will be controlled by C. Oliver Iselin, and will probably be the Defender, overhauled and improved by the Herreshoff Company.

The foregoing statement was made in THE NEW YORK TIMES two weeks ago and verified by a well-known yachtsman at the New York Yacht Clubhouse yesterday afternoon. The lines of the new boat are completed and are in the hands of Nat Herreshoff. She will be built at Bristol and is guaranteed to be faster than the Defender. Herman B. Duryea will be the managing owner, acting in the same capacity as did C. Oliver Iselin on the Defender in her races against the Valkyrie III. Mr. Iselin could not be seen yesterday at his home, on Premium Point. The Defender, however, still lies in Neptune Bay, and no preparations have been made to overhaul her as yet, although the rumor is current in New Rochelle that she will soon be taken up to the Bristol yards for important alterations that will increase her speed.

Vice Commodore Ledyard, who sailed for Europe on Saturday last on the Etruria, is due in London next Sunday, and as Secretary Kelly and his confrères will not sail for this port until Wednesday, the 24th inst., it is probable that a conference will be held with the Irish yachtsmen and probably Sir Thomas Lipton himself before the delegation sets sail on the Britannic.

BOND ISSUE NOT SUSPENDED.

Government Will Sell $200,000,000 Worth, the Expenditure of Large Sums Being Still Necessary.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlip, who has heard some suggestions from different directions about the possibility of limiting the issue of bonds to an amount below $200,000,000, the full issue authorized, the idea of the suggestors being that the termination of the war removes the necessity for more money than will be provided by the customs and the enlarged internal revenue receipts, smiled when he was asked about the probability of the adoption of the suggestion.

"It is a very pretty suggestion," he said, "but I do not believe it will be adopted. The Treasury has already accepted the loan and agreed to furnish the bonds provided for the subscribers. A part of the bonds has been sent out, and others will follow. It is true that there will be less pressing need for money, as the closing of the war will remove the necessity for some large expenditures compelled by the expensiveness of heavy war operations. But there are some expenses already incurred which must be met, and some will continue for a while after hostilities are interrupted."

The reports of the Treasury, putting the expenditures on account of the war at about $150,000,000 since the hostilities began, are not considered as covering all the expenses on account of the war, but simply those items in the Treasury statements that are charged up directly to the War and Navy Departments. These cover the greatest expenses of the conflict, but there are many expenses included in the other classifications of the statement, and they will substantially increase the aggregate of expenditures in excess of what they would have been in a contdition of peace.

Prince Bismarck's Name.

From The London Telegraph.

The origin of the name of the great statesman who has passed from us has puzzled many of his countrymen. On one occasion Count Herbert, his eldest son, gave the following explanation: A streamlet of the name "Biese" flows into the Elbe, and it has been always believed in the family that in the thirteenth century a "Mark" existed on the Biese, the commander of which, according to the custom of the day, was called Herr von Biesmark, and that in course of time his descendants altered the name to Bismarck. The Prince was always very particular that his name should be spelled correctly with a "c," Bismarck—not Bismark. A well-known correspondent of a London paper, without any sinister intentions, used invariably to write Bismark in the memorable days at the beginning of the [illegible], but made the correction at [illegible]

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	5:13	Sun sets	6:54	Moon rises	7:21

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	7:57	Gov. Isl'd	8:14	H. Gate	10:05
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	8:05	Gov. Isl'd	8:22	H. Gate	10:11

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) AUG. 18.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Bremen, Bremen	....	12:00 M.

FRIDAY, AUG. 19.

Ardandhu, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
City of San Antonio, Brunswick	....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, AUG. 20.

Adirondack, Fortune Islands, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Albert Dumois, Aux Cayes, Jacmel, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ardanrose, Cuban ports	....	....
Arecuna, Mexican ports	....	1:00 P. M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Colorado, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	....	2:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
George W. Clyde, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Macedonia, Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	....	7:00 A. M.
Salerno, Newcastle	....	....
Thingvalla, Christiansand	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Victoria, London	....	9:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship City of Columbia, from Seattle, close here daily up to Aug. 19, at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Moana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. §3 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. 8, at 6:30 P. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) AUG. 18.

Forest Brook, Antwerp, Aug. 2.
Germanic, Liverpool, Aug. 10.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, Aug. 6.
New Orleans, New Orleans, Aug. 12.
Patria, Hamburg, Aug. 7.
Queen Margaret, Gibraltar, Aug. 3.
Russian Prince, Antwerp, Aug. 5.
Servia, Liverpool, Aug. 9.

FRIDAY, AUG. 19.

Algiers, New Orleans, Aug. 13.
Cheruskia, Hamburg, Aug. 5.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, Aug. 16.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, Aug. 11.
Philadelphia, Nassau, Aug. 15.

SATURDAY, AUG. 20.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Aug. 17.
Cufic, Liverpool, Aug. 10.
Idaho, Hull, Aug. 7.
Leander, Hamburg, Aug. 6.
Umbria, Liverpool, Aug. 13.

SUNDAY, AUG. 21.

Bellarden, St. Lucia, Aug. 14.
Cymric, Liverpool, Aug. 12.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Aug. 16.
La Gascogne, Havre, Aug. 13.
Rosse, St. Lucia, Aug. 14.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 11.
Vera, Gibraltar, Aug. 7.

MONDAY, AUG. 22.

Algoa, Shields, Aug. 9.
Allianca, Colon, Aug. 15.
Menantic, Swansea, Aug. 10.
Neustria, Gibraltar, Aug. 9.

TUESDAY, AUG. 23.

Lucerna, Hull, Aug. 10.
Werra, Gibraltar, Aug. 15.

Arrived—Wednesday, Aug. 17.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Cristoffers, Bremen Aug. 9 and Southampton 10, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:25 P. M.

SS California, (Br.,) Mitchell, Marseilles, &c., July 9, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 3:10 P. M.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah Aug. 15, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Jamestown, Boaz, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Bark Abiel Abbott, Tucker, Auckland, N. Z., 130 days, with mdse. to Arnold, Cheney & Co.—vessel to Abiel Abbott.

SS La Flandre, (Dutch,) Gerdes, Antwerp July 31, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 10:15 A. M.

SS Abydos, (Ger.,) Zindel, La Guayra Aug. 6, Puerto Cabello and Curacao 10, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Capri, (Ger.,) Rambusch, Hamburg Aug. 3, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS City of San Antonio, Avery, Brunswick, Ga., Aug. 13, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Gate City, Googins, Montauk Aug. 16, in ballast to United States Quartermaster's Department.

SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Rigelsen, Antwerp Aug. 6, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 A. M.

SS Seminole, Bearse, Jacksonville Aug 14 and Charleston 15, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Aug. 17, at 9:30 P. M.—Wind southwest, blowing a moderate breeze; partly cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Chattahoochee, for Savannah.
SS Alsenborn, for Baltimore.
SS Port Melbourne, (Br.,) for London.
SS Glenmoor, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Jason, (Br.,) for Montego Bay.
SS Cluden, (Br.,) for Amsterdam.
SS City of Kingston, (Br.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Polarstjernen, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen, &c.
SS Jersey City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Majestic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Kensington, (Br.,) for Antwerp via Southampton.
SS Bluefields, for Newport News and Richmond.
SS Willkomen, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Old Dominion, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Matanzas, for Havana.
SS Lydia, (Ger.,) for Havana.
SS Burgundia, (Fr.,) for Naples, &c.
Ship Andora, (Br.,) for Melbourne.

By Cable.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, New York for Rotterdam, arr. at Boulogne at 10 A. M. to-day.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Muller, New York for Rotterdam, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Mayfield, (Br.,) Capt. Coode, Bombay via Calcutta for New York, arr. at Colombo Aug. 14.

SS Gladys Royle, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, New York via Cape Town, &c., arr. at Delagoa Bay Aug. 14.

SS British Queen, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, arr. at Antwerp from New York yesterday.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Capt. Coverley, New York via Marseilles, arr. at Leghorn yesterday.

SS Minister Maybach, (Ger.,) Capt. Prelle, sld. from Dantzic for New York Aug. 14.

SS Oberon, (Br.,) Capt. Lesly, New York for Port Elizabeth, &c., arr. at St. Vincent, Cape Verde, yesterday.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Capt. Blanke, from Bremen, sld. from Southampton for New York at 3 P. M. to-day.

Spoken.

Bark Drumrock, (Br.,) Capt. Bailey, New York for Calcutta July 23, was spoken in lat. 11 S., long. 35 W.

Ship Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Borland, New York for Hongkong July 26, was spoken in lat. 5 S., long. 31 W.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—An incoming vessel reports that a derelict appearing to be about 300 tons, floating awash, was passed on Aug. 1 in lat. 47, long. 44.

This may be the same derelict reported by the Hamburg liner Phoenicia, at Hamburg, passed three days later, in the same position, on fire.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Italian bark Unione, Capt. Cammaretto, from Savannah for Antwerp, before reported aground on Goodwin Sands, has been floated and towed to the Downs, where she anchored. Her damage has not yet been ascertained.

Notice to Mariners.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of the Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Aug. 15, 1898.—Seul Choix Pointe Light Station.—Notice is hereby given that, on or about Aug. 25, 1898, the color of the tower at this station, on the easterly extremity of Seul Choix Pointe, northerly end of Lake Michigan, will be changed from red to white. No changes will be made in color of dwelling, covered way, or fog-signal house.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1898," Page 84, No. 1,619, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1898," Page 127.—By order of the Lighthouse Board. RUSH R. WALLACE, Commodore, United States Navy, Chairman.

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on
having
Londonderry
Lithia Water
and look out
for
substitutes and imitations

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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DESERVED PRAISE.

"If foreign observers might presume to have an opinion upon his conduct, it would probably be that President McKinley has kept his finger constantly upon the National pulse and has known how to stimulate and direct National thought without too markedly outrunning its movement. Everything has been done in the open, every move has been discussed as a possibility all over the United States before the Government was irrevocably committed one way or the other, and the result of this cautious, tentative policy is that where he stands at this moment the President has the whole American people at his back. We do not know that there can be any higher statesmanship for a President governing under the Constitution of the United States."—London Times.

It was reserved for a foreign newspaper to give a clear and exact explanation of the marked increase of public confidence which the President has received since the beginning of his term, and especially since the trouble with Spain became acute.

When he was nominated for the Presidency Mr. McKinley was known as an extreme partisan, and especially as a fanatical and exclusive advocate of one doctrine of his party. Those who favored his nomination tried to persuade themselves and to persuade others that the issue which he impersonated could be pushed to the front so as to displace the real issue, and that Republicans might safely divide upon the issue of an honest currency if they were only united upon the necessity of protection. Mr. McKinley showed himself subject to that delusion weeks after he became a candidate.

After his election he postponed his personal opinions to the evident belief of those who had elected him. He recognized the supremacy of the issue upon which he was elected and the fact that hundreds of thousands of those who had voted for him were not of his party by putting his own partisanship in the background. When domestic questions were superseded by a foreign question, he lost sight of his partisanship entirely and became an American citizen and the representative of all his countrymen. He set the example of making party differences to cease at the water's edge.

It is true that the President has "done everything in the open," even to the horror of European diplomatists and European military men. He has taken the judgment of the country in advance, instead of appealing to it afterward. His retention of the incompetent head of the War Department after repeated and cumulative exhibitions of his incompetency is the only marked exception we recall to his rule of acting upon the public judgment. That exception we cannot believe he will permit to remain. The rule is not only good. It is the only rule for the Chief Magistrate of a country which professes to be governed by public opinion. The Government of the United States, since the war with Spain became inevitable, has been in truth government of the people, by the people, for the people.

GOV. BLACK'S LOST OPPORTUNITY.

Gov. Black has no chance of a second term, and seems to accept the inevitable. He will go out with a record that cannot be considered even creditable.

And yet he has had such an opportunity as never comes twice to the same man—one similar to that which made Tilden the strongest candidate his party had had for a generation, and would have made him President but for complications peculiar to an exceptional time.

The enlargement and improvement of New York's canal system was a vast work in which there was a keen public interest. The Governor's power and responsibility were complete, and he could make it the glory of his administration. He found a proved political jobber in charge of the system, but the term of the Superintendent of Public Works expires with that of the Governor who appoints him. [illegible] the requirements of the canal undertaking, as to cost and as to capable and honest management, and should have used his opportunity to appoint a Superintendent fit for the emergency. But after casting derisive epithets at reformers and giving a lobbyist an office of peculiar trust, he deliberately reappointed Aldridge.

That error could have been rectified, for the Governor has power to suspend or remove the Superintendent of Public Works "whenever in his judgment the public interest shall so require," and Aldridge is in office yet. No reparation for these wrongs can be made by appointing an honest and capable commission to uncover their consequences and show how shameful they are.

The canal opportunity has been the ruin of Black instead of the making of him, because he has made evil use of it. He has tried to serve two masters. He truckled to bossism in appointing Payn, retaining Aldridge, deriding civil service reform, and trying to make the merit system limp by extracting the starch, and in pleasing Platt in what related to Greater New York and its charter.

Then he strove to get credit for independence in his second year by resisting some of Platt's schemes in the Legislature and securing their defeat, and by insisting upon uncovering all the canal scandal. Having spent one year in repelling independents and reformers, he proceeded to alienate the "machine" element of his party. Finally, with his mongrel election law, for which there was neither need nor demand, he pleased nobody but himself.

The Governor has compassed his own political ruin and reduced his party to dependence upon distrust of its opponents for hope of success in a year when, with a decent record, it could easily have had things its own way.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

There is no doubt about the infuriating effect of the procedure of the German Navy. The news of the carrying away of Gen. Augustin from Manila comes oddly at the same time with Ambassador White's assurance of the friendly and correct conduct of the German Government. It is now explained, by way of Berlin, that the German warship took the Spaniard away by permission of Admiral Dewey. If that had been announced, together with the arrival at Hongkong, it would have saved some exasperation, supposing it to be true.

But then it is not the object of the German Navy to save exasperation. Rather it seems to be the object of that navy to produce exasperation. Whatever the object that is the effect of its performances. Stevenson says that it was the infuriation of Americans with the behavior of the German Consul and the German ships of war at Samoa that led to the creation of the new navy of the United States, and indeed it was much like the exhibitions of international good manners to which Admiral Von Diederich has been treating a startled world in Manila Bay. But perhaps the effect produced was not the fault either of the German Admiral at Samoa or of the German Admiral at Manila. We are prone to think of the German Navy as a real navy, with a history and traditions and standards of behavior, like our own or the British or the French or even the Spanish. The officers of none of these navies give offense unless they mean to give it. But it by no means follows that a German naval officer means to give offense because he happens to give it.

We must not forget that the German Navy is a mere "parvenu" except that it has not thus far succeeded in doing anything. Its achievements in war are a blank. It is the creation of day before yesterday. When the Kaiser, in that bathetic interchange of speeches at Kiel, tried to make out a German naval tradition he had to go back to the Hanseatic traders and pirates of the fifteenth century, and there is a great gap between that time and the end of the nineteenth. For a century past officers of the real navies of the world have had a continuous tradition of behavior under the various exigencies of their profession. The German naval officers have had to invent a code of deportment for themselves or to fall back upon that of the Hanseatic pirates. It was not to be expected that they should succeed very well. It is not perhaps in this particular field that the German genius shines most. What we should expect of a brand-new navy is what we should expect of a parvenu in private life. We should expect it to talk loud and swagger and make itself conspicuous in season and out of season, and distinguish itself from persons of established position by blustering. This is just what we find. And yet the parvenu may be a good fellow at heart, and after a few generations, if the German Navy lasts so long, we may expect its officers to behave like naval officers and not like Hanseatic pirates.

ASPHALT ON SIXTH AVENUE.

The petition of property owners for an asphalt pavement for Sixth Avenue, between Thirteenth and Twenty-third Streets, is certainly supported by very strong arguments.

There is no area of like extent in the country—we doubt if there is in the world—where more retail trade is carried on day by day the year round than in this half mile of Sixth Avenue. The street, happily, is a wide one, and in that respect admirably adapted to the business which has grown up there. But it is cut by the elevated railroad structure through its centre, with the surface line under it, and its pavement, except for one block, is the old-fashioned and thoroughly unfit stone. Asphalt, for such a neighborhood, is the best pavement known. It is [illegible] vantages to which the business men of Sixth Avenue are peculiarly entitled, because they are particularly needed in their trade, and because by their wealth and enterprise these men contribute very largely to the welfare of the city.

THE ANTI-VACCINATIONISTS' TRIUMPH.

In a period of time when history is rapidly making and the air is filled with the noise of great events men are perhaps too apt to feel themselves old in knowledge and experience and vastly superior to their predecessors of a quieter and less eventful age. That may be one of the reasons for the seeming triumph of the anti-vaccinationists in England at this moment. Certainly the passing through its third reading in the House of Commons of the new Vaccination bill burdened by the preposterous and nullifying "conscience clause" is not to be accounted for on any ordinary grounds.

The question of vaccination is not an open question. It is not a matter of opinion whether or not the dread malady called smallpox has been practically suppressed in countries in which vaccination is made compulsory by law. The anti-vaccinationist is a familiar species of crank, whose utterances sensible folks long since ceased to heed. He has not even so good an excuse for his prejudice as the anti-vivisectionist. His arguments are absurdly fallacious. His sudden acquirement of large influence in the British Parliament, in an hour when the Anglo-Saxon race is feeling particularly proud of itself, may have been devised by Providence to warn us all that the race has not yet developed to perfection. It certainly ought to make every decent Englishman feel ashamed.

The Vaccination bill itself, reinforcing the compulsory law of thirty years ago, is a wise measure, taking into account the latest development of medical science. But a clause has crept into it exempting from penalty any "parent or other person" who can "satisfy Justices in petty sessions that he conscientiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child." No enemy of vaccination could ask better than to have England's compulsory vaccination law nullified by that clause.

A PENALTY FOR CRITICISM.

The verdict of a Liverpool jury, made up, presumably, of hard-headed, practical, unimaginative Britons, in a recent theatrical case would not seem important, or even worth remembering—so common are the vagaries of juries in civil cases—if it did not establish a legal precedent which may serve as a stumbling block in the way of honest dramatic criticism in England. The most honest, the most painstaking, thoughtful and expert criticism of stage plays and players in England, to be sure, is of as small practical value, relatively, as it is in this country; but it affords some sort of aesthetic gratification to a few readers of the public prints, it stimulates a sensible young actor to renewed effort occasionally, and it helps, in its little way, the half dozen ambitious playwrights of Great Britain. It serves, therefore, a nobler if not a more practical purpose than the endless columns of puffery and "gossip" about the stage that feed the vanity of public performers, advertise the ventures of the speculative managers and give to idle tongues themes for chatter. But this is not exactly to the point.

The suit was brought by Edmund Tearle, faintly remembered here as a burly but unimpressive Thane to the incoherent Lady Macbeth of Adelaide Ristori in the day of her decline, and since established as a provincial actor-manager in Great Britain; and the defendants were the publishers of The Birmingham Daily Post. The cause of the action was a report, review or critique of a performance of a play called "The Youthful Martyrs of Rome," said to be a dramatization of a religious story by Cardinal Wiseman, but obviously produced because of its resemblance to Wilson Barrett's "The Sign of the Cross," which had been prodigiously successful. Excepting for the single statement that a certain painted scene was a daub—a matter upon which the ordinary juror is quite incompetent to form an opinion—this report of the performance did not severely treat of its aesthetic or technical side, and its statements that the "torture scene" was revolting, and that some persons left the theatre because the performance disgusted them, were supported by the testimony of witnesses. Yet the verdict, carrying costs, was for the plaintiff, who had invited the writer of the report to see the show, with the understanding that that one man's honest opinion of its merits should be printed in the newspaper. In the course of the trial, too, the presiding Justice set forth as good law that "a critic, if he is a critic at all, must always have a margin of discretion, and if he expressed an opinion, and it is an honest opinion, whether right or wrong, it is not libelous."

If this verdict stands, and is used as a precedent, Mr. William Archer, Mr. Arthur Walkeley, Mr. Edward Rose, Mr. Nesbit and the dozen other English gentlemen who are writing interesting and sincere dramatic criticism may have to follow Mr. Bernard Shaw's course and marry rich wives, or, if they are wedded already, go into some other and less dangerous business. The extinction of dramatic criticism in England would be some sort of a loss, but no philanthropist is likely to provide newspapers to publish it after it has been finally condemned as illegal.

When it has become as extinct as the great auk and the American opponents of the war with Spain we are quite certain, too, that the [illegible] and managers [illegible] be of two weeks' experience) always knows to be false and malicious, yet the severest criticism of his fellows and his rivals he knows to be wise and true and of healthful effect to his profession.

A distinguished naval officer writes to us, in reference to a recent "explanation" of Admiral Sampson's appointment to the command of the Atlantic Squadron:

> "There was but one reason for the appointment. It was simple fitness for the post and confidence in that fitness on the part of the Navy Department. He has the enthusiastic regard and affection of the Captains of his fleet, who are the men who best know where honor should fall in such a case. * * * In the meantime, our press is largely engaged in degrading the service and the country in attacks upon the most modest, kindly, and single-minded man I have ever known and one at whose door (as will be seen) lies the credit and the whole credit of this campaign."

When the complete history of the Spanish-American war shall be written and another Pope shall have sat in St. Peter's chair, the part played by Leo XIII. in the late conflict will probably appear more significant than it does at present. No action of the Holy Father can be brought up that will not weigh well in the balance of future conditions. He has not been unmindful of the fact that "the world do move." Bearing closer parental relations with Spain than toward any other country, he has admonished that Government in a parental way; he has asked this Government to protect his priests in the Philippines; he has even held himself ready to advise should his advice be sought. His modesty and his discretion in all things will certainly aid in the civilizing work that is before us in our new territory, the more that they shine by contrast. The Holy Father has been a direct contradiction to his predecessors in the Pontifical See. They lived under different conditions, however; but now, as then, the greatest diplomatists in the world are those of the Vatican College.

While most of the British Liberal papers are asserting that the brightest thing that Bismarck ever said was when he likened Lord Salisbury unto "a lath painted to look like iron," they overlook the fact that the expression was a favorite one with the old Imperial Chancellor. It was not original with him, for it seems that it was originally applied by Madame De Staël to Marbois, Napoleon's Minister of Finance. If Bismarck actually applied it to the master of Hatfield he was but repeating himself with a different target. He had, as far back as 1870, applied the epithet to Napoleon III., the circumstance of which can be found in several memoirs of the times. A writer in The Westminster declares that Count Ignatieff was the author of the application to Lord Salisbury which was made at the time of the Constantinople Convention in 1876. Another story has it that Count Corti was first to apply it to the British Premier. It doesn't matter particularly by whom the phrase was first used, but the story that Bismarck once flung it at Salisbury is particularly exasperating to the Tory press just now.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A Mexican philosopher whose views were quoted in this column recently included roll-top desks among the many troubles which Yankee domination would inflict upon the inhabitants of our new possessions. Animosity against that particular article of furniture, and dread of its consequences and implications, seemed at first thought to be merely funny, but maturer consideration of the subject has convinced us that there is depth and seriousness in the Mexican philosopher's idea, and that not without justification does he regard roll-top desks as things to be reprehended—at least by anybody who thinks there is any value in the doctrines once formulated and lived on the shore of Walden Pond. For the doing of work at a desk of this sort must almost of necessity be the doing of work by a man who has already earned money enough to spend either all of his time, or more of it than he does, in libraries, or by trout streams, or on golf links, or in contemplative idleness under a greenwood tree. The man at a roll-top desk, it can fairly be assumed, has oversupplied himself with needs, and, whatever forms of unwisdom can justly be charged against the Spanish-Americans, they do know how to get along without many of our artificial necessities, and contented leisure—the most peculiar of treasures—is much more easily and quickly obtained by them now than it will be after they have been subjected to the process of Americanization. The Mexican philosopher has reason to fear the roll-top desk, and, wiser than those who laughed at him, he sees that its introduction in lands of simple habits involves a hastening of life much more surely than an elevation of it.

—"Curious" is the word which an English observer of the bombardment of Manila used in describing the apparently automatic arrangement of foreign warships while the guns were playing on the doomed city. National sympathies and repulsions were hard at work, and the sometimes derided theory that mind can move matter was proved true by the drawing near to their Spanish friends of the German and French vessels, and the contrary motion of those belonging to England and Japan toward the American ships. The result—the formation of what amounted to two hostile fleets, instead of one fleet assaulting Spain under the watchful eyes of four neutral fleets—has been carefully memorized in the United States. And "curious," though generally a dubious and inaccurate epithet, in this instance fitted exactly, and had employment for all of its many and widely diverse meanings. The gravitation of the ships was "careful," it was "remarkable," it was "queer," "unusual," and "calculated to awaken inquisitive interest." A dozen more significances can be found by anybody with a dictionary and the energy to use it. Moreover, several Governments will be "curious" to see the further workings of these mystical forces. The spectacle will be as interesting as the formation of a crystal from a saturated and evaporating solution.

—England has an organization which the members call "The National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty," and which is called by outsiders "The Anti-Goth-and-Vandal Association." These two names, between them, sufficiently indicate the society's purpose, and the comment of the London papers shows that its work is both worth doing and well done. A synopsis of the report presented at the recent annual meeting shows that in the [illegible] space at Toy's Hill in Kent, and the Joiners' Hall at Salisbury. Negotiations had been opened with regard to the acquisition of Tintern Abbey. The trust had decided to oppose the Lynmouth and Minehead Light Railway, and the Council laid it down that access should be provided to places of natural beauty, but that lines should not be built through them. The report acknowledged with thanks the efforts that had been made to save Church Row, Hampstead; and the action of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in selling the Monk's Barn, Peterborough, without a thought to its subsequent fate, was referred to as scandalous. A hope was expressed that the suggestion that the buildings of Christ's Hospital should be used as a home for the proposed University of London might be adopted. The report concluded with a sad account of the Falls of Foyers, which was waterless, save when there is an unusual flow, and preparations are making to withdraw even this surplus for factory purposes, while evil gases have killed all the spruce firs in the immediate neighborhood. The Chairman termed this one of the greatest acts of destruction which had been committed in his time. In the course of speeches which followed the presentation of the report, a member said he thought that the Government could do more than it did to further the objects of the society, but he suggested, in regard to railways, that excursionists, too, were human beings. Another member declared that the ancient monuments of England ought to be preserved, if only because they gave so much holy pleasure to American tourists.

PERSONAL.

—Discouragement rather than indignation is the emotion that should give tone to the comments of some people on the "faith cure" episode which closed at Orient, L. I., Tuesday night in the death of an unfortunate child from typhoid fever. Little Faith Potter—her name shows that ever since her birth the possibility of a fate like that which finally overtook her has never been far away—had a more than comfortable home, and the tenderness of her mother's love, the limitlessness of her mother's devotion, are not questioned even by the neighbors who now declare that Mrs. Potter's persistent refusal for over two weeks to summon medical aid for the fever-tortured child is directly responsible for the malady's fatal termination. She was simply a monomaniac, with a fixed delusion on the healing power of prayer. In all other respects she seemed, and probably was, entirely normal, in character estimable, not lacking either education or refinement, and perhaps not morbidly conscientious. Her possession of common sense, in the shape of an effective regard for her own temporal interests, is shown by the fact that when at last warned of the unpleasant legal consequences which might follow if her daughter died unattended by a physician, she abandoned, reluctantly but immediately, the position which her theories dictated, and consented to the supplementing of prayer with drugs. Whether the assertion "It was then too late" or is not true, in the sense in which it is made, can never be decided. The most that should be said is that the child did not have the same chance for life that would have been hers but for the mother's one intellectual obliquity. No doctor can guarantee to cure typhoid fever, even though he is called in when the very first symptom of the disease develops. It is mere exaggeration to declare that Faith would have lived if she had received proper, that is, professional, care, or to lay her death directly at her mother's door. Were this the case, indignation would indeed be in order, but in the circumstances only discouragement need be felt—discouragement at the existence in this age and land, and widespread among what should be the better part of our population, of a gross and dangerous hallucination like that of this unhappy woman.

—Lieut. Carranza is in sore need of a little good advice. Also of some instruction. He apparently does not realize that the impunity with which he has insulted one great Nation and defied the commands of another is due not to the importance of himself or of Spain, but to—well, it's painful to say, the insignificance of both, and yet there seems to be no other word that will as well serve the ends of truth. Lieut. Carranza should dismiss the idea that he is a personage of international size. He is really an amusing little fellow, rather likable than otherwise, and if he would only talk somewhat less, and much less loudly, he might have almost as much fun as he supplies to others. As jokes his challenging of American Generals and his fooling of Canadian policemen had some merit; it is only because he views these actions as consistent with the rules of modern diplomacy that he becomes at once offensive and ridiculous. What the Lieutenant needs, perhaps, even more than good advice or instruction, is to have his ears boxed two or three times. That would probably inspire him to take a more serious view of things in general, and a less serious one of himself in particular. Which would improve him greatly.

THE SHORTCOMINGS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With the universal sense of relief that the war is over, there will be a tendency to overlook the mismanagement of the War Department and to gloss over all that is past. With our just sense of satisfaction over the great results of the brief campaign, and our pride in our gallant army which stormed the fortified heights of El Caney and San Juan, we should not overlook the callous indifference of the War Department to the sufferings of that same gallant little army.

As soon as the surrender of Santiago had taken place our War Department apparently forgot all about these heroic troops, ceased to remember that they should be at least cared for if they were not rewarded, and left them to become victims to the dreaded fevers of the country. Day after day we read the list of the fever cases, day after day Gen. Shafter's bulletin of new cases was published in our papers, having been received at the department, and yet nothing was done. The men were left to suffer and die. More deaths from fever after the surrender of Santiago than deaths by fighting in battle, or the result of wounds. Planning for Puerto Rico, obliterated all that had taken place in Cuba.

With the announcement of the surrender, Gen. Shafter asked for the immunes to be sent to him at once, that he might move his army up into the hills where they would be comparatively safe from fevers. This movement of troops into a higher region could not take place until the immunes arrived to garrison the Cuban ports and guard the Spanish prisoners. The surrender of Santiago took place July 14, and only within the past week have the immunes arrived in Cuba.

It is a shame and a reproach to our Government that it should be necessary for our Generals in Cuba to come together to concert measures to urge our department that the sick and worn-out troops should be sent away to a healthier clime. This effort on their part, supported by the urgent representations of the press of the country, finally induced the department to take active steps to begin at once to remove the troops to a northern climate. True, the department had previously said they would do this and had wired Gen. Shafter to inform his troops. This good news encouraged them, but no steps were taken to bring this movement about until our gallant Generals, whose duty it was to care for their men, remonstrated, and it was left to the press of the country to see that these remonstrances had some effect on the apathy of the War Department.

Let the press now see to it that the War Department, with its subdivisions of medical, commissary, and quartermaster corps, are called to an account for their negligence and gross mismanagement. To quote from The London Times of Aug. 15: "The causes of the failure of the War [illegible] to see whether the American people will demand an investigation." J. B. S.

Brooklyn, Aug. 16, 1898.

MEDALS FOR THE BRAVE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Like other persons, I have been distressed by the method taken to reward gallantry in the navy. I do not like to see a good man raised ten numbers at the expense of nine friends who are probably as good as he. Nine men are punished for the crime of not having had the chance they longed for, and the lucky man never feels at ease when he remembers them.

The United States might give a registered 3 per cent. bond for $100,000 to such a mighty fighter as Admiral Dewey, and split the bond between Sampson and Schley, and bestow similar though smaller pecuniary rewards on younger officers according to their service. I believe such premiums would not be very graciously received, however. But if our country would give to its heroes a bit of bronze bearing in plain letters these words:

The United States.
To
....
HONOR.
Date line..

This the heroes would receive with joy, and all would be heroes in their efforts to win that badge. NAUTA.

New York, Aug. 17, 1898.

A NEW PARTY WANTED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 8th inst., Mr. Joel Benton gave the Democratic leaders some excellent advice for their conduct in the Fall conventions. I predict, however, that it will not be followed, sound and admirable as it all is. What then should the voters do?

It is futile to look for any reform inside the Democratic party in this State. All the present indications and the experience of the last decade show its futility. There is but one way out of the degradation into which the party has fallen, and that is, by the formation of a new party from the better elements of the old, and from such strength as it may attract from the others.

Let the well-known, able, and honest statesmen in the Democratic party "sound the loud tocsin of alarm" in every hamlet and village in the State; send delegates to county conventions; and from them to a State convention; reconstruct the old Democratic platform, and add such new planks as recent developments require; frankly declare its principles and policy on the leading issues of to-day, and forecast the future, when that can be wisely done. The times demand sound principles and irreproachable leaders. Such an effort would stand a better chance of success than any shuffling, half measures, that are sure to be advocated by the present bosses; and if it failed under such conditions, it would inherit the strength of an honest effort, and the nucleus of an organization for future conflicts.

The party lines should be restored, the old landmarks erected, and such new ones added as the evolution of the times requires. I venture only to blaze the way and leave the issues to be formulated by abler hands than mine. JOHN S. WOODS.

Matteawan, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1898.

THE TESTING OF SOLDIERS' HATS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the caption, "Hat Makers Indignant," I find an article in your valued paper of even date which is thoroughly in keeping with the usual timely stand you take upon current subjects as they appeal to the merchants and manufacturers of the country. When you speak of "the formula for ascertaining the wearing qualities of hats being peculiar," you mildly put what is to a practical hatter as faulty and deficient a method as could be thought of for the protection of the Government.

The mixture formulated as "Government standard" would have given our boys at the front hats which would have been weather proof and wear-resisting, while the general appearance of those that have been in service but a few weeks at camp life only is the best evidence of the difference between what the Government had a right to expect and what they actually received. This is mainly due to price being sought instead of quality, when the cost of the raw material alone in the hat almost equals what the Government was paying for the entire article, leaving alone the making, finishing, trimming, boxing, and the incidental profit.

If the Government would put into the examining bureau proficient men who understand hatmaking from a practical instead of a theoretical point of view, they could intuitively detect the quality and its consistence with price without resorting to any such ridiculous methods as slashing the article, mutilating it beyond repair, and a simple glance at any of the hats furnished under recent contract would make it manifest to such an observer that the component parts were entirely foreign to those of the actual Government standard.

I beg to say in conclusion that these observations are not from any disgruntled, unsuccessful contractor, but from a manufacturer of hats who has made no attempt at this work, but who has felt prompted merely from a moral point of view to put the attention of the public to the righting of a wrong for which your article in to-day's paper may possibly pave the way. HAT MANUFACTURER.

New York, Aug. 15, 1898.

POLITICS AND WAR.

Mr. Alger and Mr. Hanna.

From The Los Angeles (Cal.) Herald, (Dem.)

The New York Times wants to know if there is one military officer in the United States, whose opinion commands any weight, who is willing to put his name to an assertion that Alger has been a good, or decent, or even tolerable, Secretary of War. Echo answers not one willing to so stultify himself.

From The Chicago Record, (Ind.)

But because a weak Cabinet officer was selected for the war portfolio in a time of peace, for political reasons, the Nation had to witness mismanagement during war. The country has nothing but words of praise for its soldiers, but those soldiers have cause to complain of the treatment which an inefficient War Department imposed upon them. Such a state of things should never be possible again.

From The Daily News, Burlington, Vt., (Rep.)

Secretary Alger has found it necessary to submit to an interview, in which he says Gen. Shafter went to Cuba at the suggestion, request, and consent of Gen. Miles, and this willingness to shift responsibility is accompanied by further evidence that the Secretary is beginning to think. He has not apparently begun to think of resigning, however, for, in speaking of a suggestion by The New York Times that he is already seeking to add to his great wealth by commercial ventures in our conquered territory, and that some of his orders and assignments of the commands and duties have been made with that view, he says, after denying it all: "I will regard myself lucky if I get out of the present affair alive."

From The Nashville American, (Dem.)

The accusation which the Republican press has been bringing against the Secretary of War already commits their party to the investigation of his conduct. But the matter having thus early become a subject of public discussion, why await a Congressional investigation to make it a campaign issue? The people might consider the matter at the Fall elections and choose men who will not be hampered and handicapped by any party conditions in making an investigation.

From The Newark Daily Advertiser, (Rep.)

Now that the operations of the war have ceased, President McKinley's attention can be turned to Secretary Alger, whose gross incompetency and frightful blunders of management are the only bad features of a campaign made glorious for American arms.

For the cruel and inhuman treatment of our soldiers, Secretary Alger stands indicted before the bar of the Nation, and sooner or later he must answer to the indictment.

If the President does not take any action in his case, Congress will, and such will be the power of public sentiment that the interested influences that will be enlisted in his behalf at Washington will not avail to save him from the Nation's wrath.

From The Pioneer Press, St. Paul, (Rep.)

With the exception of the Adjutant General's office—which, under the direction of Gen. Corbin, has won almost universal ap[illegible] the United States Army have during the war just ended failed to meet the just expectations of the people.

From The Worcester (Mass.) Spy, (Rep.)

Gen. Shafter writes to thank Secretary Alger for leaving him "unhampered" at Santiago. Possibly a little "hampering" was what Shafter most needed. The President and Gen. Miles did a little "hampering" on their own hook, however, when they forbade Shafter's proposed retreat. Alger should have known better than send a 300-pounder to the tropics, even if he did hail from Alger's own State.

From The Army and Navy Register.

With the end of the war upon us and the work of the army and navy practically accomplished, it is not amiss to say, in all candor, that both politics and politicians have had their influences. The appointments made to staff positions in the army have in numerous instances been flagrant and brazen examples of the influence of politics.

From The Dallas (Texas) Morning News, (Ind. Dem.)

The Chicago Chronicle states it this way: "Alger's attack upon Roosevelt, wanton, absurd, illogical, and demagogic, is not the only bit of politics that Alger has played since McKinley mistakingly gave him the war portfolio." Mr. Alger's press clipping bureau is obtaining some very interesting matter for him right now.

From The Manchester (N. H.) Union, (Dem.)

Alger was a politician, named for the position which proved to be so responsible because he was a politician. When the war broke out he was unable to rise above the level of the mere politician, and he proceeded upon political grounds in organizing his office and fitting out the armies.

From The Enquirer, Cincinnati, (Dem.)

Mr. Hanna still assumes to run Republican politics in Ohio, and it is reported that he will attempt this year to make a prime specialty of the war. Mr. Hanna was notoriously a Tory at the beginning of the war with Spain. He was opposed to the liberation of Cuba. He is now attempting to reap the benefits of conditions that exist in spite of him.

From The Detroit Free Press, (Dem.)

It has been just as much of a Democratic war as a Republican. The causes which led up to it might just as well have culminated during Cleveland's Administration as during McKinley's, and the Democratic Party might just as reasonably have gone before the people on its war record as Mr. Hanna says the Republican Party is about to do.

From The Boston Daily Globe, (Dem.)

The regretful episodes, such as appeared in the case of Sampson and Schley in the affair before Santiago, the naval ranking performances, the turning down of Shafter, and the practical blanketing of Fitzhugh Lee, all find their animus in motives of an apparent personal and political character and are utterly unworthy of Americans so brave in war and otherwise so chivalrous in victory.

From The Richmond Dispatch, (Dem.)

And while it is not probable that Hanna will essay to work the glory "racket" here to any great extent, unless all signs fail, he will attempt to work the barrel "racket" among our people—the same "racket" he attempted to work among them in the last Presidential campaign.

From The Chicago Journal, (Rep.)

The free and easy political methods that have characterized us as a people heretofore will not serve for the work in hand. An American official in an American dependency must be above suspicion. The best men of the Nation will be none too good, and they should be selected for fitness, and not as reward for service in the ranks of a party.

From The Daily Ledger, Tacoma, Wash., (Ind.)

"Mr. Hanna declares that the weakness of the fusion forces lies in their determination to cling to the silver issue, instead of attacking the Administration's conduct of the war," says The Oregonian. It is too late for the fusionists to change now, for nearly every Democratic convention held this year, State or otherwise, has emphatically indorsed President McKinley's course in regard to the war. These platforms will prove interesting reading two years from now when what is left of the fusionists are trying to find grounds upon which to conduct a campaign against Mr. McKinley.

From The Pittsburg Post, (Dem.)

Up to the very last he (Mr. Hanna) pressed autonomy on the Cubans as their sole measure of relief, and this meant the continued domination of Spain in the West Indies, with the United States as an assenting party. The patriotism and courage of the people were too much for Mark Hanna, and he was swept with the torrent.

NUGGETS.

Reassured.

She—Would you love me just the same if I hadn't a cent?

He (absently)—I would love you more. I abhor this new-mown hay perfume.—Daily News (Galveston.)

Unfortunate.

Spanish Grandee—The people will demand an account some day, I fear.

Second Grandee—What shall we do? All the world knows we are no bookkeepers.—Enquirer (Cincinnati.)

Must Be Something.

Minnie—What a monotonous time those poor heathen women who wear almost no clothes must have.

Mamie—Yes. I wonder what they find to worry over?—The Indianapolis Journal.

Sentimental.

Little Willie—Pa, what is that saying about its being "better to have loved and lost"—

Mr. Hennypeck (feelingly)—It is better to have loved and lost than never to have lost at all.—Judge.

What He Did Think.

"Do you think that Ambassador Hay will succeed Secretary Day?" said the Horse Editor to the Snake Editor.

"I don't know about that, but I'll tell you what I do think."

"What?"

"That this country is now enjoying its Hay-Day."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

THOSE WHO GO FORTH TO BATTLE

Isidor D. French in Boston Transcript.

"In Rama was there a voice heard,
Rachel weeping for her children."

I am but one of the many—the mothers who weep and who mourn
For the dear sons slain in the battle. Oh, burden of sorrow borne
At the thought of their needed comforts, their hardships along the way!
But we prayed to Thee, loving Father, to sustain them day by day;
Now our hearts are dumb in our anguish, and our lips refuse to pray.

They are slain in the cruel battle, the pitiless chance of war!
From the homes that they were the light of, from those that they loved afar,
With no mother-kisses to soothe them, no ministry of loving hand!
But 'tis well with them, now and forever, for they live in the "better land,"
Where Thy peace shall abide forever, and never an armed band.

For they were Thy heroes, dear Father; they fell as Thy heroes fall,
And loyal, and true, and undaunted, they answered their country's call;
They laid their young lives on her altar, for her will their blood was shed;
And now there is naught that can comfort the mothers whose hearts have bled
For the sons who went to the battle, by the chance of the battle dead.

O God, Thou hast tender pity, and love for the broken in heart,
But not even Thou canst comfort, for there is no comfort apart
From the son who went out from my clinging; O God, I cry to Thee!
I grope in the darkness to clasp him—that darkness that hides from me
The sight of Thy hand, dear Father, though outstretched to comfort it be.

GREAT FIRES IN EUROPE

Nishnee-Novgorod, Russia, Again Swept by Flames and Many Persons Killed.

FORESTS ABLAZE IN SPAIN

Three Hundred Houses Destroyed at Skalat, Austria—Sainte Marie Market and Seven Houses Burned at Schaerbeck, Belgium.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 17.—There was another great fire last night at Nishnee-Novgorod, capital of the Government of the same name, about 250 miles northeast of Moscow.

The city workhouse was destroyed, the inmates jumping from the windows, many being killed and many more injured.

Thirteen bodies burned to a crisp have already been found in the ruins, and many of the inmates are still unaccounted for.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—From various points on the Continent, in addition to Nishnee-Novgorod, Russia, reports have been received of serious conflagrations.

Advices from Skalat, in Galicia, Austria, report that 300 houses have been destroyed and 1,800 persons made homeless by a fire there.

A destructive fire is also reported to have occurred at Concarneau, in Brittany, near Quimper.

Extensive forest fires are raging in the mountains near Ferrol, Spain.

At Schaerbeck, not far from Brussels, the Sainte Marie market, a large building, and seven houses adjoining, were burned last evening, with an estimated loss of £10,000 ($50,000.)

GEN. TCHERNAIEFF DEAD.

The Russian Veteran of Many Wars and Conqueror of Tashkend Expires Suddenly.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 17.—Gen. Tchernaieff, the conqueror of Tashkend, died suddenly to-day.

Michael Gregorovitch Tchernaieff was born Oct. 24, 1828, and entered the Russian military service in 1847. He distinguished himself greatly in the Crimean War, and attained the rank of a General of Infantry. On the conclusion of the Crimean War he was first appointed chief of the staff of a division in Poland, and in 1858 he was sent to Orenburg in the capacity of Aide du Chef de la Ligne du Syr Daria.

In 1859 he commanded an expedition on Lake Aral, to support the Khirgiss tribes, at war with the Khivans. After a period of service as Quartermaster General of the left flank of the line held by the army of the Caucasus, Tchernaieff for some time acted as chief of the staff of the corps at Orenburg.

Next he was placed in command of an expeditionary force consisting of 1,000 men, with instructions to march from Orenburg through the passes of the mountains bounding Siberia, on the south and across the steppes of Turkestan, and to effect a junction with another detachment under Col. Verevkin which had set out from Semipalatinsk, in Siberia. The junction occurred in the vicinity of the town of Tchemkend, then occupied by the Khokanians. This town Tchernaieff took by assault, and immediately afterward unsuccessfully attacked (Oct., 1864) the important city of Tashkend, about eighty miles south of Tchemkend, and also in possession of the Khokanians.

Having wintered at Tchemkend, he renewed successfully the attempt on Tashkend, June 27, 1865. It is said that he had received specific instructions to content himself with the position of Tchemkend, and to refrain from any further efforts to extend the Russian domination further southward. Tchernaieff disobeyed his orders, took Tashkend, and was afterward welcomed most enthusiastically at St. Petersburg, and received a sabre of honor from the Emperor in recognition of his military enterprise; but from that date he was not actively employed in the Russian service.

After a time he retired from the army and passed a legal examination qualifying him to adopt the profession of a notary, when the Emperor begged him to re-enter the army. He did so in compliance with the imperial request, and was reinstated in his rank.

After vainly waiting a whole year for active employment, he again retired from the army and purchased the Ruski Mir, a journal which boldly advocated the Slav interests, and of which, after he had quitted the military service altogether, in July, 1874, he became the recognized editor.

When in 1875 the insurrection in Herzegovina broke out, he opened a subscription in its behalf, and afterward, in the Summer of 1876, he went to Belgrade and took the command in chief of the Servian Army. The campaign was most disastrous to the Servians, although their army was largely reinforced by Russian volunteers. Tchernaieff's proclamation of Prince Milan as King of Servia was much censured at the time as a rash and foolish act.

Gen. Tchernaieff left St. Petersburg Sept. [illegible], 1882, for Tashkend, to take up the reins of Government there.

THE POPE HAS RECOVERED.

Vatican Announces that He Has Resumed His Customary Duties.

ROME, Aug. 17.—The Vatican asserts, despite the reports to the contrary, that the recent illness of the Pope was a merely transitory indisposition, from which he has entirely recovered.

His Holiness has resumed his customary duties, and is daily receiving deputations.

VON DIEDERICHS'S NEW MISSION.

To Represent the Kaiser at Dutch Coronation Fetes in Java.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—Emperor William has ordered Admiral von Diederichs, commander of the second division of the German Squadron in the North Pacific, to go on board the first-class cruiser Kaiser to Batavia, Java, in the Netherlands' Indies, to represent him at the festivities there in connection with the forthcoming coronation of the Queen of the Netherlands.

AMBASSADOR HAY'S DEPARTURE.

He Announces that He Will Return Home in About a Month.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—United States Ambassador Hay came to the Embassy to-day from the country, where he has been visiting, and, after transacting some accumulated routine business, he returned to continue his visit.

He confirmed the report that he had accepted the post of Secretary of State, and said he proposed to leave London for the United States in about a month.

GREAT BRITAIN IN ARABIA.

Has Exercised Protectorate Over the Southern Tribes for Years.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—High officials at the Foreign Office declare that the story, based upon a dispatch from Aden, Arabia, to the St. Petersburg Viedomosti to the effect that Great Britain has recently assumed a protectorate over the whole of South Arabia, is nonsensical, as Great Britain has for many years exercised a protectorate over the tribes around Aden, and there has been no change in the situation for the last two decades.

The French Sugar Bounties.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—In conformity with the law passed April 7, 1897, President Faure has decreed that after Sept. 1 of the present year a bounty shall be granted on refined French native and colonial sugars, intended for export, as follows: First grade, 2.42 francs for 100 kilos; second grade, 2.77 francs, and third grade, 3.11 francs.

Andrew Carnegie's Gift to Dumfries.

DUMFRIES, Scotland, Aug. 17.—Mr. Andrew Carnegie has offered the Town Council [illegible]

DELAWARR NOT IN CONTEMPT.

The Earl and Broadley Acquitted of This Charge, but Reprimanded and Mulcted in Costs.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—In the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice to-day Justice Wright acquitted Earl Delawarr and Mr. Broadley of the charge of contempt of court in alleged attempt to induce Ernest Terah Hooley, the bankrupt company promoter, to falsify his evidence in the Bankruptcy Court. He, however, declared that both were blamable and mulcted them in costs.

Justice Wright said that, while he must absolve Earl Delawarr of the charge of bribery, he must hold that the Earl had wrongly tried to induce Mr. Hooley to correct sworn statements made by him in the bankruptcy proceedings, and had wrongfully promised to help Mrs. Hooley.

Mr. Hooley, the Judge said, ought not to be regarded as a mere liar, scattering statements and accusations without foundation, as had been suggested by the respondents; but as, on the witness stand, he was rash, reckless, and inaccurate, appearing sometimes to be suffering from illusions in a hopeless attempt to disentangle the true from the false, his evidence was unsafe to act upon, especially in a case of such importance.

Justice Wright said he thought Mr. Hooley was wrong in testifying that the document containing the corrected statement was written by Mr. Broadley in the presence of Earl Delawarr. Mr. Bradshaw's evidence as to Earl Delawarr's proposal to help Mrs. Hooley was remarkable, although Mr. Bradshaw had no cause to testify falsely. It must be remembered, the Judge continued, that the Earl had an overwhelming motive for obtaining Mr. Hooley's retraction. He could not believe that it was out of mere charity that Earl Delawarr had promised Mrs. Hooley £1,000, ($5,000.) On the contrary, he was forced to the conclusion that the promise was connected with the Earl's strong and natural desire to clear himself from Hooley's accusations. Nevertheless, he acquitted Earl De La Warr of the imputation of inducing Mr. Hooley to testify falsely.

With regard to the alleged bribery, he could not wholly absolve Earl Delawarr. With regard to the money the Earl received, possibly the latter believed it was received for services rendered or as a gift from Mr. Hooley. The Judge said he supposed that was generally the way names were paid for, but, as these proceedings were only intended to vindicate justice, it would be a sufficient punishment for Earl Delawarr's indiscretion if the Court ordered him to pay costs.

With reference to Mr. Broadley's case, Justice Wright considered him, he said, much more guilty in asking Mr. Hooley falsely to say that he made a retraction without communicating with Earl De La Warr. Broadley was guilty of subornation of perjury, and, while he (the Judge) was in doubt whether he ought not to deal very differently with Mr. Broadley, he had concluded to make the same order in Broadley's case as in the Earl of De La Warr's.

ECCENTRIC LONDON MISER DEAD.

Linke's Daughter, a Domestic Servant, Inherits £2,000,000.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The death is announced here of Ferdinand Linke, a usurer, who was worth £2,000,000.

His estate will go to his daughter, who is a domestic servant.

AMERICAN GIRL KILLED.

Fell While Climbing a Mountain in the Austrian Tyrol.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Daily Mail's Vienna correspondent says that numerous Alpine fatalities have occurred within the last week.

They include an American, Miss Merrant, who, while making a dangerous ascent of the Dreisch-Usterspitze, near Innsbruck, slipped and fell a distance of 1,500 feet. She was instantly killed.

TRAINS CRASH IN CAPE COLONY.

Thirty Passengers Reported Killed at Matjes Fontein.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 17.—A collision is reported to have occurred at Matjes Fontein, District of Hopetown, between a goods train and a mail train, and many persons were killed and injured.

The mail train was on its way from Johannesburg to this place. After the collision the cars of the mail train caught fire and twelve natives were roasted alive.

Altogether, twenty-five natives and five Europeans were killed, among the latter Mr. Devilliers, one of the candidates for Vryburg; the Rev. Mr. Dutoit, wife, and child, and Davey Cope, a prominent Rand football player. Many other persons were injured.

JAGO TO BE TRIED IN ENGLAND.

Kynaston Will Also Be Sent There to Answer Charge of Robbing Mails.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—At the Bow Street Police Court this morning, Sir John Bridge presiding, reference was made to the case of J. W. Jago, chief officer of the White Star Line steamer Britannic, held on remand on a warrant issued at the request of the United States Embassy, charging him with embezzlement and larceny in connection with mail robbery and smuggling.

Counsel asserted that as there probably would be difficulty in completing the extradition owing to the fact that the alleged robbery was committed on a British steamer, it was understood that the United States was willing to withdraw the request for extradition, in which event Jago would be charged with robbery within the British dominion.

Counsel also said it was understood that John Kynaston, third officer of the Britannic, in custody in the United States on the charge of robbing the British mails, would be sent to England for trial without the formality of extradition proceedings.

Plague Again Epidemic in Bombay.

BOMBAY, Aug. 17.—The bubonic plague is again epidemic. There were 103 deaths officially reported last week.

SKIPPER CASE WITHDRAWN.

Widow Takes a Non-Suit in the Insurance Contest.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 17.—Another interesting chapter was added to the celebrated Skipper murder case to-day by the following order made by Judge John A. Williams of the United States Circuit Court:

"Malissa Skipper vs. Union Central Life Insurance Company. Comes plaintiff by her attorneys, W. E. Hemingway and W. S. McCain, and moves court for non-suit herein, which is granted. It is therefore considered this action be and same is hereby dismissed without prejudice, and defendant go hence and recover of and from plaintiff all costs in this behalf and have execution thereof."

The suit was for recovery on a ten-thousand-dollar policy, carried by W. F. Skipper, who was mysteriously killed on May 13, 1896, near Baxter, Drew County, Ark. Details of the crime are familiar to newspaper readers. The insurance company declined payment on the contention that the insured had committed suicide. Suit was filed Feb. 20, 1897, and on a hearing on May 27, 1897, resulted in a mistrial.

In the meantime Jim Redd and Alex Johnson, colored, were twice convicted of the murder and as many times the Supreme Court reversed the case. The accused were finally, on July 14, shot and killed in their cells in jail at Monticello by a mob. The insurance company maintained that the trial, conviction, and execution of Redd and Johnson by the State authorities for the murder of Skipper could have no connection with a civil suit, and that they expected to support the suicide theory. The case will be revived in the State courts.

Foreign Policy of the United States.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The first day's programme for the National conference on the foreign policy of the United States which will meet here on Friday, was arranged to-night. The morning session will be devoted to the Nicaraguan Canal question. Addresses will be made by Warner Miller, Prof. R. T. Ely, and Joseph Nimmo, Jr., President of the National Society of Statisticians, and Prof. Haupt of the United States Nicaragua Canal Commission. The afternoon session will be opened by Carl Schurz, followed by Judge [illegible]

MR. UNTERMYER IN TOWN

He Comes from Mr. Croker to Call on Senator McCarren.

THE HERRICK BOOM IS DYING

A Close Friend of the Albany Justice Says He Is Unwilling—Roosevelt's Chances Brighten.

Maurice Untermyer called last night on Senator Patrick H. McCarren, Chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee, at the committee's new headquarters at the Hoffman House. He came direct from Richard Croker, whom he left in the mountains. It was therefore taken for granted that he brought some sort of a message from Mr. Croker in connection with the campaign work. It is well known that the Senator is friendly to the Tammany leader, and that Mr. Croker is likely to have a good deal more influence with him than is Mr. Hill.

With Mr. Untermyer was Chief of Police Devery, who has been at Saratoga. While Mr. Untermyer was talking with the Senator the Chief of Police stood by and listened. There was every evidence that, whatever it was that was being talked about, it was a matter of a good deal of importance. Mr. Untermyer, however, declined to say what had brought him here. He also declined to tell Mr. Croker's whereabouts. But it was learned that it was political business that was at the bottom of his visit. He will return to Mr. Croker to-day, presumably with a report as to how matters stand.

Justice Herrick Is Unwilling.

Anthony N. Brady, who was here six weeks ago with several other Albany Democrats booming Justice D. Cady Herrick for Governor, was another of Senator McCarren's callers. Mr. Brady was unwilling to say anything for publication about Justice Herrick's boom, but it was learned yesterday from a close friend of the Justice that the boom is going to pieces.

"It is quite certain," said the Justice's friend, "that he would not accept the nomination. He has a good position as Justice of the Supreme Court, and his term does not expire for some time. He is a poor man, and I don't believe he feels that he could afford to leave the bench. His friends are not working for him now, because they believe he does not want the place. But if he had consented to enter the race the Democrats of Albany County would most certainly work hard for him. As matters stand he is not being pushed forward as a candidate, although the Albany men have been desirous of having the nominee chosen from their own stamping ground."

Senator McCarren said everybody was well pleased with the committee's headquarters. The committee has taken three large rooms on the Twenty-fifth Street side of the hotel, on the third floor. Many men well known in the Democratic organization called there last night. The Senator said he would issue a call for a meeting of the Chairmen of the County Committees to be held next Tuesday night, but some of the Chairmen are not expected to be present at that time. Some of them will come later in the week.

"Our work of strengthening the organization is not going to extend to New York and Kings Counties," said the Senator. "The organizations here and in Brooklyn seem to be abundantly able to do all the work necessary. It is only in the up-State counties that our work is needed."

The committee has not yet raised any funds, but it expects to very soon. "The people are aroused," said the Senator, "and there is not going to be much trouble about getting contributions."

Senator Murphy was at the Hoffman House last night, but his visit was said to have no political significance. He came from his home in Troy, and was on his way to Long Branch. He spent the night at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Grant.

Roosevelt's Growing Chances.

In a day or two an enormous campaign button bearing a picture of Senator Platt with the words "Hon. Thomas C. Platt," will be put in circulation. Senator Platt has been having a quiet time at Manhattan Beach, but the Republican campaign is going to begin on Saturday, with Col. Theodore Roosevelt as the most prominent candidate in the Gubernatorial race. There has seldom been a boom which has grown as rapidly as that of the Colonel. Men who, a month ago, laughed at the idea that Senator Platt would even think of consenting to Col. Roosevelt's nomination, are now saying his chances are better than those of any other man. The Colonel's silence is considered an indication that he would accept the nomination. The enthusiasm for him in the country districts is steadily increasing.

SHOWMEN FIGHT PATRONS.

Buffalo Bill's Roustabouts Have an Encounter with Excursionists.

KEWANEE, Ill., Aug. 17.—A fierce fight occurred about 12:30 o'clock this morning between the roustabouts of Buffalo Bill's show and 200 excursionists waiting for their trains.

The fight arose over a dispute concerning a 10-cent ticket to the concert, one of the excursionists claiming he had to pay twice. After the performance he went to the trains where the showmen were loading and began to swear at them. They jumped on him and beat him, whereupon the other excursionists went to his assistance.

The showmen gave a peculiar call and in a minute all the followers of the show ran up, and grabbing tent poles made a savage assault upon the crowd. After half an hour's hard fighting the showmen proved victorious and withdrew to the north platform of the station, while the excursionists who were able to stand up kept the south platform.

John Doores of Princton and Samuel Arms of Sheffield were badly injured.

VETERANS SCORE SPEAKER REED.

Denounced for His Opposition to Civil Service Extension.

Speaker Reed's ears would have tingled if he had been present at the meeting of the Brooklyn War Veterans' Association, held at the Brooklyn Borough Hall last night. The organization met in executive session, and there were some hot speeches against Mr. Reed for his opposition to the proposition to extend the Brush civil service law over the Union. The attempt to enact a Federal law similar to the Brush act was defeated, the veterans declare, by the Speaker's influence.

President Joseph W. Kay made the principal speech. He said that he had just returned from a trip to Maine, and while there had met Speaker Reed and interviewed him with regard to his attitude on this question. He tried to get the Speaker to reconsider his views, but Reed had positively refused. Mr. Kay's denunciation of Reed was bitter. He said Reed was a traitor to the veterans and merited no consideration at their hands, and urged that a fight be made against him. The subject was considered of sending literature into Reed's Congress District with a view to arousing the veterans there against him.

OHIO SOUTHERN SALE.

Calvin S. Brice Said to be After the Road.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 17.—There is good authority for the statement that when the Ohio Southern Railway is offered for sale on Aug. 20 it will be bought by ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice, despite all opposition. It is also stated that this is one of the steps in forming his big railway system between Chicago and all principal points in Ohio. The Ohio Southern has been a matter of dispute for some time.

It has been asserted time and again the road was owned by Brice, and that it was on the eve of being turned into part of the contemplated big system, but it has never turned out that way, and the Receiver of the road has entered a denial whenever the statement was made. Some of the men interested in the property assert that they will bid in the Ohio Southern when it is offered for sale, and will retain control.

The road is recognized as a part and parcel of the through line, made by its connection with the Detroit and Lima Northern, and it is stated that the present owners will not let the Ohio Southern go unless Brice will take both roads. It is not shown that any sort of a deal has been made between the present and former owners of the Ohio Southern with Brice, and in the absence of this it [illegible]

NEWPORT SOCIETY GOSSIP.

Sale of Seats for the Horse Show Begun—Concert to Raise Money for Soldiers Planned.

NEWPORT, Aug. 17.—The sale of reserved seats for the Newport Horse Show began at the Casino to-day. Among those purchasing seats were Mr. Powell, A. C. Dules, Miss Gilbert, Arthur Bemmons, Johns Speckham, Mrs. F. O. French, Amos Tuck French, S. Horace Whitwell, Robert Sedgwick, Francis P. Freeman, Mr. Broadourne, A. C. Bostwick, Isaac Clothier, Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., and others.

Eben D. Jordan of Boston will exhibit hackney and harness horses. Frederick C. Stevens of Maplewood Stock Farm, at Attica, N. Y., will make a large exhibit of hackneys—Langton Performer, Lady Sutton, Clifton, and other horses.

Ross Cliff, the pretty villa of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs on the cliffs, will be torn down this Fall, or when Mrs. Oelrichs leaves Newport. A larger cottage will take its place.

A movement has been started among the cottagers for a concert, in which a number of prominent professional singers will participate, the proceeds to be for the benefit of the soldiers and sailors. Gordon McKay, Calvin S. Brice, John Jacob Astor, George Peabody Wetmore, and others have promised their assistance. No date has been set.

The ladies of the Newport branch of the Rhode Island Sanitary and Relief Association have forwarded to Col. Abbot a check for $250 for immediate wants of the Rhode Island regiment. They have also sent to the hospital at Fort McPherson 150 pairs of pajamas.

At the annual meeting of the Redwood Library and Athanaeum held this afternoon which was the one hundred and sixty-eighth annual meeting, the following officers were elected: President—Henry G. Marquand; Vice President—Arthur B. Emmons; Treasurer—Thomas P. Preckham; Secretary—Hamilton B. Tompkins.

If the present plans are carried out Newport next Summer will be supplied with a handsome apartment house for bachelors, on Bellevue Avenue, close to the vicinity of "Elms Court." The new structure is also to contain a large balcony and music stand for café purposes, giving patrons an excellent view of the passing procession that continually glides along that fashionable avenue.

Bandmaster Appeles has written a march called "The Belmont March," dedicated to O. H. P. Belmont.

The Country Club of Westchester will meet the Freebooters of Point Judith at the old Polo Grounds to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Haven will close their villa Friday, and will go to Colorado Springs.

Mrs. C. H. Baldwin and Egerton L. Winthrop entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. G. P. Williams entertained to-night.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will entertain to-morrow evening with a dinner dance at the Breakers. Mr. Worthington Whitehouse will lead the cotillion.

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., has cards out for a luncheon to-morrow.

Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and Mrs. E. S. Willing entertain to-morrow.

Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore entertained at dinner to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Childs of New York are the guests of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs.

Registers at the Casino include Lloyd C. Griscom, United States Volunteers; Dr. William Appleton, Mrs. W. H. Hodges, Mrs. G. J. Carr, Henry R. Dalton, and Dr. George Osborn.

Frederick Baldwin of New York is at Berger's.

Mrs. Henry Clews has cards out for a dinner on the 23d instant at The Rocks.

Mrs. Arthur T. Kempe entertains at dinner on the 25th.

Lispenard Stewart is at White Lodge.

Mrs. Benjamin Shaw has cards out for a luncheon on Saturday.

Mrs. Charles Astor Brister entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Eustis held a reception at her cottage on Cliffs Avenue this afternoon.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., entertained at luncheon to-day.

Prince Henri De Croy is at the Muenchinger Cottage.

The engagement of Miss Nina Chandor of New York to the Very Rev. Hamilton Schuyler Dean of Davenport, Iowa, has been announced. The marriage will be celebrated soon.

Arrivals at the Robinson include Mrs. Turnure, Miss Turnure, Potter K. Ling, and Fred J. Dieter of New York.

Mr. W. B. Costa has returned to New York.

Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse has cards out for a luncheon to-morrow in East Bourne Lodge.

Mrs. Burke Roche will sail for Europe shortly.

Mrs. Samuel Powell has gone to the Adirondacks.

Robert J. Hare Powell and family have gone to Litchfield Springs.

Dr. and Mrs. William Appleton of Boston are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, at one of the Pinard cottages.

John H. Glover of New York is at the Riggs Cottage.

Frank Riggs is the guest of Robert Goelet.

Charles M. Bull has returned from Brooklyn.

Messrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Peter Goelet Gerry each tooled a break to Narragansett Pier this morning, with a jolly party of young people on each trap.

Mrs. Calvin S. Brice will entertain at dinner Saturday evening in honor of her son, Col. Stewart M. Brice, United States Volunteers.

Mrs. Potter Palmer will entertain at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll has gone to New York for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Sloane are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at the Breakers.

Mrs. Helen Leroy Emmett of New York is visiting her mother, Mrs. H. A. Johnson.

J. B. C. Wood of Providence is the guest of William Grosvenor.

Miss Cushing, daughter of R. M. Cushing is visiting Bar Harbor.

Mr. W. S. K. Wetmore has returned from New York.

Worthington Whitehouse of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Mrs. E. Rollins Morse entertained at dinner this evening, the guests being Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Herman B. Duryea, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Miss Dodge, and Max Agassiz.

Mrs. N. D. Clapp entertained at dinner this evening.

TWO BOYS KILLED BY WAGONS.

One Was Playing "Tag," the Other Crossing the Street.

Seven-year-old George Rush of 451 West Fifty-third Street, was fatally injured by a heavy truck at 185 Tenth Avenue yesterday afternoon, and died while being lifted out of an ambulance at Roosevelt Hospital. The boy was playing "tag" with several companions, and, in his excitement, ran into the wagon. The shock felled him to the pavement, and the wheels passed over his body. The driver, James McDonald of 450 West Fifty-second Street, was arrested.

Davis Rockey, two and one-half years old, of 1,025 Tiffany Street, was instantly killed yesterday in front of his home by a runaway horse attached to a wood peddler's wagon. The horse belonged to Siebert Tunnison of 1,149 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street. It was standing unhitched in the street. A blast frightened it and it dashed down the street just as the boy was crossing it. Tunnison was locked up in the Morrisania Police Station.

Austrian Emperor's Birthday.

Baron Franz Stockinger, the Austro-Hungarian Consul General in this city, announced yesterday that the Consulate will be closed to-day in honor of the sixty-eighth anniversary of the birth of Francis Joseph I., Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary. Several members of the Austrian, Hungarian, and Austro-Polish colonies and societies celebrated the event last evening by a dinner at the Union Square Hotel. Baron Stockinger presided. Among those present were Baron F. Riedl, Secretary of the Austro-Hungarian Legation in Washington; ex-Immigration Commissioner Senner, Dr. Henry Schreiter, Dr. Breitenfeld, Dr. F. Freysleben, Austrian Vice Consul in New York; Mr. Cukor, Ignatius Weltner, Dr. M. Zaremba, and the Rev. Father Zymanowski of the Polish Society.

Woman Dies After Drive in Park.

Mrs. Julia Walters, forty-eight years old, of 148 West Sixty-first Street, died suddenly while riding in Central Park yesterday afternoon in company with Robert B. F. Jones of 1 West Thirtieth Street. They were in a light road wagon. While on the West Drive Mrs. Walters complained of feeling ill. Her companion drove rapidly to Diederich's Hotel, at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Seventh Avenue, and an ambulance was summoned from the Manhattan Hospital, but the woman died before the ambulance [illegible]

REVIEW AT CHICKAMAUGA

Fifty Thousand Spectators See the Most Striking Pageant of Recent Years.

FORTY THOUSAND MEN IN LINE

March Begins at 8:30 and Consumes Five Hours in Passing the Stand—First Field Day to be Observed Saturday.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Aug. 17.—The review at Camp Thomas this morning was one of the most striking pageants of recent years, and one which will long be remembered by all who had the opportunity of witnessing it.

More than 40,000 men, marching in perfect order with bands playing and colors flying, made the occasion a truly inspiring one. A crowd of nearly 50,000 persons were enthusiastic spectators.

In all the regimental camps the men were up at an unusually early hour. Immediately after breakfast inspections were held, and the regiments then took their places in the line of formation.

At 8:30 a signal gun was fired and the long column moved up to and past the tower on Snodgrass Hill, where Gen. Breckinridge, and his guests were seated in the reviewing stand. The cavalry came first, the artillery next, and the infantry last. Although the column only passed the reviewing stand once at the review, it occupied nearly five hours.

The first field day will be observed next Saturday. An elaborate programme of athletic events has been arranged for the occasion.

COL. WOODWARD'S STATEMENT.

Commanding Officer of the Sixth Massachusetts Airs Some Grievances—To Refit the St. Paul.

The United States cruiser St. Paul arrived yesterday morning from Montauk Point, where she landed troops from Guantanamo. She also brought six officers from Puerto Rico as passengers, and these were landed in this city. They were Col. C. W. Woodward, Lieut. Col. George H. Chaffin, Major G. H. Taylor, Capt. U. A. Goodall, and Chaplain William S. Dusseault of the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers; Col. Ives of the Signal Corps, and Lieut. Col. Wagner of the Adjutant General's Department.

The officers of the Sixth Massachusetts are those who resigned their positions while the regiment was at Puerto Rico. As soon as they landed they went to the Grand Central Station, and went to Boston on the 5 o'clock train. Col. Woodward said:

"Politics have played too big a part in this war, and the Massachusetts regiment has suffered in consequence. I do not wish to enter into details as to why I resigned. I did so because I would not carry out certain orders concerning my regiment. We left Camp Alger on July 5, and went to Charleston on closed cars. We were kept on those cars for twenty-four hours after we reached Charleston, and then were put on the Yale, where we had insufficient food and poor water. When I protested against the way we were being treated I was told that we would get worse before we got better. On the voyage several of the men got sick. In one company there were thirty sick, and one man died. We went to Guantanamo, and from there to Guanica, in Puerto Rico. The regiment took part in the fight there on July 25, and several of the men were wounded. We were then ordered to march to Ponce, thirty miles away. The men were in poor shape for a long, hard march, and the conditions under which we had to march were very trying. The men were loaded with their camp equipments, rations, and ammunition, and the road was a very poor one. The water we had was taken out of the ditches that lined the road in which the natives used to do their washing, and it was filthy. The men staggered on, and some faltered and fell from exhaustion. They said to their officers, 'We can't go on, we are played out.' Would you shoot men under such circumstances?"

Col. Woodward had previously refused to say anything about being ordered to shoot the men, and his remark was rather significant. Gen. Garretson was in command of the Brigade and he and Col. Woodward had trouble before they started for the front. When Ponce was reached, Colonel Woodward and the other officers were ordered to appear before a court of inquiry composed of Gens. Garretson, Henry, and Wilson. They appeared and tendered their resignations, which were accepted.

An army officer who knows all about the trouble said that the Sixth Massachusetts would have been all right if its officers had been more experienced. They could not, he said, control the men. The men got into trouble at Charleston and then at Ponce they took in the natives by changing Confederate ten-dollar bills for silver. Col. Woodward, he said, was constantly kicking, and wanted for the men the same fare or better than the commanding officers of the army were getting.

The St. Paul after the passengers were sent ashore was taken charge of by the quarantine officers, who will thoroughly disinfect the vessel. This will take about two days, and then the cruiser will go to the navy yard and have her guns and naval supplies taken off. The ship will then go to Cramps' yard and be thoroughly overhauled and put in the same shape she was when the Government took her. She will be painted and decorated and refitted throughout and then will be turned over to the American Line and be put on the Atlantic service again.

WERE CONSIDERATE TO MEN.

Alleged Reason Why Sixth Massachusetts Officers Had to Resign.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—The recent troubles in the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers which led to the resignation of Col. Woodward and several other officers are told to some extent in a letter received to-day from The Journal's correspondent with that regiment, from Ponce, under date of Aug. 3. In an interview Col. Woodward says in regard to matters leading up to the resignations:

"The specific charges made by Gen. Garretson, commander of our brigade, related to the straggling on the march between Guanica and here. When the march here began the men were very tired, and I did not have the heart to be severe with those who were exhausted.

"Gen. Henry said that the volunteers suffered from too much good feeling of this kind; that I had been among the men in my regiment too long, and that discipline suffered greatly. He said they shot men in the regulars when they fell out. I replied emphatically that perhaps that was his custom, but it was not mine. I said I had no desire to court-martial the stragglers. The General said I must. I said I would resign first, and he said my resignation would be accepted. Lieut. Col. Claflin said the same. Major Taylor said so, too. We were ordered before the board and we resigned."

ARMY TO BE REDUCED HEAVILY.

President Decides to Muster Out 75,000 to 100,000 Volunteers Soon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—At midnight to-night the President announced his decision to muster out of the service from 75,000 to 100,000 of the volunteers. Those to be discharged will include three branches of the service—infantry, artillery, and cavalry. With only a part of the volunteer force to be mustered out, it became a delicate question to designate the organizations which should go.

It is understood to be the desire of the President to ascertain the wishes of the volunteer troops themselves as to remaining in the service. So far as the interests of the Government will permit, it is believed that the President in the mustering out of volunteers will accommodate himself to the desires of the men themselves.

It may be some time before the orders to be mustered out will be issued.

MUSTER OUT VETERANS FIRST.

Request that Gen. Tillinghast Will Make at Washington.

ALBANY, Aug. 17.—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast [illegible]ing out that portion of the New York volunteers that are to be relieved from further service, shall muster out either those regiments that went into service first, or those that are in poor physical condition.

Gen. Tillinghast received a dispatch yesterday from Adjt. Gen. Corbin informing him that it was the intention of the War Department to begin the work of mustering out the volunteers, but the dispatch did not state what troops or how many from this State would be mustered out.

A dispatch reached the Adjutant General that it was the intention of the Government to first muster out the Two Hundred and First, Two Hundred and Second, and Two Hundred and Third Regiments, which were the last of this State's volunteers to go into service. On the strength of this, Gen. Tillinghast started for Washington to make the request above referred to, as he believes that such action should be taken.

To Leave an Unhealthful Camp.

THOROUGHFARE GAP, Va., Aug. 17.—Owing to the unhealthy condition of the ground occupied by the Sixth Pennsylvania that regiment has been ordered to move its camp to higher ground.

Paymasters were busy to-day paying off the men. The beer cars and neighboring farms are guarded by soldiers supplied with loaded guns.

The Second Tennessee Regiment is without a hospital tent, and much inconvenience has resulted.

Marching to Middletown.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—One battalion of the Fourth Missouri, one company of the Signal Service, and the baggage of the Third Brigade, Second Division, are to leave camp this afternoon, and will arrive at Middletown, Penn., late to-night. Major Gen. Butler will remain in command until about Sept. 1, when he will be superseded by Brig. Gen. Guenther or by Brig. Gen. Gobin.

Capt. John Carmichael Kills Himself.

LAKELAND, Fla., Aug. 17.—Capt. John Carmichael, Commissary Department, committed suicide by shooting to-day. His home was in Lexington, Va. He married a daughter of John Randolph Tucker. He had been ill for some time.

WHEELER MAY BE SENATOR.

Race Said to be Between Him and a Fellow-Silverite.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 17.—When Gen. "Joe" Wheeler is released from quarantine and comes to Alabama next week he will be met by a demand that he run for Senator—a demand which he is not likely to refuse. Senator Morgan will not again be a candidate. That was clearly understood when he was re-elected four years ago.

Gov. Johnston, ex-Gov. Oates, and Congressman Bankhead will be Gen. Wheeler's rivals. Johnston and Wheeler are silver Democrats, and the race, it is believed, lies between them. In any event, Wheeler will be unanimously returned to Congress by his district.

The withdrawal of Col. Samuel Blackwell from the race for the Democratic nomination in the Eighth District last night removed all opposition to Wheeler among Democrats, Judge Richardson, his other opponent, having quit the race a week ago. Now, it is understood, neither the Populists nor the Republicans will nominate a candidate to oppose him, but will join with the Democrats in honoring the old warrior by making his return to Congress unanimous and overwhelming. In this case, Col. Blackwell says, he knows the sentiment of the people, and he is convinced that since Gen. Wheeler has asked for re-election no man can defeat this hero of two wars.

The Seventh District Populist Convention at Albertsville to-day nominated Judge Oliver Street for Congress, to succeed Congressman M. W. Howard, Populist. Judge Street is Probate Judge of Marshall County and one of the strongest Populist leaders in the State. Howard, who is serving his second term, declines a renomination. The presence of both Street and F. H. Lathrop, Republican, in the race, Democrats believe, will result in the election of John L. Barnett, the Democratic nominee, as heretofore it has been necessary for the Populists and Republicans to combine in order to elect Howard, the Populist.

Pension Commissioner's Report.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The annual report of Commissioner of Pensions H. Clay Evans will show that at the close of the fiscal year 1898 there were 993,714 pensioners on the rolls of the bureau. This was a net increase of 12,960 over the previous year. There were dropped from the rolls during the year on account of deaths 33,691 and for remarriage and other causes, 12,960 pensions were discontinued.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Senora Ysabel de Rivier de Vasquez.

Señora Ysabel de Rivier de Vasquez, wife of Señor Enrique de Vasquez, the editor of The Autonomist in Ponce Puerto Rico, died yesterday morning from consumption at the home of her son-in-law, Percy Walling, son of the late Superintendent of Police Walling, at 15 West One Hundred and Third Street. She began to feel very bad yesterday morning, and the family physician being out of town, another was summoned. Before the physician arrived she died. A report of her death was made to the Coroner. Señora de Vasquez and her daughters came to this country several months ago as a result of the political disturbances on the Island of Puerto Rico. Señor de Vasquez, Mr. Walling says, is one of the stanchest friends the United States has in Puerto Rico. He has constantly advocated annexation, and in a delayed letter received from him yesterday he said: "I wish the Yankees would come and take the island." The enthusiastic reception of the American troops by the people of Ponce was partly due to the utterances of Señor de Vasquez in his paper.

J. Oakley Nodyne.

J. Oakley Nodyne died at his home, 257 Warren Street, Jersey City, Tuesday night. He was born in New York in 1816. He was graduated from Union College and afterward was admitted to the bar. He lived for many years in Brooklyn, and was once wealthy, but lost the greater part of his money by lending it without security and by injudicious investments. He was at one time Librarian and Register of New York College. He was a Republican, and took an active part in New York politics. In 1860 Horace Greeley charged him with being concerned in a movement to make Gen. Spinola, a Democrat, Register of Deeds. They became reconciled afterward, and were firm friends during the rest of Mr. Greeley's life. In 1861 Mr. Nodyne was elected an Alderman from the Tenth Ward of Brooklyn, and subsequently became a Street Commissioner in that city. He removed to Plainfield, N. J., where he was a Justice of the Peace for twenty-one years. For the last five years Mr. Nodyne had made his home with his son, William H. S. Nodyne in Jersey City.

William F. Ford.

William F. Ford, senior partner of the firm of Ford & Godfrey, wholesale lumber dealers of Boston, died suddenly of apoplexy at midnight Tuesday in Pemberton, Mass. Mr. Ford was born in Worcester in 1855 and entered the lumber business when a young man. He was interested in many enterprises, being President of the Winchester Avenue Street Railway Company of New Haven, President of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, President and General Manager of the Milford, Holliston and Framingham Street Railway Company, and Director in the Boston Shoe and Leather Bank. Mr. Ford was also a member of De Moley Commandery, Knights Templars. He leaves a widow and one son.

Obituary Notes.

ROLAND HAZARD of Rhode Island died at Glen Springs, N. Y., Tuesday night. Mr. Hazard was sixty-nine years of age, and was especially interested in Rhode Island affairs. He was President of the Peacedale Manufacturing Company, and also President of the Solvay Process Company of Syracuse, N. Y.

Capt. OLIVER H. CLARK, for seventeen years commander of the railroad transfer steamer William T. Hart, died at Newburg, N. Y., yesterday, aged seventy-eight years. He was born in Haddam, Conn., and from early manhood had been a river navigator. He was well known in New England and along the Hudson River.

Prof. HENRY J. SHERRELL, A. M., formerly one of the leading educators of the country, died yesterday at Belvidere, Ill., aged seventy-four. In his younger days he was Principal of the schools in Eaton, Kingsborough, Forestville, and Hamilton, N. Y. Going West, he became connected with the schools of St. Louis, but was forced to abandon teaching on account of ill-health. He settled in Belvidere and had been [illegible]

THE PULLMANS DEPART HAPPY.

George Has His Marriage Certificate Safe—Will Go Coaching—His $75 Position.

Young George M. Pullman and his bride left the city yesterday afternoon, taking the 1:42 o'clock train for Freehold, at the Jersey City station of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Mr. Pullman said he had left his four-in-hand coach at Freehold, and that it was the intention of his wife and himself to stop off there and, after a day or two of rest, start on a few weeks' coaching trip through New Jersey. The marriage certificate about which he and his wife had been more or less concerned, he said, had been duly received by him.

The fact has just leaked out that six weeks ago, and for some few days before that, Mr. Pullman was a familiar figure about the railroad station through which he yesterday passed with his wife. While it is not generally known, it is nevertheless true that Mr. Pullman was, in the last week of June, an inspector at the Jersey City Station in the employ of the Pullman Company. It was only for a week, however, at the end of which Mr. Pullman decided that it would be much pleasanter at Elberon. Accordingly he resigned his position, which yielded him something like $75 or $100 a month.

His hours were from 8 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M., and his duty was to meet all incoming trains carrying Pullman cars, and inspect these cars to see that the service was good; and to inspect, also, all cars on outgoing trains, in order to be assured that the crews were in their places and the cars kept clean. Mr. Pullman had had some experience in this work in Chicago, but thought he would like it better in the East. All told, he daily inspected between 40 and 50 cars, and it is said that he did the work well. Ordinarily this work at the Jersey City station had been, and since Mr. Pullman's retirement is now, done by the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent.

Why Mr. Pullman left is not quite clear, but it is understood he did not see much chance of advancement.

While he was at work as inspector few people recognized him, as he dressed plainly in ordinary business clothes. Pullman inspectors do not wear uniforms. Conductors and porters are the only Pullman employes so clothed.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 17.—Keen interest was evinced to-day by Chicago society people in the marriage of young George M. Pullman and Miss Lynne Fernald. At the Prairie Avenue home of the palace car magnate's widow the housekeeper said that Mrs. Pullman was at Long Branch, and would not be home until October. How soon the recently married couple would visit Chicago was not known. No preparations for their reception at the Prairie Avenue mansion had been ordered.

A brother of Miss Fernald said: "We received a telegram from her this morning announcing that she had yesterday become the wife of Mr. Pullman. The engagement was not announced, but several members of my family knew of it. My father is down East now, and I suppose he was at the wedding."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. NAKODAS. E. & W.
The popular Summer collar.

DIED.

BRIDGEWOOD.—At St. Luke's Home, Aug. 17, Mrs. Mary Bridgewood.

Funeral services at Church of Beloved Disciple, 89th St., near Madison Av., Friday, Aug. 19, at 9 A. M.

BUSHE.—At her residence, Larchmont, on Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1898, Charlotte V. Bushe, widow of Henry P. Bushe.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. John's Church, Larchmont, on Thursday, Aug. 18, on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Station, N. Y., New Haven and Hartford R. R., at 10:06 A. M.

NEWBOULD.—On Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1898, Eleanor A., wife of George H. Newbould.

Funeral services at her late residence, 1,271 Bergen St., Brooklyn, on Friday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of the family.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED AUG. 17.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Aug.
ANDREWS, Edmund, 1,857 3d Av.	58	15
ARNOLD, Joseph, 742 E. 143d St.	1	15
BUCKRIDGE, J., 301 W. 147th St.	61	16
BARSOTTI, Kate, 109 Greenwich St.	2	16
BALDANT, A. J., 67 2d Av.	61	15
BUHLER, Marie, 212 E. 21st St.	78	16
BLESE, Nicholas, Almshouse	80	16
BECK, Charles, 445 8th Av.	32	16
BURTIS, Caroline E., 928 E. 149th St.	..	15
BOPP, Alfred J., 2,746 3d Av.	1	16
CORBETT, Kate, 109 Greenwich St.	2	16
CHALMERS, F. A., 414 W. 22d St.	78	15
COLLINS, Patrick, Almshouse	70	16
CONNELLY, E. P., 314 E. 27th St.	23	15
CULLEN, Mary, 532 E. 17th St.	60	16
CONWAY, Lizzie, 216 E. 65th St.	27	17
CUNNINGHAM, Bridget, 326 W. 36th	66	17
DALDE, Louisa, 45 Sullivan St.	63	15
DILLY, Mary E., 102 W. 103d St.	7	16
DEVINE, Annie, 326 Madison St.	40	12
ESSELBORN, Harry, 608 W. 47th St.	8	16
EAGAN, Cornelius W., 827 E. 133d	55	15
FLORSHEIM, Fannie, 1,897 2d Av.	82	16
FORBES, William, 208 W. 64th St.	1	17
FEENEY, Michael, 460 Pearl St.	40	14
FERRIES, Mary, 82 Horatio St.	24	14
FUNK, Joseph, 82 Ridge St.	58	17
FISCHER, Robert, 214 2d St.	47	16
FERRIS, Charles, 112 E. 41st St.	31	15
GORMAN, John, Post Graduate Hos.	31	16
GERSTEIN, George, 275 Madison St.	9	16
GESAS, Lillie, 5 E. 106th St.	2	16
GLEASON, Joseph, 425 Greenwich St.	25	14
GRIFF, Herman, Lebanon Hospital	37	16
HELLER, Moritz, 147 E. 90th St.	77	15
HONE, Philip, 175 W. 81st St.	26	15
HOFFMAN, Amelia S., 313 W. 67th.	1	15
HAYES, Richard, Webster Av.	54	15
HEALY, Annie, 138 E. 60th St.	50	17
HOODLES, Harriet B., Wakefield	72	15
KAUL, John, 308 E. 80th St.	70	16
KEEYMAN, Michael, 128 Park Row	56	12
KATTERENISCH, Anna M., 75 W. 141st St.	38	15
KRAEMER, Alexander, 61 E. 107th.	49	16
KIELER, William H., Fort Schuyler.	28	11
LINK, Johanna, 107 2d St.	63	15
McGRATH, Catharine, 24 James St.	88	16
McEVOY, James, 106 Canal St.	17	17
MARSCH, William H., 304 E. 71st.	1	16
MALONEY, Catharine, 276 1st Av.	45	16
MURRAY, Estelle, 360 Front St.	10	16
MERZINGER, Johann, 251 W. 32d St.	21	17
MOODY, John, 207 E. 41st St.	1	17
MOORE, James, 3 E. 78th St.	39	15
O'BRIEN, Maggie, 70 Varick St.	1	16
PERSON, Fanny, 139 Orchard St.	2	16
PETRONE, Genoveffe, 17 Marion St.	8	16
PENTER, Robert, 80 Pearl St.	24	17
PETERSON, George S., 216 E. 99th.	40	17
QUINN, Michael, Bellevue Hospital	39	15
ROBERTS, Margaret A., 140 W. 96th	34	16
REID, Francis N., Savannah, Ga.	68	15
REARDON, William, 74 Market St.	2	16
REISDORF, Fredericka, 128 E. 11th.	45	16
RYAN, James, Almshouse	73	16
REYNOLDS, John, 214 E. 38th St.	45	17
RANER, Justus, 141 Allen St.	62	15
SULLIVAN, Mary, 254 W. Houston.	40	16
STACKER, Annie E., 574 9th Av.	1	16
SCHNEIDER, Andrew, 532 E. 67th.	58	16
SCHOETTGEN, Amelia, 942 1st Av.	55	14
SCHACHTER, Mary, 426 E. 72d St.	63	15
SMYLY, Honora, 291 1st Av.	65	14
SUTTON, Joseph, 363 Pearl St.	1	16
SCHOOL, Cornelia, 415 Willis Av.	60	16
WOLF, Michael D., 7 Lewis St.	63	17
WISTRICH, Herman, 233 Stanton St.	31	17

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Aug.
BRENNAN, Bridget, 1,301 Atlantic Av.	28	16
BOYLE, Honora, 482 Hicks St.	25	16
BYRNE, William, 271 Warren St.	8	16
DESPESITO, Michael, 92 Degraw St.	1	17
ELLIS, Ida E., 228 Hart St.	40	15
ERICKSON, Annie, 42 Cheever Place.	24	14
ECKERT, Bernhardt H., 277 Ralph Av.	1	16
FLANAGAN, Mary, 705 Henry St.	8	15
FRUCHTHALUDLER, Rose, 17 Scholes St.	1	17
FITZGERALD, Anna L., 609 Kosciusko St.	25	16
FRISCIA, Mary, 162 Union St.	55	15
FELDMAN, Hester, 442 Watkins St.	1	16
GABERELSEN, Annie, 178 Sackett St.	6	17
GOGERTY, Augustus, 581 De Kalb Av.	14	16
GRANT, Patrick, 646 Henry St.	58	16
GARNET, Abram, Conklin St., near Rockaway Av.	60	16
HOLZFISTER, Loretta, 1,454 Bergen.	1	16
KERRIGAN, Marie T., 124 Buffalo Av.	1	15
LOUGHRAN, Mary E., St. Mary's Hos.	37	15
MUNZ, Bertha, Railroad Av. and New Lots Road	23	15
MUNZ, Albert, Railroad Av. and New Lots Road	35	15
MEYER, Charles, 109 Scholes St.	74	15
MARINO, Nicola, 253 N. 8th St.	..	17
MURPHY, Nellie L., 277 17th St.	1	15
MURPHY, Elizabeth, 50 W. 9th St.	1	15
MATHEY, Anna, 64th St. and 18th Av.	85	15
McKERNAN, Sarah, 196 Grant St.	75	14
McKAY, Thomas, 387 Van Brunt St.	37	16
McFARLANE, Thomas, 188 Division Av.	65	16
NEWBOURG, Gladys, 423 18th St.	1	15
PETRI, Andrew, 58 S. 2d St.	32	17
RYAN, James L., 139 Sands St.	1	16
SAILTA, Peter, 91 Throop Av.	1	16
STEIMRATH, George, 874 Broadway.	49	15
SAVAGE, Sarah A., 1,487 De Kalb Av.	54	14
SCANLON, James, 19 Olive St.	23	16
SCHNECTKRAUT, Lena, K. Co. Hos.	2	17
SCHELLENTREGER, Mary, 428 Central Av.	43	16
TODD, Margaret, 349 Harrison St.	54	14
TOUHY, David, 542 Union St.	26	15
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank 270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank 320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company 30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO., 44 and 46 Wall Street. CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN.

$955,000

CITY OF DULUTH, MINN.

Water and Light, 30-Year 4% Gold Bonds.

Principal and Semi-Annual Interest Payable at New York.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF DULUTH.

True valuation (est'd)		$50,000,000
Assessed valuation		30,291,619
Total debt		4,091,250
Water debt	$2,061 000	
Sinking fund	48,955	2,109,955
Net debt		$1,981,295
Population (State Census 1895)		59,396

In addition to being an obligation of the City of Duluth, these bonds have been made a special and exclusive lien upon the water works and electric light plant, which show net earnings for the past year of upwards of $100,000, or more than twice the interest charge on this issue of bonds. Price and further details upon application.

E. H. GAY & CO.,
1 Nassau Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL.......................$2,000,000.
SURPLUS.......................1,250,000.

Transacts a General Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Deposits subject to check.
Is Legal Depositary for Court & Trust Funds.
Acts as Fiscal Agent for Cities & Corporations.
Buys and sells Foreign Exchange.
Makes cable transfers & collections on all parts of the world.
Issues Commercial Credits.
Loans money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.
Acts as Trustee, Registrar & Transfer Agent.
Transacts a General Trust Business.

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Luther Kountze.............Vice-President
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Arthur Turnbull..................Treasurer
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234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....................$1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads and Corporations.
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Carley, Rosengarten & Co.,
Specialists in speculative investments.
WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO NEW DEVELOPMENTS WHICH GIVE NEW VALUE TO ESTABLISHED PROPERTIES.
STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL.
OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS.
Dated July 17, 1889.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 17th, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of fifty thousand four hundred and two 01-100 dollars ($50,402.01). Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, at New York City, at 12 noon, on the 22d day of August, 1898.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

Chicago Sugar Refining Co. Stocks
[illegible]

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market buoyant.

In recent years no such stock market has been known on the Stock Exchange as ruled yesterday. Transactions went hundreds of thousands of shares beyond what is the usual daily record; there was no show of restricted concentration, but throughout the list the broadening tendency appeared, and in the activity there continued to be buoyancy.

* * *

Again the professional element on the board worked strenuously to check the advance and to bring a reaction about, but they strove almost wholly in vain. Here and there stocks could be raided down somewhat, but the list as a whole ignored utterly all the pressure which professional talent put upon it. Unmistakable evidences appeared throughout the day of the liquidation of long stocks, profits having accumulated in many parts of the market to an extent where reasonable holders are naturally tempted into realization. In Tobacco Trust stock appeared an example of this, that fancy industrial's price suddenly plunging down ten points without other explanation than that insiders seemed of a sudden intent upon testing the market's quality, withdrawing support, and giving jamming processes free play. But this drop lasted but for a minute or two. Even so risky a proposition as is investment in Tobacco Trust shares—the Tobacco Trust being altogether a blind pool of which no outsider can know anything—cannot long be kept back with the present market temper; and thus there came a rally in the stock as swift as the fall had been, and final prices for the day did not reflect the sensational decline.

* * *

The most important incident of the day was one which adds warrant to the confidence of investors—the action of the Directors of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad in advancing the dividend upon their common stock to a regular 6 per cent. basis. This is concrete testimony to the fact that there is absolute conviction among the cool-headed railway managers of the country that not only have good times come, but that they are come to stay. In the Burlington board there is precious little sentiment. Men big in the world of finance rule there, and they are not swayed by other than well calculated motives, and in their vote to increase disbursements to shareholders there can be no misconstruction. Additional payments are made because additional payments are warranted by the tests of ultra-conservatism.

The Burlington's official action offsets every doubt and every quibble which professional bears on the New York Stock Exchange have been marshaling against the soundness of Western railway conditions.

The business West is revolutionized. And investors who realize this are the largest owners of American railway securities.

As the West goes, so the whole country goes.

* * *

In candor, however, conservative advisers are suggesting to the rank and file of traders in Wall Street that it may be wise to act at the moment with an extra look toward caution. There may be in the market just now some interests rather heavily overloaded, and realizations might of a sudden be forced in some quarters where recklessness rather than proper business prudence is manifest. In any market as big as the present one is reactions are always possible. They will make most money who are continually prepared for spasmodic setbacks.

Some big interests have marketed long stocks—marketed them, however, only to try to get them back at a lower range of prices. And this element in the market is not without influence. Till stocks sold out are rebought there may be even an alliance between these liquidated bulls and raiders on the bear side. Counsel suggesting these facts comes from quarters where there is not only belief in the healthfulness of the present market, but confidence in the certainty of its growth into proportions greater far than any record Wall Street hitherto has known.

* * *

Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $1,000 fours, 1925, registered, at 127½, and $17,500 threes, when issued, at 105¼.

* * *

In State securities, $2,000 Alabama, Class B, sold at 105½; $100,000 Virginia deferred sixes, trust receipts, at 8⅛@8⅜, and $15,000 Tennessee Settlement threes at 92¾@93⅜.

* * *

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	2⅞	Minnesota Iron	1½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	½	N. J. Central	2⅛
Am. Sugar Ref.	2⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
Am. Tobacco pf.	1½	Or. R. R. & Nav.	2¼
Brook. Rap. Tran.	½	Pacific Coast	3⅝
Canada Southern	1⅛	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	2½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	3⅝	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	2⅝
Chi. Gt. Western	1	Pacific Mail	½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	½	Penn. R. R.	⅝
Chi., M. & St. Paul	1¼	Reading	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	¾	Reading 1st pf.	1⅛
Cleve., Lor. & W.	½	Reading 2d pf.	1
Delaware & Hudson	1½	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	1¼
Del., L. & West.	1	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	⅝
Detroit Gas	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Ft. Worth & Rio G.	1	St. Paul & Omaha	½
Great North. pf.	¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1⅝
Illinois Central	2¼	Texas Pacific	⅝
Illinois Steel	½	U. S. Leather	½
Lake Erie & West.	1⅜	U. S. Leather pf.	1⅜
Lake Erie & W. pf.	1⅞	U. S. Rubber	½
Minn. & St. L.	½	Wabash pf.	½
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	1	West. Union Tel.	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malt. Co pf.	½	Long Island	2½
Am. Sp. pf.	½	Manhattan Con.	1
Am. Steel & Wire	½	Met. Street Ry.	¾
Am. Tobacco	¾	Northern Pacific	½
Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	¾	People's Gas, Chi.	1¼
Consol. Gas	1½	Pullman Car	2
Keok. & D. M. pf.	1		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., B. & Q. conv.	2½	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s.	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. L. 4s.	2½	Tenn. Coal & I. 1st, Tenn. Div.	5
Erie 1st con.	1	Tol., Peo. & W. 1st.	1
Peoria & Eastern 1st.	1		

Bond Declined.

International & Great Northern 2d 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $145,600,562; balance, $7,817,070; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $399,596.

Money on call in London at ¾ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1⅜ per cent. for short and 1 7-16@1½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was easier. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83⅝@$4.84 for sixty days $4.85⅝ for demand, $4.85⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.83@$4.83½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16 and 95 3-16, and guilders at 40¼ and 40¼@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—10@10½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 20c discount; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

[illegible] were: Advanced—Reading, ¼, to 9½. Declined—St. Paul, ¼, to 112⅜; New York Central, ¼, to 122¼; Pennsylvania, ¼, to 59½; Atchison, ⅛, to 13⅞, and Illinois Central, ½, to 113⅞. Canadian Pacific sold at 86⅝; Louisville and Nashville at 59⅜; Erie at 14⅝, and Erie first preferred at 36. British consols declined 3-16, to 110⅝, for money, and 110 11-16 for the account.

Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 172.80; in Lisbon at 79; in Rome at 107.70, and in Madrid at 59.

NO LACK OF CONFIDENCE.

Two prominent bankers discussed yesterday general business conditions and the money situation. One gave his views as an enthusiastic optimist, the other as having, although a conservative, full faith in existing conditions and the future.

* * *

Mr. J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, said:

"We have to consider in the first place that peace has come to us. It is not here but is practically assured. The Government instead of being saddled with enormous expenses and crippled by a war debt, has conducted a struggle with Spain so prudently and economically that the war has cost about half of what was estimated. It is a cheering sign that coincidental with the signing of the protocol came the period of retrenchment. The army is about to be mustered out of service. All that is useless to the navy in times of peace is returning to be laid up or to those who let their vessels to the Government, and other economies are being fast put into operation. Financially the Government is on a firm basis. It is fortified by large receipts, and the Treasury can protect itself as never before. The revenue is large and this means that the Nation's finances are safe, because when the Government had its maximum of expense, its revenue was sufficient to meet it. The dread of not keeping the circulating medium at parity is over. It is a past danger.

"The business outlook is extremely satisfactory. We have large crops assured, and our foreign trade is excellent. All railroads have been reorganized and placed on a safe basis. There never was as much current money as now, and banking interests are equal to any demand that may be made.

"The financing of the 3 per cent. Government loan will cause hardly a ripple in the money market. Money rates are now low and they are likely to be a little stiffer, but I look for no stringency in rates. Should there be a stiffening of the money market this will be counteracted by an inflow of gold. Every indication for the future of the general business situation points to a substantial business situation this Fall."

* * *

The President of the Continental National Bank, Mr. Benjamin Perkins, talked conservatively of the general business situation.

"The indications," he said, "are certainly encouraging. Of course we cannot tell definitely what will be the outcome of the signing of the protocol. There is so much 'in the air' as to make it impossible to forecast. But I have no doubt that unless something of an extraordinary character intervenes, we may count on a due measure of prosperity from now on.

"I think that without there being a stringency of money in the near future we shall see better rates, rates I mean that will make banking business more profitable, but at present it is my personal opinion that prophesying in regard to business conditions for the Fall should be shunned. The best plan according to my idea, is to go step by step, and day by day. Conservatism pays. Take things as they are and act upon them, would be my advice."

IMPROVED IRON OUTLOOK.

In its review of the trade conditions The Iron Age, leading iron trade authority, today will say:

"In the cruder forms, in the Central West, a somewhat excited condition of affairs is developing, because there are indications of impending scarcity should the volume of business prove as heavy as it is opening out. Of course, the Central West has been driven at top speed for a long time, while other producing sections have more reserve capacity, which a moderate advance is sure to draw out promptly.

"In foundry pig iron there has been quite a heavy business, a large part of it consisting in closing business on which options were in buyers' hands. This has so well filled up the leading makers, both in the South and in some Northern districts, that they have raised prices from 25 to 50 cents a ton, without, however, having booked very much at the higher figures. Belated buyers are reproachful and show a disposition to test the market.

"In the East there have been large sales of basic pig, among them being a block of 10,000 tons by a Schuylkill Valley furnace to a Philadelphia mill.

"Pittsburg has had an excited market in Bessemer pig, with sales running up to 150,000 tons by the associated valley furnaces, which are now beginning to talk of an advance to $10.50 at valley furnace. Of course, to some extent the situation may be regarded as artificial, since the supply has been restricted by agreement. Still the fact remains that consumption now seems to be progressing at a rate close to full output, with all restrictions removed, and that all requirements for the balance of the year have not yet been covered.

"Our Pittsburg correspondent refers to the shortage of Bessemer converting capacity in that district, a fact which has been repeatedly commented on. It has become acute now and is causing a scarcity of steel, which will force many consumers at home and abroad to turn to other makers. One fact which has contributed to bringing about this scarcity is the rapid growth in the demand for tin plate bars, which has expanded to about 40,000 tons a month.

"It is pretty clear that some of the large purchasing interests have not covered, this being particularly true of the Eastern territory. Prices are very irregular, but as high as $15.90, Pittsburg, has been paid, while $17.50 is asked for very large blocks in Eastern Pennsylvania.

"In the majority of lines of manufactured iron and steel there is a rising tendency, due partly to an expanded demand and partly to the rise in raw material. In bars, plates, and shapes the lowest quotations have been withdrawn, and in some sections advances have been secured during the last few days. With a heavy tonnage placed by all the active mills, the fear that there will not be enough to go around a few weeks later is disappearing, and there is courage enough to demand a modest advance.

"As we go to press no official announcement has been yet made concerning the consolidation of the Minnesota Iron Company and the Illinois Steel Company, but it may be stated that it is regarded as practically assured."

THE USUAL DENIAL.

Over 25,000 shares of Tennessee Coal and Iron were traded in yesterday, and a substantial advance scored. Some official denials are heard of the fact that certain Standard Oil interests have recently been large buyers of Tennessee Coal securities. The fact stays a fact, though.

CYNICAL WALL STREET.

Manhattan Elevated stock dropped a point yesterday, just by way of celebration, perhaps, of Mr. Russell Sage's touching tale of how he keeps all his Manhattan, whatever Mr. George Gould and his other wicked Wall Street partners may do.

One of Mr. George Gould's friends, inclined to resent Mr. Sage's indirect thrust at Mr. Gould, said yesterday that Mr. Sage ought to be careful about making statements about his Manhattan holdings, for the reason that others than Mr. Sage have access to the Manhattan transfer books.

Mr. Sage only a little while ago had 20,000 shares of Manhattan standing in his name; now the amount is less than 10,000.

It may be that Mr. Sage has not sold the stock; it may be that it has just evaporated.

Mr. Sage's insistence that Wall Street traders have no right to sell Manhattan stock is a little in conflict with the Manhattan balance sheet which Mr. Sage and his confreres have published. If that balance sheet is right, Manhattan is not earning [illegible] mating $2,000,000—[illegible] during the past year. But, [illegible] Wall Street estimates of Mr. Sage's [illegible], so there seems to be a general cross suspicion that the clever old gentleman is only trying to help himself market the remaining half of his former holding of 20,000 shares.

TALK OF THE TAPE.

Sugar Trust stock gained nearly 3 points yesterday. Wall Street is still jammed with bear points on the stock, and all the little traders continue on the bear side. It is in the face of this extended short interest, and in the face of almost semi-official intimations that the Trust's dividend is to be reduced, that the rise of yesterday was scored. Not since 1895 has there been such bear confidence touching Sugar Trust stock as rules now. But the stock goes up. Old Commodore Vanderbilt once said:

"I always like to hear my Directors talk, and I always like to hear my brokers talk; but the talk that suits me best is the talk of the tape."

A NEW FAVORITE.

Excitement ruled on the Wall Street curb yesterday. Buoyancy in the stock of the International Paper Company—the new Paper Trust—was responsible for it.

Buying orders on a large scale appeared, almost every outside broker seeming to be engaged in efforts to obtain the stock. After opening around $40 or $41 per share, it was of a sudden disclosed that no stock was offering under $45. It quickly jumped above $48, and just before the close was not offered except in fractional lots under $50.

Dealings begin regularly in these shares on the Stock Exchange to-day, and insiders have been advising Wall Street friends that present prices will double.

ON MR. KEENE'S OWN TERMS.

Mr. James R. Keene is to have uncontrolled management of the new pool in United States Leather securities. His declination to permit supervision of his stock market work is what gave the recent movement a setback. He would have full swing or nothing.

THE LOW-PRICED SHARES.

They who are discussing the probability of an early reaction in the market—and there are conservatives of the market who believe such a reaction to be due—lay stress upon the fact that coincident with such a reaction we are likely to have a transference from the high-price stocks into those of less market value, even into those that are lowest priced. So that the market has broadened chiefly in the standard high-priced issues, a fact which has amply testified to the naturalness of the market's development and its freedom from manipulation.

A LONG ISLAND MYSTERY.

Something exceptional is pending touching the affairs of the Long Island Railroad Company. There are even intimations that in some way relations between that property and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company are being approached. A Wall Street interest, indirectly identified with the Long Island, suggests that there is even a possibility of the Long Island Road becoming a Flower property—that is, a property in which the financial interests represented by ex-Governor R. P. Flower are influential.

A LIVE ENTERPRISE.

The first through train from Detroit to Columbus over the new Detroit & Lima Northern Railway will be run to-day, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer of Aug. 14. The event is one of decided importance in railway circles, for it marks the completion of a railway enterprise that has been conducted from start to finish with unusual shrewdness and success.

The road cuts across the tracks of the Michigan Central and those of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern at Trenton, Mich., and from there to Detroit, some twenty miles, it has the virtual control of all the waterway. This move was very shrewdly conducted and it is universally regarded as one of the keenest bits of railway enterprise for the past ten years.

The event will be properly celebrated by a grand banquet at Columbus on next Wednesday, to which all the officers of the road and the financiers who are behind the enterprise have been bidden.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

* * *

Meetings of Illinois Steel and Minnesota Iron Directors arranging details for the proposed combination of the two companies.

Contract signed by Oregon Short Line officials and a Utah and Montana syndicate for the construction of a railroad from Milford, Utah, to the Nevada State line at Pioche.

Listing on the Stock Exchange of the Mercantile Trust Company's certificates of deposit for the Baltimore and Ohio securities.

Decrease of $81,930 in "Pan Handle's" net earnings for July, making a decrease of $322,759 since Jan. 1.

W. D. Cornish, Vice President of the Union Pacific, to represent that company in bidding for the branch lines to be sold at foreclosure this week.

Increase in Burlington dividend rate from 1¼ to 1½ per cent.

Official production of anthracite coal for July placed at 3,770,000 tons.

Increase of $1,988 in Philadelphia, Reading and New England's surplus net earnings for quarter ended June 30.

Admission of International Paper common and preferred stocks to dealings in the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange.

Declaration of a dividend of 1½ per cent. on Laclede Gas common stock.

Protest of two prominent firms against award of the New York City bonds and mandamus applied for to compel Controller Coler to accept their bids.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in August showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$1,129
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg	8,840
Denver and Rio Grande	16,900

The following showed decreases:

International and Great Northern	$10,255
Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf	5,498
Rio Grande Western	4,000
Texas and Pacific	21,216

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58¾@59½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London nominal, 27½d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 333,028.85 ounces of silver bullion, against which 333 certificates are outstanding.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .04, 5 Homestake at 48.75, 200 Creede and Cripple Creek Consolidated at .02, 100 [illegible] Mollie Gibson at .20, 1,000 shares of [illegible] at .01¼, and 1,000 Standard at 1.50.

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	[illegible]	Hamilton	[illegible]
Albany G. M. Co.	.01	Ontario	2.25
Belcher	.10	Ophir	.20
Best & Belcher	.15	Occidental	.20
Breece	.40	Plymouth	.15
Brunswick Con.	.01	Potosi	.15
Belmont	.05	Quicksilver	1.10
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	[illegible]
Chollar	.10	Savage	.10
Crown Point	.10	Sierra Nevada	.40
Chrysolite	.15	Standard	1.50
Con. Cal. & Va.	.95	Silver Cord	.20
Con. Va. Co. stock	.02	Union Consol.	.20
Con. Va. Co. bonds	.02	Utah	.20
Con. Va. Co. scrip	.02	Victor	5.00
Deadwood Terra	.25	Yellow Jacket	.15
Eureka Con.	.25	Argentum Juanita	.15
Father De Smet	.17	Alamo	.02
Gould & Curry	.15	Anaconda	.35
Hale & Norcross	.75	Cripple Creek Con.	.08
Homestake	47.00	Creede & Crip. Cr'k	.02
Horn Silver	1.20	Golden Fleece	.18
Iron Silver	.70	Isabella	.22
Julia Consolidated	.01	Mollie Gibson	.18
Kingston & Pem.	.01	Mount Rosa	.11
La Crosse	.14	Pharmacist	.04
Leadville Con.	.08	Portland	1.20
Little Chief	.20	Union	.13
Mexican	.10	Work	.08

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.001	Elkton	1.10
Havana	.75	Gold Coin	.75
Japan	2.50	Garfield Con.	.13
Lagonda	.35	Golden Fleece	.22
Miami	.40	Isabella	.23
Pilgrim	.661	Jefferson	.07
Rocky Mountain	.10½	Justine	.02
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Lillie	.97
Alamo	.03	Mollie Gibson	.20
Anaconda	.36	Mount Rosa	.11½
Anchoria	.75	Old Gold	.002
Cripple Creek Con.	.08¼	Portland	1.20
Cannon Ball	.001¼	Sentinel	.005¼
Copper Rock	.001	Union	.14½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway & Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	213½	215
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	26	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	57	59
Brook. Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112½	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	340	350
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d.	90	91
Kings County Elevated	5	7
Kings County inc.	8	10
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	43	43½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104½	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	31¼	31⅝
Amsterdam preferred	74⅝	75¼
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	102⅝
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	22	23
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95¼	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	18	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103⅝
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	335	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	58	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	106	107¼
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	86	88
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	85	88
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	144	147
Standard Gas, New York, preferred	168	170
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas, ex div.	86	87⅝
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	103½	105

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders'	38½	40
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	73	77
Glucose common	62⅝	63⅛
Glucose pf.	108½	109½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	53½	55
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	90	92½
International Paper common	47⅝	49½
International Paper pf., ex div.	88	89
Lorillard Company pf.	115	118
Michigan-Peninsula Car	8	12
Michigan-Peninsula 5 p. c. bonds	86	90
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	5	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust, ex div.	416	418
Trenton Potteries	7	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	7½	9
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	88	92
Wagner Car Company	176	178

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	15
Central & South American Tel.	104	106
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅜	1½
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4½
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
2d week Aug.	$24,751	$23,622	$21,757
From Jan. 1	874,586	768,836	709,509
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	339	340	340
2d week Aug.	$74,921	$66,081	$67,056
From July 1	485,500	458,718	445,439
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,666
2d week Aug.	$165,200	$148,300	$135,100
From July 1	1,009,600	966,200	881,500
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
2d week Aug.	$49,241	$59,496	$51,951
From July 1	312,997	332,273	329,512
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	815	770	839
2d week Aug.	$59,295	$64,793	$18,698
From Jan. 1	1,625,880	1,207,615	414,780
KANSAS CITY & SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	35	35	35
2d week Aug.	$10,889	$8,623	$7,820
From Jan. 1	289,021	218,282	205,651
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	550	550	520
2d week Aug.	$58,600	$62,600	$49,800
From July 1	107,811	99,672	......
TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
2d week Aug.	$101,260	$122,476	$95,312
From Jan. 1	4,200,868	3,748,034	3,446,662

NASSAU ELECTRIC for the quarter ended June 30—

	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$570,959	$507,070	$63,889
Op. expenses	359,109	279,424	79,685
Net earnings	211,850	227,646	*15,796
Total income	213,488	228,308	*14,820
Charges	212,986	182,866	30,120
Surplus	497	45,437	*44,940

*Decrease.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for July—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	$1,221,892	$1,171,245	$1,248,499
Op. expenses	871,864	789,040	832,611
Net earnings	350,028	382,205	415,888
Prop. ex. to gross	70%	67%	66%
Int., rentals, &c.	286,899	227,146	256,418
Profit	73,129	155,059	159,470
For seven months—			
Gross earnings	8,771,175	8,099,417	8,468,897
Net earnings	2,010,862	2,195,117	2,049,766
Op. expenses	80,450	353,208	133,386

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 17.—The local market was more active and buoyant. In the forenoon the Electric Storage Battery stocks were the feature, the preferred advancing to 42 and the common to 36. Union Traction was also strong and actively purchased up to 21¼. There was also a spirited demand for Union Traction of Pittsburg, which advanced from 13¾ to 14¾. Inside buying was noticeable in the Choctow securities, both the common and preferred making new high records at 26¾ and 41½ respectively. The afternoon session was taken up by animated trading in the coalers, all of which made sharp advances. Lehigh Valley sold up to 21⅛, Reading to 9 15-16, first preferred to 22¾, and second preferred to 11⅝. Some fresh buying was noticeable in Pennsylvania Manufacturing, [illegible] to 120¼, subsequently recovering to 121. The market closed steady at these prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	21⅛	21⅜
Northern Pacific common, t. c.	39¾	39⅞
Northern Pacific pf.	75	..
Pennsylvania	59⅝	60
Reading, t. c.	9⅛	9¼
Reading 1st pf.	22 3-16	22¼
St. Paul	100⅝	..
Metropolitan Railway	158¾	159
Philadelphia Traction	94	94¼
Baltimore Cons.	23⅝	23¾
Union Traction	21	21⅛
Electric Storage	35	35½
Electric Storage pf.	41½	42
United Gas Improvement	120⅞	121
Welsbach Light	50	50½
N. J. Traction	31½	32
American R. E. L.	5⅛	5½
Marsden	5¼	5½
Pennsylvania Manufacturing	20¼	20½
Choctaw	26	26¼
Choctaw pf.	40⅞	41
Electric & P. 4s	95	95½
Equitable G. 6s	106⅞	107
Philadelphia & Electric 5s	106	108½
Western New York & Pennsylvania	5⅜	5⅝

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 17.—The local market has been broad and generally well sustained all day. The copper "boom" lagged a little, but prices did not go off materially. Indeed, the new pool in Centennial started that stock off with a rush, and succeeded in getting its price up to 19½ before the profit taking set in. The 20 mark is the point aimed for. Montana was less of a feature than it has been of late, and early in the day it dropped off to 224, but subsequently made a partial recovery. Arcadian was held firm at 22½ and 22⅝, Osceola weakened to 55½, but afterward rallied to 56½; Franklin sold at 14½, Arnold touched 18½, Quincy sold at 119½, and Old Dominion crossed 29, but late in the day dropped back to 28½.

In the general list the sharp upturn in Chicago, Burlington and Quincy to 119⅝ on the advance in the dividend rates was the big card. Dominion Coal has been well held all day around 23½, and at one time sold as high as 23¾. Erie Telephone weakened to 74½, but made a full recovery. United States Oil was strong at 15½, on the advancing price of certificates, and is rapidly growing in favor, and Bell was up to 284½. A good-sized trading in Atchison preferred, Union Pacific, and Sugar, on the advance, were also noteworthy points of the day's business. The closing was active and strong. Call loans, 2@3 per cent.; time money, 2½@4 per cent.; commercial paper, 3@5½ per cent.

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	241	..
Boston & Lowell	225¼	226
Boston & Maine	..	166
Boston & Providence	..	280
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	126	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	123	..
Fitchburg pf.	104⅝	105
Old Colony	193	195
Oregon Short Line	34⅝	35½
West End	87¼	87½
West End pf.	105⅝	106

Mining Companies.

Allouez	4⅜	4⅝
Arnold	18¼	18⅝
Atlantic	..	29
Boston & Montana	224	226
Butte & Boston	25⅝	26
Calumet & Hecla	..	600
Centennial	18⅝	19
Franklin	18½	..
Gold Coin Mines	..	.90
Osceola	55⅝	56¼
Pioneer, gold	5⅛	5½
Quincy	..	120
Tamarack	165	167
Tecumseh	3	3⅝
Wolverine	26	26½

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	282	284
Dominion Coal	23	23½
Dominion Coal pf.	..	112½
Edison Electric Illuminating	183	185
Erie Telephone	74	75
General Electric pf.	97	..
Illinois Steel	66⅝	67¼
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21½	22½
Philadelphia Company	36	37
Pullman Palace Car	189	190
United States Oil	15⅜	15½
United States Rubber	46⅝	47½
Westinghouse Electric	30½	31
Westinghouse Electric pf.	..	58

Unlisted Securities.

Fort Wayne Electric	1	..
Merced Gold Mining	7⅝	8
Old Dominion Copper Mining	28½	28¾

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	352	Lincon National	750
American Ex.	170	Mechanics'	170
Broadway	225	Mechanics & Trad.	100
Central National	170	Mercantile	167
Chatham	290	Merchants'	150
Chemical	3700	Merchants' Ex.	116
City	1000	New York	235
Commerce	204	New York County	1000
Continental	125	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Corn Exchange	275	Park	320
East River	120	Phenix	90
Garfield Nat.	950	Republic	155⅝
German-American	112	Seaboard National	176
Greenwich	165	Second National	450
Hanover	390	Seventh National	115
Importers & Trad.	480	State of New York	103
Irving	147½		

There were sales of 3 shares of Commerce at 204½ and 4 State of New York at 103.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
Tracy City, Tennessee, July 13, 1898.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances, with and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, by and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of part of the property of this Company, and authorizing and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, all as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and also by the special act passed by the Legislature of the State of Alabama February 10, 1893, conferring special powers on this company. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Aug. 25th and opened at 10 A. M. Sept. 16, 1898. By order of the Board of Directors.

JNO. F. FLETCHER, JR., Secretary.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.
INCOME B BONDS.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Indenture dated March 1, 1897, between the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company and The State Trust Company as Trustee, a general meeting of the holders of above bonds will be held at the office of the Trustee, No. 100 Broadway, New York City, on September 7, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating two Directors of the Railroad Company.

THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee
By F. S. BANGS, President.
Dated New York, August 17, 1898.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturday, September 17th, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed on Friday, the 26th of August, and reopened on the 19th of September next.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Assistant Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Metropolitan Street Railway Company
621 Broadway, New York.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held August 16th, 1898, it was Resolved, That a dividend of $1.25 PER SHARE is hereby declared upon the present Capital Stock of the Company of Thirty Million Dollars ($30,000,000,) payable October 15th, 1898, to stockholders of record of August 31st, 1898.

The transfer books of this Company will close for the purpose of the cash dividend and for the allotment of new capital stock on August 31st, 1898, at the close of business, and will remain closed until September 12th, 1898, at the opening of business.

CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1½% has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on Aug. 25th, 1898.

The transfer books will close in New York on Aug. 12th, 1898, at 3 P. M., and will reopen Aug. 26th, 1898, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Treasurer.

The American Fisheries Company,
NEW YORK, August 4th, 1898.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend at the rate of 7 PER CENT. per annum on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable September 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., August 22d, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. September 2d, 1898.

JOHN J. McAULIFFE, Secretary.

Laclede Gas Light Company,
St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 16, 1898.

The Directors of this company have declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. on the common stock from the earnings of the past six months, payable September 15, 1898. Transfer books will close August 30, 1898, and reopen September 16, 1898.

EMERSON McMILLIN, President.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

Boston & Texas Copper Mining Company.

CAPITAL STOCK, $2,500,000.
PAR VALUE OF SHARES $25 EACH.

A portion of the Capital Stock is offered by subscription for treasury purposes, including further development, machinery, and working capital, at $5 per share, full paid and unassessable; par value $25.

The price will be advanced as soon as the amount now offered is subscribed.

$1,000,000 of the authorized Capital is reserved in the treasury unissued, making the actual issue $1,500,000.

The property is located in Archer County, Northwestern Texas, and comprises over twelve thousand acres, from which hundreds of tons of rich copper ore have been marketed. It has been favorably reported upon by experts and engineers, and shown it contains an inexhaustible supply of copper assaying from 15 to 70 per cent. No expensive development work remains to be done. Ample machinery obtainable at comparatively small cost. Minerals easily and cheaply mined and worked. Water and fuel in plenty. Near railroad. Land worth cost for agriculture. Every section contains copper. Regarded by experts as one of the best in America, and that it will prove equal to the Calumet & Hecla.

Copper mining is the safest and most profitable industry in America, producing over $50,000,000 annually, and paying $20,000,000 in dividends from a few mines. Twelve companies have paid in dividends one hundred million dollars in a few years, and their shares have increased in value above par another hundred million. Calumet & Hecla has paid $53,000,000 dividends and its $25 shares sell for $560. Boston & Montana paid $7,665,000 and its shares sell for $204, par $25. The Quincy has paid $9,770,000 dividends and its shares sell for $114, par $25. Tamarack, $5,370,000 dividends, shares $114; Anaconda, $15,647,000 dividends. The Boston and Texas Company has one of the largest properties in the world, and careful estimates show that it can earn 100 per cent. per annum on the subscription price of $5 per share.

Prospectus, maps, engineers' reports, receipts for ores, and assays upon application in person or by letter.

Boston & Texas Copper Mining Company.
11 Broadway, New York.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Virginia Deferred Certificates:

The undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount of Virginia Deferred certificates, have agreed to act as a committee to receive the deposit of the said certificates and to take measures in connection with eminent citizens of West Virginia and Virginia, to ascertain the amount of the debt due from West Virginia, and to submit a plan for the compromise and settlement of the same to an advisory board, composed of Hon. THOS. F. BAYARD, Hon. E. J. PHELPS, Hon. PINKNEY WHYTE, and GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, ESQ., and thereafter to the holders of the certificates.

Certificates, or Trust receipts therefor, should be deposited with the committee, at Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY, 59 Wall Street, New York City, as soon as possible, in order that action may be taken before the coming session of the Legislature of West Virginia.

Negotiable receipts will be issued for certificates, or for the Trust Receipts representing them.

Copies of the agreement under which the same are to be received will be furnished upon application at the Depositary.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman,
GEORGE COPPELL,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
CLARENCE CARY, } Committee.
ROBERT L. HARRISON, Secretary.
CARY & WHITRIDGE, Counsel, 59 Wall St.

U. S. Bonds, All Issues,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, 11, 13, 15, & 17 BROAD ST.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vic President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR
3,900,000
GOLD BONDS.
Commonwealth of Massachusetts
TREASURY.

BOSTON, AUGUST 18, 1898.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of Massachusetts Registered Gold Bonds to the amount of three million nine hundred thousand dollars ($3,900,000) will be received at this office until twelve o'clock noon on Monday, August 22, 1898, at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

The loans offered are as follows, viz:—

$1,000,000 3 per cent. Gold, due April 1, 1928
300,000 3½ per cent. Gold, due April 1, 1928
1,500,000 3½ per cent. Gold, due May 1, 1928
1,100,000 3½ per cent. Gold, due July 1, 1938

These loans will be issued in registered bonds of one thousand dollars ($1,000) and multiples thereof, and are authorized by acts of the Legislature and orders of the Governor and Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Principal and semi-annual interest will be paid in Gold Coin or its equivalent at the office of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth in Boston.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

All bids must be accompanied by certified checks for two per cent. (2%) of the amounts bid for.

E. P. SHAW,
Treasurer and Receiver-General.

BANK STATEMENTS.

PUBLICATION BY THE GERMANIA BANK of the City of New York of moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article I, Chapter 689, of the Banking Law of 1892 of the State of New York:

April 11, 1898—G. W. Cross, New York	$76.79
May 2, 1898—Estate of Thos. B. Tweedle, New York	84.21
Dec. 9, 1889—Fdl Humy, New York	88.10
Oct. 10, 1872—J. Meyer, New York	72.21
July 6, 1872—Obernauer & Zapp, New York	55.25
Mch. 27, 1872—Wm. Stiegler, New York	53.25

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

JOHN A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier of the Germania Bank of the City of New York, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.

J. A. MORSCHHAUSER.

Sworn to before me this 17th day of August, 1898.
G. F. KRAPP,
au18-law6wTh. 62, Notary Public, N. Y. City.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, AUG. 16, 1898—1,000 SHARES UNION PACIFIC R. R. PREFERRED STOCK. Nos. 2,373 to 2,382, inclusive; name, Wm. Rockefeller. If found, please report to Secretary of the Stock Exchange; all parties are cautioned against negotiating same, transfer of stock having been stopped; a liberal reward will be paid for return of [illegible].

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
105	107	9	Adams Express	106½	106½	106½	106½	......
35¼	35½	6,185	Am. Malting Co.	36½	36½	34½	35½	− ½
84½	85½	1,450	Am. Malting Co. pf.	86	86	84½	85½	− ½
32⅝	32⅞	13,655	American Cotton Oil	31	32⅝	31	32⅝	+2⅝
84½	85	1,267	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	84⅛	85⅛	84⅛	84⅞	+ ⅞
133	138	9	American Express	133	135	133	135	......
13⅝	13⅞	985	Am. Spirits Mfg.	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	− ¼
38	38½	850	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	38⅞	39	38	38	−1
141¼	141½	56,010	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	139⅞	142¼	138¼	141¼	+2⅜
114	115	485	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	115	115	114½	115	......
37½	37¾	100	Am. Steel & Wire Co.	37½	37½	37½	37½	− ½
140½	140⅝	27,870	American Tobacco	143½	145	138½	140⅝	−1½
133	135	265	Am. Tobacco pf.	133	134	133	134	+1½
12	13¼	90	Ann Arbor	13½	13½	13	13	......
38	38½	100	Ann Arbor pf.	38½	38½	38¼	38½	+ ½
14⅛	14¼	592	At., T. & S. F.	14¼	14¼	14⅛	14¼	− ⅛
36	36⅛	17,799	At., T. & S. F. pf.	36⅜	36⅜	35⅞	36	......
16⅝	17	82	Baltimore & Ohio	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	......
..	6	200	B. & O. Southw. pf.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	− ¼
3½	3¾	1,050	Bay State Gas	3¾	3⅞	3½	3⅝	− ¼
..	..	100	Brooklyn Elevated	25½	25½	25½	25½	......
68¾	69	35,964	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	68½	69½	68⅛	69	+ ½
126½	128½	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	128	128	128	128	− ⅜
12	12½	600	Brunswick City	13¼	13¼	12½	12½	......
66	67	630	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	......
55	55½	5,298	Canada Southern	54	56	54	55⅛	+1⅛
17½	18	200	Central Pacific	17½	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ½
25½	25⅝	10,605	Chesapeake & Ohio	25⅝	26	25½	25⅝	+ ⅝
118⅞	119	78,736	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	115	119⅜	114½	118⅞	+3⅝
60½	61	800	Chi. & Eastern Ill.	59⅞	60½	59⅞	60½	+ ⅝
107⅞	108½	200	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	108¼	108½	108¼	108½	+ ½
16	16½	21,285	Chicago Great West.	15¼	16⅛	15¼	16¼	+1
40⅞	41⅝	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	41½	41½	41⅛	41½	+ ½
29½	30	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	30⅛	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+ ½
9	10	430	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9	10	9	9½	+ ½
109⅝	109¾	102,975	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	108¼	110⅜	107⅝	109⅝	+1¼
158	159½	60	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	159¼	159½	159¼	159½	......
134¼	134¾	4,970	Chicago & Northw.	134¾	135½	134	134½	+ ⅛
105⅜	105½	46,651	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	104½	106⅜	104¼	105½	+ ⅜
7	8	540	Chi. Term. Trans.	7½	7½	7½	7½	− ⅛
28	29¾	50	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	− ¾
46	46⅛	4,930	C., C., C. & St. L.	47	47¼	46⅛	46¼	− ½
..	..	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	90	90	90	90	− ½
14⅝	14⅞	1,200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14⅛	15	14⅛	14¾	+ ½
⅛	⅝	200	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	½	½	½	½	+ ⅛
24	24½	20	Colorado Fuel & Iron	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	......
5	6	800	Col. & Hock. Coal	5¼	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
5¼	5⅝	400	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	......
197⅝	198	990	Consolidated Gas	198⅞	199	198	198	−1½
38	38⅞	10	Consolidated Ice	38	38	38	38	......
109¼	109⅝	2,154	Del. & Hudson	108	110	108	109½	+1½
..	151	740	Del., Lack. & West.	150	151	150	151	+1
13½	14½	800	Denver & Rio Grande	14	14	13⅝	13¾	− ⅛
53½	54	2,827	Denver & R. G. pf.	54¼	54½	53⅞	53⅞	− ⅞
18⅞	19¼	700	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	18½	19⅛	18½	19	+ ⅞
59½	60½	500	Detroit Gas	60	60	60	60	+1
133	134½	3	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	133	133	133	133	......
14⅝	14¾	1,580	Erie	14⅜	14¾	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅜
37⅞	38	1,610	Erie 1st pf.	38	38	37⅞	37⅞	− ⅛
12	15	100	Ft. W. & Rio Grande	15	15	15	15	+1
41	41⅛	2,455	General Electric	41½	42	41	41	− ⅜
131	132	225	Great Northern pf.	131¼	131⅞	131¼	131⅞	+ ⅞
26	26¼	825	Hawaiian Sugar	26	26⅛	26	26	......
112⅝	112⅞	8,455	Illinois Central	111	113⅛	110¼	112⅝	+2⅛
67¼	67½	1,000	Illinois Steel Co.	67	67½	66½	67¼	+ ½
9½	9⅝	200	Iowa Central	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	......
37½	38	195	Iowa Central pf.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ¼
17½	17⅞	700	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	18	18	18	18	+ ¼
15	17	100	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	16	16	16	16	−1
52½	53	1,535	Laclede Gas	54	54	52½	52¾	+ ⅛
95	96	111	Laclede Gas pf.	95	95½	95	95½	......
17¾	18	2,770	Lake Erie & West.	18	19	18	18¼	+1¾
74⅞	75	1,265	Lake Erie & West. pf.	73⅜	75	73½	75	+1⅜
57	59	100	Long Island	57	57	57	57	−2½
57⅝	58	15,075	Louisville & Nashville	58⅛	58⅝	57½	57¾	− ⅞
100⅝	100⅞	13,115	Manhattan Con	101⅜	101⅞	100⅝	100¾	−1
158½	159	700	Metropolitan St. Ry.	159¼	159¼	159	159	− ½
108½	109	200	Michigan Central	109	109	109	109	......
29½	29¾	600	Minn. & St. L.	29⅛	29½	29⅛	29⅛	+ ½
90	91	510	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	+1
61¼	61⅜	300	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	61	61¼	61	61¼	+ ⅜
81	81½	8,591	Minnesota Iron	81	81½	80¼	81½	+1½
12	12¼	350	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
36¼	36½	3,125	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	36½	37	36¼	36½	+ ½
38	38¼	7,702	Missouri Pacific	38	38⅜	37⅞	38⅛	− ⅛
83⅞	84½	1,220	National Biscuit	84⅜	84⅜	84	84	+ ½
38	38½	3,635	National Lead Co.	39	39	38	38	− ⅜
113	114½	81	National Lead Co. pf.	114	114	113	113	......
94⅝	95	4,480	New Jersey Central	93	96	93	95	+2⅛
85½	85⅝	1,298	New York Air Brake	85¼	86⅛	85¼	85½	+1¼
119⅝	119⅞	2,545	New York Central	119⅝	120	119⅜	119⅞	− ⅛
14	15	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	......
54⅝	54⅞	1,410	Norfolk & West. pf.	54½	54⅞	54½	54⅞	+ ⅜
6⅝	6⅞	100	North American	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	− ½
36½	36⅝	89,001	Northern Pacific	37	37	35⅞	36½	− ¾
76	76¼	27,205	Northern Pacific pf.	76⅜	76⅜	75¾	76⅛	− ⅜
16⅜	16½	14,920	Ontario & Western	16	16⅜	15⅞	16¼	+ ½
58⅞	59	1,500	Oregon R. & Nav.	58½	59¾	58	59¾	+2¼
75	76	436	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	75	75¼	75	75¼	− ¼
34½	35	695	Oregon Short Line	35	35⅛	35	35	+ ¼
41½	42	1,878	Pacific Coast	39⅞	43	39⅞	42½	+3⅜
85	86	813	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	84	86	84	86	+2⅛
62½	63½	826	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	61	64	61	63⅜	+2⅝
34½	34⅝	7,080	Pacific Mail	34	35	34	34½	+ ½
119⅝	119¾	2,751	Pennsylvania R. R.	119¾	119⅞	119½	119⅝	+ ⅜
104½	104¼	33,261	People's Gas, Chi.	105⅞	106⅛	104	104½	−1¼
45½	..	1,045	P., C., C. & St. L.	44½	45⅝	44½	45⅝	+ ⅜
65½	65⅝	181	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	66	66	66	66	......
188	189½	278	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	189⅜	189⅜	188	188	−2
19⅜	19½	10,740	Reading	18½	19⅞	18⅜	19½	+1¼
44⅞	45	12,130	Reading 1st pf.	43½	45⅜	43⅜	45	+1⅜
22½	23	2,640	Reading 2d pf.	21⅜	22⅛	21½	22⅛	+1
180	..	50	Rensselaer & Saratoga	184	184	184	184	......
66½	67½	6	Rio Grande West. pf.	68	68	68	68	......
7	7½	730	St. J. & G. I.	7¼	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅜
61½	61½	425	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	60⅜	61⅜	60⅜	61⅜	+1¼
21⅛	22	640	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	21½	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅝
8⅝	8¾	1,850	St. L. & San Fran.	8⅝	8¾	8½	8⅝	......
66⅞	67¼	355	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	67½	67½	67	67	− ¼
34½	34¾	3,631	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	33⅞	34¾	33⅞	34⅝	+ ⅝
5⅝	6	40	St. Louis Southw.	6	6	6	6	......
12⅞	13	1,220	St. Louis Southw. pf.	12⅜	13	12½	13	+ ¼
86½	86¾	4,410	St. Paul & Omaha	85⅝	87	85½	86¼	+ ⅜
155	..	7	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	165	165	165	165	......
22	22¼	200	Southern Pacific	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	......
9¼	9½	310	Southern Railway	9½	9½	9½	9½	......
34½	34⅝	6,187	Southern Railway pf.	34⅜	34¾	34¼	34½	+ ⅛
82½	82⅝	25,595	Tenn. Coal & Iron	81½	83	81½	82¼	+1½
..	..	10	Tenn. Coal & Iron pf.	80	80	80	80	......
14⅝	14¾	29,768	Texas Pacific	14¼	15	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅜
28¼	28⅜	12,470	Union Pacific	28	28½	27⅞	28¼	......
65	65⅛	24,220	Union Pacific pf.	65⅛	65⅜	64⅝	65	− ⅛
4⅝	4⅞	550	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛
42	44	116	United States Express	43	43⅜	43	43⅜	......
7⅞	8	1,700	United States Leather	8	8¼	7⅞	8	+ ¼
71½	72	25,590	U. S. Leather pf.	71	72½	70⅝	72	+1⅜
47½	47½	10,082	United States Rubber	47	48½	47	47¼	+ ½
108¼	108½	2,490	U. S. Rubber pf.	108½	109¼	107⅞	108½	+ ⅜
8	8¼	810	Wabash	8	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ¼
21½	21⅝	8,515	Wabash pf.	20⅝	22	20⅝	21⅝	+1
120	125	50	Wells-Fargo Express	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	......
92½	93¼	200	West Chicago Street	93½	93½	93½	93½	......
94⅞	95	29,308	Western Union Tel.	95	95⅞	94½	95	+ ⅝
1⅞	2	10	W. & L. E., $2 as. pd.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	......
Sales		885,149						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	97	..	C., H. V. & T. pf.	23	24	Nat. Starch	7½	8
3s, 1918, when is'd.	105¼	105¾	Consol. Coal	40	..	Nat. St. 1st pf.	73	77
3s, 1918, small,			Consol. Ice pf.	90	94	Nat. St. 2d pf.	27	29
when issued	104½	105¼	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	75	90	New Cent. C.	35	43
4s, r., 1907	111½	112½	Eastern Elevator	..	60	N. Y. & N. H.	195	198
4s, c., 1907	111½	112½	*E. E. Il. of Bkln.	122	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
4s, r., 1925	127¼	128¼	Eighth Ave.	350	..	1st pf.	68	80
4s, c., 1925	127¼	128¼	Erie 2d pf.	18⅜	19⅜	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
5s, r., 1904	112	113	Ev. & T. H.	25½	26	2d pf.	35½	38
5s, c., 1904	112	113	Ev. & T. H. pf.	52½	55	Norfolk So.	60	66
Currency 6s, 1899	102¼	..	Flint & P. M.	11	13	Nor. & West.	15⅛	16
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..	Flint & P. M. pf.	35	40	Ont. Mining	4	5
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116½	..	Homestake	50	..	Penn. Coal	330	..
			Ill. Cent. l. l.	97	100	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1½
Alb. & Sus.	190	220	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Peo. & Eastern	5	5½
American Coal	115	130	Kan. & Mich.	5½	6½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	172	..
Am. Dist. Tel.	25	40	Keok. & D. M.	4	5	Pitts. & West. pf.	..	7
Am. Steel & W. pf	92	92½	Keokuk & West.	29	32	Quicksilver	1⅜	..
Am. T. & C.	95½	98	King. & Pem.	4	9¾	Quicksilver pf.	6	8
Boston A. L. pf.	105	108	Lake Shore	193	198	Rome, W. & O.	..	123
Buff., R. & P.	28	30½	Manhattan Beach	4	6	Rio Grande W.	28	29
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	..	Md. Coal pf.	47	52	St. P. & Duluth	25	27
Canadian Pacific	84	85	Mexican Cent.	5	5½	St. P. & D. pf.	..	92
Chi. & Alton	159	..	Mex. Nat. ctfs.	½	1	St. P., Minn. & M.	161½	163
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..	Minn., St. P. & S.			Sixth Avenue	200	..
Chi. Gt. W. deb	70	72	S. M.	6	..	Standard R. & T.	5	6
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	34½	35	Minn., St. P. & S.			Third Avenue	175	178
Chi. & Northw. pf.	175	..	S. M. pf.	78	..	Tol. & O. C.	..	20
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	50	Mobile & Ohio	28	28½	Tol. & O. C. pf.	20	40
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..	Morris & Essex	170½	175	W. & L. E. pf., $3		
Col. Midland	5	6½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	97½	98	asst. paid	12¼	12½
Col. Midland pf.	15	16½	Nat. Lin. Oil	7	7½	Wis. Cent. pf.	6	8
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	75						

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Cotton Oil	32	32	32	32
[illegible]	Am. Sug. Refs.	138⅝	142⅜	138⅜	141¼
870	Am. Tobacco	144	144½	138½	139⅛
200	A., T. & S. F.	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
620	A., T. & S. F. pf.	36⅛	36⅜	36	36⅛
5,970	Brook. R. T.	68½	69½	68⅜	69⅛
[illegible]	Chi., M. & St. P.	108⅜	110⅜	107⅝	109⅝
[illegible]	Chi., B. & Q.	115⅛	119⅜	114⅜	118⅞
200	Chi. Gt. West.	15⅜	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞
4,090	C., R. I. & P.	104⅞	106⅜	104⅜	105½
10	C., St. P., M. & O.	86½	86½	86½	86½
[illegible]	Cent. of N. J.	93⅛	95½	93⅛	95½
100	Chi. & Northw.	134	134	134	134
200	Del. & Hudson	108	108	108	108
120	Gen. Electric	41⅜	42⅛	41⅜	42⅛
[illegible]	Louis. & Nash.	57⅞	58⅜	57⅞	57⅞
[illegible]	Manhattan	101½	101⅞	100⅞	101
1,270	Mo. Pacific	38	38½	38	38¼
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	37	37	37	37
20	N. Y. Central	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜
4,090	No. Pacific	37⅛	37⅛	36	36½
1,070	North. Pacific pf.	76⅜	76⅜	75⅝	76⅛
20	Pacific Mail	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
[illegible]	People's Gas	105⅞	106⅛	104¼	104½
[illegible]	Reading	18⅛	19⅛	18⅛	19⅜
170	Reading 1st pf.	45	45⅜	45	45
40	Southern pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½
640	Tenn. C. & I.	32⅝	33	32⅝	32⅝
[illegible]	Texas Pac.	14⅛	14⅞	14¼	14⅜
[illegible]	Union Pacific	28⅜	28⅜	28	28¼
1,000	Union Pac. f.	65¼	65½	64½	64½
60	U. S. Rubber	48	48¼	47⅜	48¼
1,770	U. S. Leather pf.	71	72⅜	70⅝	72
20	Wabash pf.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
1,110	Western Union	95	95⅝	94⅝	95⅛
125,750					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
[illegible]	A. T. & S. F. adj.	73	73	73	73
19,000	M. K. & T. 2d.	65⅜	66	65⅜	66
[illegible]	St. L. Southw. 2d.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
[illegible]	Texas Pac. 2d.	44⅛	44¼	44⅛	44¼
21,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st.	77½	78	77½	78
7,000	Wis. Cent. 1st.	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
[illegible],000					

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 17.—Biscuit common to-day found plenty of buyers from 33⅝, its [illegible], to 34¼, the highest. The opening was [illegible], and the close 33⅝. [illegible] at the opening to 98¼ at the close. Chicago City Railway brought 28, and North Chicago, which opened at at 212¾, sold to 213⅝ for regular and 214 for account. The former closed at 213¼. Diamond Match opened and closed at 141, the only dip being to 140¾. West Chicago account brought 98¼. The regular opened at 98¼, dropped to 98, rose to 98¼, and closed at 98⅛. Metropolitan elevated receipts fetched 3. Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	29
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	58½
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	140½
National Biscuit Co. com	33⅝
National Biscuit Co. pf.	98½
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co.	6⅝
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	32
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	7
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	35
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	28
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	49½
North Chicago Street Railroad	213
West Chicago Street Railroad	98
South Side Elevated Railroad	64¼
Lake Street Elevated	13
Lake Street Elevated certificates	10½
Street's West Stable Car Line	18⅝
American Steel & Wire common	38
American Steel & Wire preferred	92

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$271,806,783
Gold reserve	198,790,579
Net silver	10,477,532
United States notes in the Treasury	50,882,150
Treasury notes of 1890	4,380,854
Total receipts this day	1,274,737
Total receipts this month	24,149,208
Total receipts this year	67,966,312
Total expenditures this day	2,217,000
Total expenditures this month	33,654,000
Total expenditures this year	107,917,475
Deposits in National banks	60,901,218
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	571,280
Government receipts from internal revenue	[illegible]
Customs	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express Co 4s	500	101
Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s	3,000	84½
Am Tobacco Co scrip	10,000	99¾
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	5,000	89
At, T & S F adjst 4s	15,000	73½
	11,000	73
	10,000	73¼
	50,000	73½
	9,000	73⅛
	12,000	73
	32,000	72⅞
	4,000	73
	5,000	72⅝
	5,000	73
Gen 4s	10,000	96⅛
	10,000	96
	4,000	96⅛
	15,000	95⅞
	7,000	96
	5,000	96⅛
	7,000	96
	11,000	96⅛
	500	95¾
	1,000	95⅞
	1,000	96
	4,000	96⅛
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch	10,000	114½
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs	35,000	92
Brooklyn R T 5s	8,000	104¾
	4,000	105
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	9,000	115
Cent Ga Ry con 5s	10,000	90¼
	36,000	90⅛
	7,000	90⅛
	27,000	90¼
	11,000	90⅛
	20,000	90¼
	7,000	90½
	21,000	90⅛
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc	5,000	42½
	8,000	42
Cent of N J gen 5s	1,000	114
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	49,000	90
	12,000	89⅞
Chi, B & Q cons 7s	1,000	115¼
Denver Div 4s	4,000	101
	5,000	101¼
Chi, B & Q conv 5s	26,000	117½
	15,000	118½
	11,000	118¾
	4,000	119
	5,000	118⅞
	5,000	119
	2,000	118⅝
	10,000	118½
	8,000	118¾
	42,000	119
	26,000	119⅛
	10,000	119⅛
	1,000	120
	15,000	119⅞
	23,000	120
Chi & E Ill gen 5s	2,000	108
Chi Term Trans 4s	1,000	89
	5,000	89¼
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s	5,000	98⅞
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co certs, $65 paid	23,000	82
	1,000	81½
Den & Rio Grande 4s	10,000	98½
	2,000	98
Den & Rio Grande Imp 5s	1,000	94¾
	2,000s20F	94⅞
D M & Ft D 1st 4s	10,000	94
Detroit City Gas 5s	5,000	93½
	30,000	93¾
	10,000	93⅞
	15,000	93⅞
	10,000	94
	8,000	93⅞
	2,000	94
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s	3,000	112½
Erie 1st con 7s	1,000	145
Erie gen lien 4s	1,000	75
Erie 4s prior bonds	10,000	94⅞
Ft W & D C 1st	5,000	79¼
	3,000	79
	12,000	78½
	2,000	78⅞
	1,000	78¾
	3,000	78
	5,000	78⅛
	20,000	79
Ft W & R G 1st 3-4s	3,000	62¼
Galv, H & H 5s	12,000	94
	5,000	94½
Gal, Har & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s	6,000	97½
	8,000	97⅝
Gen Elec Co deb 5s	5,000	108
Hous, E & W Tex 5s	5,000	98⅛
	2,000	98
	3,000	98⅜
Ill Central 4s, 1953	6,000	102
Int & Gt Nor 2d	2,000	91
Iowa Central 1st 5s	6,000	105
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st	2,000	78
	3,000	77¾
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	2,000	105
L S & M So 1st coup	10,000	105¾
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con assented	10,000	101
Louis & Nash G M 6s	4,000	119
Manhattan Ry con 4s	5,000	96¼
Met St Ry gen 5s	1,000	113⅝
	1,000	114
Mexican Inter 1st 4s	8,000	77½
	5,000	77⅛
Minn & St L con 5s	1,000	108
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	5,000	91⅜
	10,000	91½
	5,000	91½
	15,000	91⅝
	5,000	91¼
	16,000	91¾
Mo, K & T 2d	5,000	65¼
	10,000	65⅛
	35,000	65⅞
	10,000	65⅝
	33,000	65¾
	5,000b20F	66
	1,000	66
	4,000	65⅞
Mo Pac 1st cons	5,000	106¾
Mo Pac trust 5s	15,000	87
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s	4,000	80⅜
	11,000	80⅜
Nash, C & St L con	15,000	103½
N Y Cent & H deb 5s	1,000	111
N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Sh col 3½s reg	4,000	94
Mich Cent col 3½s	23,000	94⅞
	15,000	94¾
N Y, O & W refdg 4s	1,000	101½
Norf & W Ry con 4s	10,000	86⅛
	21,000	86
	2,000	86½
	10,000s20F	86⅛
	1,000	86¼
Nor Pac gen lien 3s	35,000	65½
	15,000	65⅞
	1,500	66
	51,000	65⅞
	13,000	65¾
	6,000	65½
	55,000	65⅝
	120,000	66
	2,000	65⅞
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	20,000	100⅛
	5,000	100½
	30,000	100⅛
	10,000s20F	100⅛
	20,000	100¼
	46,000	100⅛
	500	100⅛
	3,000	100⅛
	20,000s20F	100⅞
	20,000s60F	101
	69,000	101
Registered	10,000	100
Nor Ry of Cal 5s	1,000	103¼
	9,000	103½
Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div	2,000	108
Ohio & Miss con 4s	5,000	105
Oregon R & N 4s	15,000s20F	100½
	2,000	100⅛
	10,000	100⅛
	10,000s20F	100¼
	25,000	100½
	10,000s20F	100⅛
Oregon Short Line 6s	2,000	127
Oregon S L inc A 5s	2,000	81
Oregon S L inc B & col trust	25,000	57⅜
	15,000s20F	57⅜
	9,000	57½
	29,000	57½
	40,000	57⅝
	10,000	58
	10,000s20F	57⅞
	64,000s20F	58
	5,000	58
	5,000	58⅛
	20,000s20F	58
Pac Coast 1st 5s	10,000	104½
	10,000	104⅜
	1,000	104½
	5,000	104⅞
	5,000	105
	9,000	104½
Penn Cos gtd 4½s	2,000	118
Peo & Eastern 1st	4,000	77¾
	5,000	78
	5,000	78¼
	2,000	78⅝
	3,000	79
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st	5,000	109¼
Pitts & Western 5s	26,000	50
Rio Grande West 1st	2,000	90
Reading Co gen 4s	20,000	83⅝
	5,000	84
	2,000	83⅞
	80,000	84
	53,000	84⅛
	20,000	84
	15,000	84⅛
	5,000	84
	10,000	84⅛
	10,000	84¼
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	22,000	100
St L & San Fran 4s	12,000	80¾
	2,000	81
	2,000	81⅛
St L & S F G M 5s	1,000	106
	1,000	106½
St L & S F G M 6s	7,000	119⅝
St L S W 1st	15,000	80½
	12,000	80⅞
St L S W 2d inc	5,000	32⅞
	15,000	33
	5,000	33¼
	35,000	33⅞
	12,000	33⅞
	5,000	33¾
	10,000	33
	1,000	33½
	10,000	33⅞
San An & Ar Pass 4s	10,000	69⅛
Southern Ry 1st 5s	13,000	97⅞
	3,000	97⅞
	12,000	97⅝
	1,000	98
Standard R & T inc	10,000	15⅛
	30,000	15
Tenn C, I & R 6s, Tenn Div 6s	3,000	90
	5,000	90½
	5,000	91
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	1,000	107⅝
	2,000	107
Tex & Pac 2d inc	15,000	44
	20,000	44¼
	27,000	44⅛
	42,000	44¼
	24,000	44¼
	6,000	44⅛
	2,000	44⅜
	80,000	44
	5,000	43⅞
	81,000	44
	5,000	43⅞
	9,000	44
	1,000	44¼
	1,000	43⅞
	2,000	44
	5,000	43⅞
	30,000	44
	20,000	44¼
	10,000	44⅛
	20,000	44¼
	10,000	44⅜
	5,000	44½
	20,000	44⅛
	5,000	44⅜
	2,000	44¼
	20,000	44⅛
	16,000	44¼
	65,000	44⅛
	10,000	44⅛
Tol, Peo & West 4s	2,000	78
Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs	5,000	92
Union Pacific 4s	5,000	99⅛
	25,000	99
	2,000	99⅛
	40,000	99
	5,000	98⅞
	10,000	99
	27,000	99⅛
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs	9,000	77¼
	25,000	77½
	10,000	77⅜
	10,000	77⅞
	5,000	77⅞
	10,000	77⅜
	2,000	77¼
	5,000	77⅜
	50,000	78
	10,000	77⅞
	5,000	77½
	1,000	77⅝
	1,000	77½
	9,000	77⅜
	30,000	77
	10,000	77⅛
	15,000	77⅞
	5,000	77⅝
Wabash 1st 5s	7,000c	112
	1,000	112
	1,000	111¾
Wabash 2d 5s	1,000	89
	50,000	89½
Wabash deb, Series B	16,000	29½
	35,000	29⅞
	8,000	29¾
	26,000	29¾
	5,000	29⅞
	60,000	30
	20,000	30¼
	12,000	30⅛
	15,000	30
West Shore gtd 4s reg	9,000	108⅝
W N Y & P inc	5,000	16⅛
	5,000	16
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs	20,000	53¼
	20,000	53
	20,000	53⅜
	20,000	53
	22,000	53¼
	10,000	53⅛
Total sales		$3,925,000

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday at the Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

250 shares Goshen and Deckertown Railroad Company, $10 each, 76.

25 shares Mount Morris Bank, $100 each, 100.

5 shares The Camden Thread Company, $100 each, 10.

5 shares National Park Bank, $100 each, 338.

100 shares Toledo and Ohio Central Railroad, $100 each, 15¼.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.09	..
Alpha Con	.03	.09
Andes	.04	..
Belcher	.14	.04
Belle Isle	..	.14
Best & Belcher	.17	..
Bodie Con	..	.18
Bullion	.02	..
Bulwer Con	..	.08
Caledonia	.21	..
Challenge Con	.18	.18
Chollar	.19	.18
Confidence	.88	.19
Con. Cal. & Va.	.42	.88
Con. Imperial	..	.89
Con. New York	.01	..
Crown Point	.13	.01
Exchequer	..	.14
Gould & Curry	.16	..
Grand Prize	..	.16
Hale & Norcross	.75	..
Julia	..	.01
Justice	.06	.07
Kentuck Con	.05	.05
Mexican	.17	.16
Occidental Con	.49	.52
Ophir	.24	.22
Overman	.05	.05
Potosi	.18	.16
Savage	.12	.12
Scorpion	.02	..
Sierra Nevada	.62	.50
Standard	1.65	1.50
Union Con	.23	.24
Utah Con	.06	..
Yellow Jacket	.19	.20

Silver bars, 58¾; Mexican dollars, 46@46½c; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

GEORGE LAHR, JR.—Schedules of George Lahr, Jr., expressman of 42 Bleecker Street, show liabilities $10,076, nominal assets $4,368, actual assets $4,155.

ALEXANDER LAW.—Judge Olcott of the City Court has appointed M. A. Lesser receiver in supplementary proceedings for Alexander Law, plumber of 228 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, on the application of Peter H. Wemple on a claim for rent of an apartment in One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. He has been in business several years.

FRANK FARRELLY.—Judgment for $2,527 was entered yesterday against Frank Farrelly, liquor dealer of 254 First Avenue, in favor of the J. Chr. G. Hupfel Brewing Company for balance due on a chattel mortgage. The store is an old established one, and Mr. Farrelly bought it in November last, it was said, for $4,500, of which $3,000 was on mortgage to the brewer.

R. J. DEAN & CO.—Deputy Sheriff Radley received another execution yesterday against R. J. Dean & Co., storage warehousemen of 302 Greenwich Street, and the Donally Manufacturing Company, bottling machines, of 45 Downing Street, for $5,064 in favor of the First National Bank of Clinton, Mass., on two notes of the Donally Manufacturing Company which were indorsed by R. J. Dean & Co.

H. FELDSTEIN & CO.—The Sheriff received an execution yesterday against H. Feldstein & Co., hat manufacturers at [illegible] East Twenty-sixth Street, for $1,701 in favor of [illegible] Norwalk, Conn., for hats sold to the firm. A few weeks ago H. Feldstein & Co. gave chattel mortgages to four of their creditors to secure claims aggregating $3,654. The trade estimates the liabilities of the firm at $10,000.

JOSIAH S. LINDSAY.—Judgment for $1,712 was entered yesterday against Josiah S. Lindsay, a plumber of 150 East Thirty-fifth Street, in favor of John M. Stewart on three notes made by Mr. Lindsay to the order of E. & P. Marrin. Mr. Lindsay has been in the plumbing business since 1886, has done considerable work on large contracts, and also operated considerably in real estate. Three years ago he claimed to be worth $40,000 in and out of business. No execution was issued on the judgment. An execution for $115 was issued against him a few days ago.

PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY.

GUSTAV WERNER, sun and electrical printer at 61 Duane Street and in the St. James Building, at Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, showing liabilities $3,278 and assets $2,017. The assets consist of plant at cash value, $967, outstanding accounts $700, equity in half interest in a house and lot at 388 Hendrix Street, Brooklyn, $100; furniture $250. There are thirty-two creditors, the largest being E. D. Driggs, $1,210, for rent of 61 Duane Street.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ACER, Frank A.—J. F. Douglas and another	$264
ADLER, Bernard, and Jacob Fine—H. Fine	1,358
BAMBERG, Isaac—J. B. Brosseau and another	54
BAGLEY, Benton B.—T. B. Columbia	131
BRINKMAN, Sebastian G.—Eastern Agency Company	99
CHASE, William N.—T. Mathews	221
CALLAHAN, Michael J.—George W. Tice and another	38
COFFER, Charles, otherwise Solomon Kaufler—S. Piller	20
CURTIS, Henry R., and Edwin A. Goater—J. Einstein	391
DAVIS, Abraham—W. Robinson	22
DEAN, Robert J., and the Donally Manufacturing Company—First National Bank of Clinton, Mass.	5,064
DIECKMANN, Julius H.—C. F. Thompson	378
DOLGE, Alfred—The Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company	5,808
EDEY, Albert R.—Acker, Merrall & Condit	225
FAY, Charles P. and Elisabeth S.—G. W. Lee	164
FARRELLY, Frank—The J. C. G. Hupfel Brewing Company	2,527
FAIRCHILD, Martha H.—Edward Burns	5,406
FELDSTEIN, HIRSCH & MORRIS—W. G. McGrath	1,701
GRUPE, William, Jr.—G. Robitzek and others	90
HUBBELL, Marvin D.—The State Trust Company	5,111
HIRSCH, Leon M.—M. McGarrity	146
HARTFIELD, John W.—The F. W. Devoe & C. T. Reynolds Company	21
HUTCHINSON, James H.—C. G. Cornell, Jr., and others	371
HATIE, Joseph C.—W. Easton	383
LOUIS, Amelia E.—E. P. Hatch	96
LENNER, Joseph F.—J. Bodine, costs	88
LINDSAY, Josiah S.—J. M. Stewart	1,712
MATHEIS, Ernest—William Gershel and another	252
MURPHY, Mary—R. Foster	32
O'HARA, Louise—H. Bruml and another	177
ROGERS, Amos—J. B. Ireland	315
REYNOLDS, Michael A.—P. Ruhlman	270
REYNOLDS, Michael A.—H. F. Vosteen	35
SCHWARZ, Daniel—W. Hirsch	155
SOLOMON, Oscar—J. J. Mathews	840
SHERMAN, Sarah E.—Charles F. Thompson	685
THE GODEY COMPANY—Samuel D. Warren and others	677
THE GODEY COMPANY—Nashua Card and Glazed Paper Company	1,113
THE MUTUAL BUILDING COMPANY—Thomas M. Mulry	1,319
TAYLOR, Samuel J.—The Collins Jute [illegible]	[illegible]

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.77⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.37⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.27⅛
Flour, Minnesota patents	4.60
Cotton, middling	.05⅞
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅛
Sugar, granulated	.05⅛
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	10.50
Beef, hams	21.75
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.42½
Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, western	.19

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Flour steady. No. 3 Spring wheat, 67@72c.; No. 2 red, 70¾@71½c. No. 2 yellow corn, 32⅜@33c.; No. 2 corn, 32¼c. No. 2 oats, 21c.; No. 2 white, 25@26c.; No. 3 white, 24@25c. No. 2 rye, 43½@44c. No. 2 barley, 37@45c. No. 1 flaxseed, 88½c.; new, 89½c. Prime timothy seed, $2.50. Mess pork, per bbl., $8.90@$8.95. Lard, per 100 lb., $5.15@$5.27½. Short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.05@$5.35; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅝@4¾c.; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.60@$5.70. Sugars, cut loaf, unchanged.

COTTON.

The action of the cotton market yesterday caused a good deal of surprise. Opening at a decline of 5@6 points, the course of prices was more or less unsettled throughout the session under steady liquidation by tired longs, which increased the net decline to 12@13 points. There was also selling for new short accounts, following the weakness shown by Liverpool, notwithstanding our advance of Tuesday afternoon. The English weakness was due to Neill's estimate pointing to a crop of from 10,500,000 to a possible 12,000,000 bales. Continued generally favorable crop accounts added to the selling movement, the advices from Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, and the Carolinas ranging very high, although not without the mixed and unfavorable reports usual and to be expected at this season. There was little or no outside speculative support. Private cables indicated that Neill's estimate, while it was expected to be bearish, was even more so than popularly looked for, and that prejudice and self-interest found the English cotton trade eager to believe anything that pointed to cheap raw material, and that there was a general disposition to hold off for new receipts to further weaken the market. The bears hammered the market to an extent, but as a class they showed considerable caution in selling at current low prices, and after so large a break as occurred yesterday. The market closed steady at a net decline of 10@12 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	....	....	....	5.56@5.58
September	5.64	5.64	5.57	5.59@5.60
October	5.67	5.68	5.60	5.63@5.64
November	5.69	5.69	5.62	5.64@5.65
December	5.73	5.74	5.67	5.68@....
January	5.76	5.77	5.69	5.71@5.72
February	5.80	5.80	5.74	5.74@5.75
March	5.83	5.83	5.76	5.77@5.78
April	5.86	5.86	5.81	5.80@5.82
May	5.90	5.91	5.85	5.84@5.86

Spot cotton in the local market ruled quite active and closed easy with prices 1-16c lower, on the basis of 5⅞c for middling uplands and 6⅛c for middling Gulf, as compared with 6c and 6¼c, respectively, last year. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: New Orleans, 5 9-16c; Mobile, 5⅝c; Galveston, 5⅝c; Savannah, 5 9-16c, 1-16c decline; Wilmington, 5½c; Norfolk, 5⅝c, ⅛c decline; Baltimore, 6¼c; Augusta, 6c; St. Louis, 5 9-16c, 1-16c decline; Memphis, 5 9-16c.

The export movement thus far this season has been as follows:

	Great Britain. Bales.	France. Bales.	Continent. Bales.
Total yesterday	390	..	6,169
Thus far this week	8,113	21	12,658
Since Sept. 1	3,499,360	815,329	2,995,990

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 17.—Middling uplands, 3 13-32d. December-January, 311s; January-February, 311v; February-March, 311½b; March-April, 312b; April-May, 313s; May-June, 314s; August, 317s; August-September, 315⅛s; September-October, 313b; October-November, 311½b; November-December, 311s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	69 15-16	70 9-16	69⅝	69⅞
December	67⅞	68 5-16	67½	67⅝
Corn—				
September	36 15-16	37	35⅞	35⅞
December	36 15-16	37	37⅞	35⅞
Oats—				
September	..	..	..	25⅛
Lard—				
December	..	..	..	$5.47

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	65¼	65⅞	65 1-16	65⅛
December	63¼	63⅝	62⅝	62⅝
May	65⅛	65⅝	64⅝	64⅝
Corn—				
September	32¼	32¼	31¼	31¼
December	32⅝	32⅝	31⅞	31⅞
May	34 5-16	34 7-16	33 1-16	33⅛
Oats—				
September	20½	20 9-16	20⅛	20⅛
December	20⅝	20⅝	20 9-16	..
May	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝
Lard—				
September	$5.27½	$5.27½	$5.15	$5.15
October	5.32½	5.32½	5.20	5.20
Ribs—				
September	5.20	5.20	5.15	5.15
October	5.22½	5.22½	5.17½	5.17½
Pork—				
September	8.95	8.97½	8.87½	8.92½
October	8.97½	8.97½	8.90	8.92½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Speculative interest in wheat yesterday was of a purely scalping character, at times reaching a point of absolute stagnation that operated seriously against the bullish developments which formed part of the forenoon's features. Wheat acquired on this early bulge, being held in poor hands, was easily frightened out in the afternoon, and closing prices represented about the lowest point of the day, and ¼@⅜c below the final figures of Tuesday. Sentiment was plainly bearish, notwithstanding the light receipts at Western points and record-breaking stocks everywhere. About the only noteworthy difference between yesterday's market and those of previous days this week was an absence of aggressive short selling, due, in part, to a little anxiety over the outcome of the September short interest, which is understood to be quite extensive. During the early advance in prices there was considerable covering on this account, but no support from outside sources to sustain the advance. The outlook from a statistical standpoint is bullish, but the weight of prospective supplies incident to a big crop weigh more heavily with the scalping contingent than present light stocks.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 17.—No. 1 Northern, 72c; No. 2 Northern, 70@71c; September, 65¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 17.—August, 84c; September, 62¾c; December, 60⅛c; May, 62¼c; No. 1 hard, new, 73¾c; No. 1 Northern, 71¾c; No. 2 Northern, 66¾c.

DULUTH, Aug. 17.—Wheat, No. 1 Northern, cash, 68½c; September, 65½c; August, 68¼c; December, 62c.

Oats.

No. 2, 27¼c; No. 3, 26½c; No. 2 white clips, 35c old; No. 2 white, 33c new, 34c old; No. 3 white, 33c old, 32c new; track mixed, 27½@28½c; track white, 32@38c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 48½c, free on board; afloat, to arrive September, 44@44⅛c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, September; and 51c near by. BARLEY—Malting, 45½@48c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; feeding, 33@34c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $4.45@$4.75; Winter straights, $3.70@$4; Winter patents, $3.85@$4.25; Spring clears, $3.35@$3.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $3@$3.25; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.75@$3; no grade, $1.70@$1.75. RYE FLOUR—$2.40@$2.90. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $2.20@$2.30, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 85@90c; fine yellow, 80@85c; coarse, 74@75c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 70@80c; Spring, bulk, 67½@70c; to arrive, 65c; middling, bulk, 80@90c; rye feed, 70@75c; city feed, 75c; hominy chop, 65c; oil-meal, $22.50@$23.50; screenings, 40@90c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 17.—Flour—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9.50@$10; family, $12@$12.50; short clear, $11.50@$13.50. BEEF—Mess, $9.50; family, $10@$11; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $15@$16.50. BEEF HAMS—$21.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5⅝c; 180 lb, 5¼c; 160 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5¾c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7@7½c; 10 lb, 6¾c; 12 lb, 6½@6¾c; 14 lb, 6¼@6½c; pickled shoulders, 4@4½c; pickled hams, 7¼@7¾c; Western green, 10 lb, 7c. Western, S. P., 5⅞c. TALLOW—City, 3⅝c; country, 3½@3⅝c. LARD—$5.42½@$5.45; city lard, $5; refined, South America, $6.20; Continent, $5.70; Brazil kegs, $7.35; compound city, 4¾c; Western, 4¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c; city lard stearine, 6¼@6⅜c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 17.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, [illegible]. Pork—[illegible] Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 32s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 28s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 32s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 30s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 29s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 30s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 33s. Shoulders—Squares, 12 to 14 lb, 25s. Lard—Prime Western, 27s 3d. Cheese—American finest white, 37s 6d; do, colored, 38s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 19s.

COFFEE.

The market yesterday for Brazilian coffee futures was a narrow one, as to the variation in prices, the scope for the day being only about 5 points, with the tendency downward. The market opened steady at unchanged prices to a loss of 5 points, ruled fairly active for a midsummer market, and closed steady on the opening basis. Sales on the call, 2,000 bags; up to 12 M., 14,750 bags, and for the entire session 25,500 bags. For the most part of the session sentiment was weak, with prices generally 5 points under Tuesday's final figures, but during the afternoon, with sellers scarce, a few lots of March sold at 6, against 5.95 Tuesday. The news from Europe was unsatisfactory.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	5.55	5.55	5.50	5.50@5.55
September	5.50	5.55	5.50	5.50@5.55
October	5.55	5.55	5.50	5.50@5.55
November	..	..	..	5.55@5.60
December	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70@5.75
January	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80@5.85
February	..	..	..	5.85@5.95
March	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.95@6.00
April	..	..	..	6.00@6.05
May	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.05@6.10
June	..	..	..	6.10@6.15
July	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.15@6.20

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 7$900. HAMBURG—December unchanged; other months ¼ pfg. higher. HAVRE—Net unchanged. January, 38.00; February, 38.00; March, 38.25; April, 38.50; May, 38.50; June, 38.75; July, 38.75; August, 37.00; September, 37.25; October, 37.25; November, 37.50; December, 37.75.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4¼c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3½c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools (scoured) based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Texas—Fine, 12 months, 49@50c; fine medium, 12 months, 46@48c; medium, 12 months, 44@46c; coarse, 12 months, 40@43c; fine Spring, 6 to 8 months, 45@46; fine medium Spring, 6 to 8 months, 44@45c; medium Spring, 6 to 8 months, 43c; fine and fine medium Fall, 40c; medium Fall, 38c. California—Northern Spring, free, 8 to 12 months, 48@50c; Northern Spring, free, 6 to 8 months, 45@47c; Southern, 12 months, 45@47c; Southern, 6 to 8 months, 41@43c; Fall, free, 40@42c; Fall, defective, 36@38c. Oregon—Eastern, No. 1, 47@48c; Eastern, No. 2, 44@45c; Valley, No. 1, 44@45c; Valley, No. 2, 41@42c; Valley, No. 3, 38@39c. Territory, Staple—Fine, 52c; fine medium, 50@51c; medium, 46@47c. Territory, Ordinary—Fine, 47@48c; fine medium, 46@47c; medium, 44@45c.

METALS.

Iron, Northern, No. 1, foundry, $11.25; iron, Southern, No. 2, soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron warrants, $6.90; lake copper ingot, $12; tin, 16.30c; lead, 4.07½c; spelter, 4.55c.

OILS.

Petroleum, barrels, $6.40, and bulk, $3.90; Philadelphia, barrels, $6.35, and bulk, $3.85; crude naphtha, cargoes, $6, and deodorized, $6.50; refined, cases, $7.05. Cottonseed oil quoted—Prime crude nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 23½c; off-Summer yellow, 23@23½c; butter grades nominal; prime Winter yellow, 27@28c; linseed, American raw, 33@34c; American boiled, 35@36c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, 46@47c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.85@$1.95; tar oil, barrels, $3.50@$3.62½; pitch, $1.85; spirits turpentine, 28½@29c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.30@$1.35; E, $1.45; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $1.80; M, $1.85; N, $2.20; W G, $2.40; W W, $2.75.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 17.—Spirits turpentine, 26½c; resin, unchanged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 17.—Turpentine, 25½c; resin, unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 17.—Spirits turpentine, unchanged; resin, unchanged; crude turpentine, $1.10@$1.60.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Steers, $4.60@$5.50; tops, $5.75; oxen and stags, $3.75@$4.60; bulls, $3@$3.45; cows, $1.70@$3.75; cable slow; live cattle, 9¼@9¾c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 6¾c per pound.

CALVES—Veals, $5@7.62½; tops, $7.75; bobs and culls, $4@$4.75; buttermilks, $4@$4.50; grassers, $3.25@$4; city dressed veals, 9@11½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$4.75; lambs, $5.62½@$7.55; culls, $5.

HOGS—$4.25@$4.55; choice light State pigs, $4.50.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Clinton Av.
2—In re Boston Road.
3—Midgley vs. Long I. R. R. Co.
4—Brandt vs. Brandt.
5—In re N. Y. Times Publishing Co.
6—Barrie vs. Yorston.
7—Hirsh vs. Graves Elevator Co.
8—Dodin vs. Klein.
9—Hawley vs. Ribeiro.
10—Kretz vs. Schwoppenhauser.
11—In re Loew.
12—Green vs. Civiale Remedy Co.
13—In re Bonner & Van Court Co.
14—N. Y. Mach. & Nov. Mfg. Co. vs. Denney.
15—Zeller vs. Zeller.
16—De Witt vs. Goetel.
17—Smith vs. Broadbelt.
18—Hibbie vs. Adelberg.
19—Landsberg vs. Levy.
20—Belcher vs. Belcher.
21—Kelly vs. Mutual Life Association.
22—Hatfield vs. Hatfield.
23—Farmers' Loan & T. Co. vs. Bernheim.
24—Haag vs. Mathesen.
25—In re Arkell.
26—Word vs. Laughran.
27—Barrie vs. Yorston.
28—Goldstein vs. Finkelstein.
29—Perkins vs. Bernheimer.
30—Kurzman vs. Lowy.
31—Foster vs. Foster.
32—Ravenswood Glass Mfg. Co. vs. Mark.
33—J. Eager Co. vs. Francesconi.
34—In re Sullivan.
35—Corwin vs. Corwin.
36—Raymond vs. Shook.
37—Rosenberg vs. Rosenberg.
38—Diffendeiffer vs. Lafayette Place Club.
39—Crawford vs. Cornell.
40—Pritchard vs. Nederland Life Ins. Co.
41—Gray vs. same.
42—Steinbach vs. Ploch.
43—In re Garett.
44—Mattlage vs. Golightly.
45—People, &c., vs. Coles.
46—People, &c., vs. Craig.
47—Pike vs. Lannenbaum.
48—Shaw vs. Shaw.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M. Frederick W. Ludovici, Joseph R. Conklin, Liebmann Spier.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Olcott, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Cowan for the People.

1—Tony Celantano.
2—Pierce Deegan.
3—Lottie Smith.
4—George Schey.
5—Giovanni Baldi.
6—Timothy Deronin, John Sullivan.
7—Annie Hart. Pleadings.
1—Frank F. Livingston.
2—Frederick Harris, Thomas Cosgrove.
3—James McGuckin.
4—Conly L. Smith.
5—Carrie Williams.
6—George Williams, Annie Dreyer.
7—Jennie E. Bullenkamp.
8—Edward Connolly.
9—William Schmidt.
10—Albert Walsh.
11—Samuel Paltzer.
12—William Byers.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and O'Connor for the People.

1—William Murray.
2—Lillie Cole.
3—Charles Conroy.
4—Charles Harmon.
5—Martin Riemenschneider.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV. adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Matter of Geiszler—Arthur Berry. Aldrich vs. Bowers—Charles S. Davison. Matter of Kurzman—Myer S. Isaacs.

SUPREME COURT—Dugro, J.—Reichman vs. Henlein—Louis V. Bright. Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Beyer—Bela D. Eisler. Miner vs. Robertson—M. C. Milner.

Died While Walking.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 17.—H. O. Mette, an insurance adjuster and agent for the Wood Manufacturing Company of Boston, died very suddenly at 12:15 o'clock this afternoon while walking in the street. He was forty-eight years old. He came here April 18, and had been employed adjusting a disputed loss.

Cornell's New Chemical Laboratory.

ITHACA, Aug. 17.—Plans have just been completed for a new chemical laboratory for Cornell University. This is an addition to the large laboratory already in use. Work on the new building will be commenced at once, and it will be completed by [illegible]. The structure will cost about [illegible]

LOCAL UNDERWRITERS ACT

A Resolution Was Passed Yesterday Approving President Irvin's Letter.

WILL CONFER ON SEPT. 20

Meeting Was Lightly Attended—Strong Opposition Is Developing to the Plan to End the War in Fire Insurance Rates.

The New York Board of Fire Underwriters, at its regular monthly meeting yesterday, passed a resolution commending the suggestions offered by President E. C. Irvin of the Fire Association in his circular letter issued on Tuesday to New York underwriters, in which a conference was proposed for Sept. 20, to consider the possibility of taking some measures to remedy the present utter demoralization in fire insurance rates. After the transaction of some routine business, Henry H. Hall of Hall & Henshaw offered a strong resolution, approving Mr. Irvin's position at this time and demanding a conference on Sept. 20, the date proposed. In support of his resolution, Mr. Hall referred to the necessity of finding some remedy for existing conditions, and urged the advisability of employing an expert rate committee, corresponding to the present Fire Patrol Committee of the New York board. Such action would be with the purpose of affording underwriters information in regard to rates similar to that now received concerning losses.

The presentation of the resolution led to a long discussion, in which John G. Washburn, Vice President of the Home Insurance Company; Charles Sewall, resident manager of the Commercial Union; F. C. Moore, President of the Continental, and Mason A. Stone, President of the Greenwich, took the chief part. Mr. Moore referred to his reiterated statement that he was not willing to enter any association which was not prepared to charge equitable rates. The resolution, in a modified form, was passed, the single dissenting vote being that of President Stone.

The significance of this action is much diminished by the fact that the attendance was light, and further by the absence of many of the stronger managers, who freely declared yesterday that it was not yet time for a cessation of the rate war. One prominent manager, who declined to be quoted by name, said last night:

"There will be no adequate reason for the abandonment of the rate war until the disruption of the Tariff Association has resulted in actual destruction, either in the form of wrecked companies or in the absolute disappearance of profits owing to heavy losses, unsupported by a decent premium income. In this way alone can the amount of capital in the fire insurance field be reduced to proportions which make good faith possible among the companies. It will take a long time to accomplish this. The association was abandoned in April for this distinct purpose, and the men who were in a large measure responsible for that step do not intend to enter an agreement soon enough to save competitors who must be stamped out. The only companies that can profitably endure this siege are those that can go a year or two years, if necessary, without earning dividends and yet show an average profit at the end of ten years.

"Brokers that have replaced their metropolitan lines are not going to remain idle until these expirations are reached. Philadelphia is only ninety miles distant, and there is no reason why New York brokers cannot secure control of many large Philadelphia risks. Other cities in this and other States are also likely to feel the effect of the local rate war before a successful agreement can be formed. I do not believe that an association is possible for some time to come, and, if it were, its present practicability would be open to grave question."

UNDERWRITERS' MEETING OPENS

First Day of the National Convention at Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 17.—The ninth annual convention of the National Association of Life Underwriters began today with an unusually large attendance. The opening exercises began with prayer by the Rev. J. J. Faude and an address of welcome by President Frank Joyce, in behalf of the local association.

Gov. D. M. Clough spoke in behalf of Minnesota, and the keys of the city were metaphorically tendered the association by Mayor Robert Pratt, whereupon cheers were given for the State and the city, and for the local association. The following associations responded to the roll call:

Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Connecticut, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas City, Maine, Western Massachusetts, Michigan, Minneapolis, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York City, Eastern New York, Western New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, San Francisco, New Hampshire, and Wisconsin.

President Bowles then delivered his annual address. He referred to the undermining tactics of some agents, who, in numerous instances, have persuaded holders of policies to transfer their insurance from one company to another, and expressed the hope that this practice would soon be stopped. Mr. Bowles then spoke of the unjust State legislation with which the companies are often threatened, and suggested that the improvement of public education upon the subject of life insurance would be the best safeguard against enactments founded upon ignorance and prejudice.

The closing address of the session was by F. C. Oviatt, editor of The Philadelphia Intelligencer, in reply to the question, "What Are We Here For?" The growth of life insurance ethics by which business gained in stability and public respect was, he thought, worth all the organization had cost in effort and money. The special object now was to advance the insurance business in general. Wise co-operation means advancement of the general welfare.

This afternoon the delegates and their ladies were given an excursion around Minnetonka, followed by a carriage drive about the city. It is the plan to hold all business sessions in the morning and devote the afternoon to recreation and sightseeing.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The 100 shares of Hanover Fire stock which were recently purchased by Price, McCormick & Co. were transferred yesterday to the name of the firm. Since the purchase they have been held in the name of a lawyer, presumably the counsel of the firm.

The insurance on the property of J. Lewin & Co., 45 West Fourteenth Street, which was damaged by fire on Tuesday, was distributed as follows: British-American of New York, $5,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, $10,000; American of New York, $5,000. Lyons, Stadholz & Co. will adjust the loss.

The insurance on the stock and fixtures of Emmanuel Scheyer, 280 Bowery, which were damaged by fire yesterday, was distributed as follows: Firemen's of Baltimore, $1,000; German of Pittsburg, $1,000; German-American, $1,000; Phoenix of Hartford, $2,000; Newark, $1,000. Lyons, Stadholz & Co. will adjust the loss.

The insurance on the property of John C. Wiarda, 259 to 273 Greene Street, Brooklyn, which was badly damaged by fire on Tuesday, Aug. 16, was distributed as follows: Manhattan, $7,200; Atlanta Home, $2,800; Globe, $2,500; Broadway, $2,000; Colonial, $2,000; Lancashire, $3,500; State of New York, $2,000; Union of London, $2,000; Washington, $2,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, $1,500; North River, $1,500; Schuylkill, $1,500; Atlas of London, $1,000; Caledonian, $1,000; Caledonian American, $1,000; Firemen's of Baltimore, $1,000; Palatine, $1,000; Law, Union and Crown, $1,000; Western of Toronto, $1,000; Transatlantic, $1,000; British-American of New York, $500. Miller & Maltbie will adjust the loss.

Broadway Fire Blocks Traffic.

A fire of unknown origin started last evening on the top floor of the five-story building, 535 Broadway, near the corner of Spring Street. Two alarms were sent in. In a short time the firemen had complete control of the flames, which were finally extinguished with a loss of about $12,000. The principal sufferer is Abraham Cohen, dealer in men's and boys' suits, who occupies the four upper floors. Stone Brothers, dealers in cheap jewelry, occupy the basement and were damaged only by water. In the basement is Pakulski a barber. In the barber shop, which also accommodates Dr. Peters, a chiropodist, and Miss Reussouss, a manicure, was slightly damaged by water. The fire blocked railway and general traffic on Broadway for [illegible]

TRADE ENVOY FROM JAPAN

Japan-American Commercial Association's President Here to See Manufacturers.

CONDITIONS OF THE FIELD

The Japanese Representative Says the Possibilities of American Trade with Japan Are Not Half Known in America.

Shisuo Kondo, President of the Japan-American Commercial and Industrial Association, with headquarters at Tokio, Japan, is in America attempting to interest American manufacturers in the possibilities of trade with Japan, which country, he declares, has been gaining wonderfully each year since 1890, and holds forth exceptional inducements to the American exporter. If the American exporter knew the real conditions of the Japan field, Mr. Kondo says confidently, American exports to Japan would increase enormously. It is his business in this country to spread commercial information among its manufacturers and merchants.

American headquarters have been temporarily established at the offices of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States, Rooms 80 and 81 THE TIMES Building. Mr. Kondo left Japan June 9 and reached America twenty days later. He spent two days at Washington, where he met John Bassett Moore, the Assistant Secretary of State; Chief Emory of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, and other officials, all of whom gave approval to his mission. After a trip to Philadelphia, where he interested W. P. Wilson, the Director of the Philadelphia Museums, in his plans, Mr. Kondo came to New York. He speaks English fluently, having been graduated from Columbia in 1895.

"When Japan was opened by the United States in 1854," Mr. Kondo said yesterday afternoon, "she took the position of an elder sister, and we have always so regarded her. We have exported to the United States more than to any other nation. But we do not find that the United States' exports to Japan are in equal ratio. Until about 1890 we bought little from the United States. We had heard that wages and the cost of living were comparatively high here. So we concluded that manufactured articles here must be high priced, and went to European markets. Until about 1890, also, the United States did not take much interest in the possibilities of our market. Its merchants were contented with domestic trade."

It impressed Mr. Kondo that the ignorance of American manufacturers had much to do with their indifference to the Japan field, and the Japan-American Commercial and Industrial Association was formed in 1896 largely to disseminate trade information. One of its important implements is The Japan-American Commercial Journal, a monthly publication dating from January of this year, and published half in English, half in Japanese. Mr Kondo is its editor. Germany has long had a similar publication issued at Berlin, and the British have two, one at London, the other at Tokio.

Increase in American Trade.

Japanese exports to America have increased 65 per cent. since 1896, Mr. Kondo said. Last year they amounted to $26,218,202. Almost an equal increase in the American export trade into Japan has been noticed the last two years. In 1896 the United States exported to Japan to the amount of $8,186,704, in 1897 the figures were $13,517,268. Only Great Britain, China, and British India made sales as large in 1897, and in neither case was the increase in imports as large. The total increase in imports from all parts of the world from 1896 to 1897 was 28 per cent. The gain of Great Britain was only 10 per cent.

"We can buy from the United States just as much, or more, than we export to her," Mr. Kondo said. "It is only a matter of time. The experience of the American paper manufacturers is an example. Formerly we got all our paper from Germany and England—that is, what we did not make ourselves—newspaper stock, writing paper, and all kinds except wrapping paper. In 1896 the Japan-American Commercial and Industrial Association collected samples of the products of the American paper mills and spread them out in its sample rooms at Tokio. Then we called the Japan paper dealers together and explained, after which I came to see the American makers. They said they did not want the Japan trade. Its requirements were so different that they would not realize a profit unless assured of the entire trade. The association was practically obliged to guarantee the paper trade to them. Now 82 per cent. of the newspaper stock and stationery in Japan comes from America.

"In the matter of hardware also. Not a wire nail is made in Japan. It is cheaper to import them from America. Once we bought our hardware from Germany. Now 78 per cent. comes from this country."

What Japan Most Wants.

Among the articles for which there is an especial demand in Japan Mr. Kondo enumerated arms, ammunition, balances, measuring scales and tapes, barometers, binocular glasses, clocks, compasses, and chronometers, cutlery, diving goods, electric light apparatus, fire engines and pumps, gas instruments and tools, locomotive engines, machinery of all kinds, including knitting, mining, paper-making, printing, sawing, spinning, weaving, woodworking, iron and steel working, telegraphic; gas, steam, and water meters, oil engines, sewing machines, sporting guns and accessories, steam boilers and engines, turning lathes, typewriters, copy presses, watches, movements, fittings, and accessories, beverages, comestibles, clothing and accessories, drugs, chemicals, and medicines, dyes, colors, paints, glass, and glass manufactures, grains, seeds, horns, skins, hairs, hoofs, metal and metal manufactures of all kinds, oil, paraffine, wax, paper, and stationery, sugar, flour, tissues, yarns, threads, raw cotton, tobacco, and cigarettes, wines, liquors, and spirits, animals and bones, naval stores, leather of all kinds, rubber goods, lumber, vessels and ships, bicycles and supplies, soaps, toilets and perfumes.

The association is compiling an Asiatic-American commercial directory to appear about March of next year. It will include the financial ratings of 100,000 of the commercial houses of Japan, Korea, China, the Philippine Islands, the Straits Settlements, and Hawaii; also the names of American houses interested in the Japanese trade. It will give the commercial laws and customs, the weights and measures, and tariff regulations of the various countries.

Among the honorary members of the association are the following: Viscount Yenomoto, Japanese ex-Minister for Agriculture and Commerce; Kentaro Kaneko, Japanese Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce; Yoshihito Okuda, Japanese ex-Vice-Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce; Toru Hoshi, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Japan to the United States; Alfred E. Buck, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Tokio; Edwin Dun, ex-Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Japan; H. Lisboa, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Brazil at Tokio; H. W. Denison, Advisor to the Imperial Foreign Department; John F. Gowey, Consul General of the United States at Yokohama; N. W. McIvoy, ex-Consul General of the United States; James F. Connelly, ex-Consul of the United States; B. Paehr, Peruvian Consul at Yokohama; Stuart Eldridge, Hawaiian Consul at Yokohama; Gentaro Shimura, Chief of the Bureau of Industry; Yeiichi Shibusawa, President of Tokio Chamber of Commerce; Kahei Otani, President of Yokohama Chamber of Commerce; Shojun Morioka, Director of the Japan Mail Steamship Company.

Caught in a Belt and Killed.

Jacob Both, twenty years old, met a shocking death yesterday in the Erie Railroad shops at Eleventh and Provost Streets, Jersey City. He was employed as a helper, and while oiling a piece of machinery was caught by a belt and whirled around a shaft until his frightened associates succeeded in stopping the machinery. Both his legs and [illegible]

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Its Dividend Increased, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Stock Now Pays 6 Per Cent.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Directors made short work of increasing the dividend from 1¼ to 1½ per cent. for the quarter at to-day's meeting. The advance, which was unexpected to Boston people, has simply added another to the already numerous bull forces. Coming, as it does, from a conservative management, it means very much more than it would in almost any other case. The announcement was the big event of the day and sent the stock "kiting."

The advance in the rate is understood to have been unanimously agreed to by the members of the board present. The board was in session only twenty-five minutes. President Perkins was not in attendance, as he has not fully recovered from his recent illness. The Directors say that the dividend was increased because the earnings warranted the increase and that it is the policy of the company to give stockholders the benefit of the earnings.

The road's earnings are holding up well. July earnings will be out in about ten days, and will show about the same gross earnings as last year. The Directors believe that the crops are now assured, and that, although the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy will have about a two-thirds corn crop in Nebraska, the crops, as a whole, will be good, and conditions point to a very prosperous year.

Those Directors who have recently been West, and who gauged their views of the railroad situation from conditions in that section, rather than from the East, were decidedly in favor of a 1½ per cent. rate. It was some little time since thought wise by most of the Directors to hold to a 5 per cent. basis for the present, but the declaration of peace, the improving business prospects, and the splendid crop outlook led to a change in sentiment, and hence to-day's action.

MORE UNION PACIFIC LINES.

The Properties of Three Roads to be Purchased.

At the foreclosure sale this week of the Kearny and Black Hills, the Omaha and Republican Valley, and the Union Pacific, Lincoln, and Colorado Railways, the purchaser will be the Union Pacific Railway Company. The Union Pacific already controls these properties through ownership of securities, and the roads will enter into the Union Pacific system as soon as details are perfected.

The financing of the scheme of acquisition will be through $5,000,000 of Union Pacific 4s reserved for the purpose. When the deal is accomplished the mileage of the Union Pacific will be about 3,010, that of the three lines to be sold being 800 miles. The capitalization of Union Pacific will be $186,000,000 stock, of which $75,000,000 is preferred, and $95,000,000 4 per cent. bonds.

Sale of Union Pacific's Securities.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—Judge Lowell, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day ordered a decree to be entered in the case of the American Loan and Trust Company, trustee for mortgage bondholders, against the Union Pacific Railway Company and others, confirming the sale of various securities of the par value of $1,343,000 to Kuhn, Loeb & Co., for the sum of $409,975.

CANADIAN PACIFIC ATTACKED.

American Lines Secure Part of the Manitoba Passenger Traffic.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Another blow has been struck at the Canadian Pacific by the Chicago-St. Paul roads. At this season there is always an exodus of farm laborers from Ontario and Eastern Canada to Manitoba, and this year it is larger than ever before. Over 3,000 passengers have been hauled in one week.

Formerly the Canadian Pacific had a monopoly of the business. It was able to load up its trains with eighty passengers to the car. Now the American lines have gone in as competitors for the business, and have succeeded in diverting a large amount of the traffic via Chicago and St. Paul.

Last night 400 of these passengers were brought here by the Grand Trunk. A special train on the Milwaukee and St. Paul took 200 of them to St. Paul, and the others were divided up among the other roads. Similar parties will be brought here to-morrow and Aug. 23 and more may be brought later.

MONTREAL, Aug. 17.—The Canadian Pacific Railway earnings for the week ending Aug. 14 were $484,000; for the same period last year, $499,000; decrease, $15,000.

A Record-Breaking Run.

Probably the fastest run ever made over the tracks of the Philadelphia and Reading and the Central Railroad of New Jersey was that made on Monday by Train 509, known as the Royal Blue Line Express, which left Jersey City at 3:42 P. M. It was made up of an engine, four coaches, and a Pullman palace car. The record run was made between Elizabeth and Jenkintown, a distance of sixty-nine miles, which was covered in sixty-one minutes, including the time consumed in twice slowing up for water—once near Bound Brook and once on the Delaware River Bridge. Some of the miles were reeled off in thirty-eight seconds. When the train left Jersey City it was eighteen minutes late; when it pulled into the station at Jenkintown it was exactly on time. The ordinary running time for the full ninety-two miles is 1 hour 58 minutes; the time for the full trip on Monday, including the run between Jersey City and Elizabeth, as well as between Elizabeth and Jenkintown, was 1 hour 40 minutes. George Maul was the engineer in charge, and A. J. Shanline the conductor.

Appointment of J. S. Bartle.

J. S. Bartle, General Freight Agent of the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad, Company, has been appointed General Eastern Freight Agent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company, with headquarters in this city. He succeeds C. D. Simonson.

PRAYERS AND DRUGS BOTH FAIL.

Faith Potter Dies Despite a Physician's Tardy Aid.

GREENPORT, L. I., Aug. 17.—Faith Potter, the thirteen-year-old daughter of Mrs. Effie Potter of Orient, died at her parents' home late last night of typhoid fever. Her mother is a Faith Curist, and did not call a physician until last Friday, when she was warned by Dr. J. M. Hartranft, the Health Officer of the Town of Southold, that if she did not secure medical attendance for Faith, she was likely to be prosecuted if the girl died. Then Mrs. Potter called Dr. Manaton, a homeopathic physician, but the child was too weak to take drugs.

Faith was ill for nearly three weeks. Mrs. Potter knelt continually beside the bed of her sick child and prayed, even after she had been constrained to call a physician. Mr. Potter is a sea Captain, and is away from home. The villagers of Orient were indignant, but Mrs. Potter heard their threats with indifference. She says it was Faith's time to die, and that no medicine would do her any good.

A LOCOMOTIVE EXPLODES.

Two Men Fatally Hurt and Others Injured in Arizona.

PRESCOTT, Arizona, Aug. 17.—A terrific explosion has occurred at the roundhouse of the Santa Fé, Prescott and Phenix Railroad, resulting in the fatal injury of two men and the wounding of two or three others.

Machinists were at work on Engine No. 2 in the roundhouse when the boiler exploded. Jonas Brown was on the top of the engine adjusting the pop valve when the accident occurred. He was badly crushed about the head, dying in a few minutes. E. M. Seamans had his left arm blown fifty feet, his left leg blown off, and he was badly bruised and cut about the head. He cannot live. Charles Chambers was also seriously injured. The roundhouse is a complete wreck.

Another engine on an adjoining track was wrecked. The fire box and boilers of the engine, weighing four or five tons, were blown 1,200 feet, striking the end of the Bashford-Burmeister Company's warehouse and knocking out the end of it. An air pump, weighing 200 pounds, was thrown three blocks. The town for three blocks is strewn with the wreckage of pipes and steel.

Dies on Entering the Surf.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 17.—Miss [illegible]

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Day of Active Dealing in Harlem Lots—Sales by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for the estate of Pauline May to a building loan operator two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 400 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 50 by 99.11, together with a plot of the same size on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourthe Street, 250 feet east of Eighth Avenue.

The same firm has sold for the estate of Thomas Malcolm to a builder for immediate improvement the lot on the north side of Ninety-eighth Street, 350 feet west of Central Park West, 25 by 100; also for Weslau & Hogenauer to the Leopold Kahn Company the lot on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 100.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have also sold for Joseph Guinet of Lyons, France, to a well-known theatrical manager the five-story American basement dwelling, with extension, 142 West Seventy-seventh Street, 17.6 by 60 by 102.2.

H. F. Schellhass has sold for H. Wolfe the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 173.11½ feet west of Fifth Avenue, 46.8 by 100.11, together with the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 174.11½ feet west of Fifth Avenue, 44 by 100.11.

Leith & Glenn have bought from Edward Oppenheimer the plot on the south side of Ninety-second Street, 150 feet west of the Boulevard, 75 by 140 by 75.3½ by 135. The buyers will erect on the plot two six-story flats, each 37.6 by 100.

F. A. Seitz has sold to the Henry Rothschild Company for immediate improvement the plot northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Fifth Avenue, 100.11 by 100.

Douglas Robinson & Co. and Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for a Mrs. Delmar the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 59 East Fifty-sixth Street, 16.8 by 100.

Parsons & Singer have sold for Davis & Gordon to Charles Dougherty, for $12,500, the four-story flat 1,508 Park Avenue, 27.6 by 55 by 80.

W. E. Brooker has sold for Charles Lutz to J. D. Jennings, for about $11,000, the flat northeast corner of Webster Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 100 by 100; also for Charles Schroeder to Louis Schmidt, for about $19,000 cash, the four-story brick flat 1,826 Washington Avenue.

Henry Morgenthau has sold to Hieronymus Breunich, for $18,500, the lot 126 Seventh Street, 24.7 by 91, and to Max Reinach, for $18,000, the lot 429 Fifth Street, 24.11½ by 97.

John N. Golding reports the following residence leases; No. 716 Fifth Avenue, for A. C. Zabriskie to S. M. Calloway, President of the New York Central Railroad, for two years; 30 West Fifty-eighth Street, for Dr. Marion Sims to James B. Taylor, for two years; 40 East Thirty-eighth Street, for a Mrs. Byrnes to a Mrs. St. John, for five years; 121 East Thirty-fifth Street, for Mrs. F. J. Byrnes to R. W. De Forest, for two years, and 156 East Thirty-eighth Street, for Mrs. A. F. Wright to Thomas C. Clarke, for two years.

It is reported that Sauer, Gross & Herbener have sold the five-story flat 1,953 Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William Kennelly sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Meyer A. Bernheimer, for $5,000 the three-story stone-front tenement 344 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 18 by 100.11.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Cornelia Van R. Dearth, for $10,500 the three-story brick and frame tenement, with store, 345 Bleecker Street, 26.2 by 39.6 by 25 by 36.

Charles A. Berrian sold in partition to the defendant, Andrew J. Bastine, for $35,330 the two-story brick buildings on Lots 3, 4, and 5 in Lafayette Court, being 130 feet west of Third Avenue and 60 feet north of Ninth Street, each 23.4 by 80.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Augustine R. McMahon, referee, 30 Rogers Place, west side, 593.9 feet north of Westchester Avenue, 20 by 75.11 by 20 by 78, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,154.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Louis Hanneman, referee, One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 23.1½ by 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $6,513.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 319 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 86.2; Louise Schulz of 213 West Eightieth Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $25,000.

No. 65 James Street, for a six-story brick flat, 24.10 by 85.6; Mrs. W. Wallace of 340 East Twentieth Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $25,000.

Ninety-fifth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Central Park West, for four four-story and basement brick dwellings, 18, 19, and 20 by 56; Peter Wagner of 215 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; costs, $80,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue, for five three-story and basement brick dwellings, 20 by 56 and 57; William H. Lake of Yonkers, owner; Henri Fouchaux, architect; cost, $75,000.

Nos. 153 and 155 Broome Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, with stores, 37.6 by 84.5; Henry J. Wirth of 145 Delancey Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $32,000.

Third Avenue, Boston Avenue, and Public Place, for three, five and six story brick flats, 115 by 44.11 by 89.3; Bell & Groth of 81 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owners; C. A. Millner, architect; cost, $125,000.

Southern Boulevard, south side, 250 feet east of Third Avenue, for a one-story frame shed and office, 14 by 20, and 38 by 50; George A. Wright, owner; F. W. Sproul of 433 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Commonwealth Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of Beacon Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 40; Thomas Gallagher, owner; Charles Knouf, architect; cost, $2,500.

Fourteenth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Avenue B, Unionport, for two two-and-one-half-story frame dwellings, 20 by 32; Barsley & Watson, owners; Lawrence & Ringrose, architects; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 115 feet west of Third Avenue, for three four-story brick tenements, 25 by 75.3; Ellen Mulholland of Long Branch, N. J., owner; Gilbert Robinson of 215 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; architect; cost, $39,000.

Alterations.

One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 125 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, to a two-story brick dwelling, with store; J. Bierhoff of 307 Lenox Avenue, owner; C. A. Millner, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 220 East Eighty-sixth Street, to a three-story and basement brick tenement, with store, 19 by 50; Edward Hauselt, owner; John Carl of 48 Exchange Place, architect; cost, $9,000.

Sixty-eighth Street, northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue, to a five-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $500.

No. 354 First Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; Amelia White, owner; Morris White, architect; cost, $400.

Wales Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Edward and Eliza Nugent, owners; Charles Baxter & Son of 2,580 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $500.

No. 481 Willis Avenue, to a two-story frame shed; Mrs. Sophia Stack of 477 Willis Avenue, owner; L. Falk, architect; cost, $800.

One Hundred and Forty-third and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Streets, Brook and St. Ann's Avenues, to a four-story brick hospital; St. Joseph's Hospital, premises, owner; J. K. French of 1,181 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Aug. 17.

AVENUE B, s w s, 110 ft s w of Cliff St, 40x100; Martin Geiszler to Helene Tremberger and another	$1
BANK ST, 7, w s, 21.6x35.4x21.8x35.1; Constance Nathan to Horatio Gomes, 1-30 part	450
BATHGATE AV, s w corner of 183d St, 16.2x100; Mary J. O'Brien to Raphael A. G. Constantian	1
CHRYSTIE ST, 96, 25x100; Louis L. Richman and another to Max Wustrow and others	19,000
FORT SCHUYLER ROAD, w s, 486.2 ft s of Marvin St, 25x100.5x22x102.10; Ann Flynn to Peter P. Pelchinski	1,000
GOERCK ST, 143, w s, 17.6x50; Republic Savings and Loan Association to William J. [illegible]	[illegible]
LEXINGTON AV, w s, 24.5 ft s of 125th St, 18.6x81.8; George H. Manchester to Hattie A. Campbell	1
LEXINGTON AV, 2,000, w s, 18.6x81.8; Hattie A. Campbell to S. T. Jacobus	Exch.
LOT 516, map of Van Nest Park; Peter Coogan to George Voigt	3,200
MADISON AV, e s, 75.5 ft s of 109th St, 25.5x36; Friedrich Geiss to Emma M. Geiss	1
MADISON AV, 2,060, w s, 25x85; Tobias Krakower to Charles I. Schampain	30,000
MOTT AV, e s, 75 ft n of 144th St, 25x100; James C. de La Mare, referee, to Ellen Bannister	2,500
SOUTH ST, 356 and 357, n w corner of Jackson St; William Schweizer to Barnet Cohen	20,000
SUMMIT AV, w s, part of Lot 90, map of Highbridgeville, 25x84.3x25.3x82.1; John F. Levins to Patrick Levins	1
WEST END AV, w s, 48.3 ft s of 86th St, 19x100; William H. Gildersleeve to Florence O. Hein	1
WEST END AV, s w corner of 107th St, 50.11x100; Frederick Klingman to William E. Schlingen	1
WHITE PLAINS AV, w s, 300.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 31.4x175x29.4x186; Carsten H. Bohlen and wife to Charles Murphy	Exchange
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 300.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 31.4x175x29.4x186; Charles Murphy to Charles Dougherty	1
WILLIAM ST, 267 and 269; Friedrich Geiss to Emma M. Geiss	1
7TH AV, s e corner of 130th St, 24.11x75; Caroline Lindo to Roderick Grace	1
10TH ST, s w corner of Av D, 69.8x50; Sarah Lichtenstein, et al., as executors, &c., to Gabriel Moses	25,000
13TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Av A, 30x72.2; Pauline Sperling, as executrix, to Charles E. Peters	5,618
63D ST, s s, 150 ft e of West End Av, 100x100.5; James D. Putnam to Bridget Cooney	34,000
87TH ST, n s, 156 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Mary L. Ahrens to Charles Lafrentz and another	18,000
92D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Boulevard, 75x135.10 to lane x 75.2x140.10; Edward Oppenheimer to John H. Leith and another	100
95TH ST, s s, 298.9 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.8; Friedrich Geiss to Emma M. Geiss	1
118TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x100.11; Charles N. Lee and others, executors, to Dora Scheer	18,000
120TH ST, 36 West, 18.4x100.11; John R. Ferrier to Edward P. Steer	2
120TH ST, s s, 355 ft w of 5th Av, 18.4x100.11; Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, to John R. Ferrier	17,700
125TH ST, n s, 140 ft e of 4th Av, 50x99.11; Norman T. M. Melliss to Arthur A. Carey	35,000
126TH ST, n s, 133.4 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Edmund T. Jacobus to Hattie A. Campbell	Exch.

Recorded Lease.

BLISS, Clara E., to Christian A. Henrichsen; 1,800 Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 149th St, 5 years	1,100 to 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

BRANDES, Bruno J. and Ida A., and Mary L. Breczinsky, to the Manhattan Mutual Co-operative Savings and Loan Association; w s of Seton Av, 100 ft s of Jefferson Av, instalments	$3,500
COHN, Bannet, to Rebecca Berman; 386, 387 South St, and 85 to 91 Jackson St, ½ year	1,000
COLE, John B., to Edward R. Ladew; s e corner 6th Av and 40th St, 1 year	125,000
CONSTANTIAN, Raphael A. G., to Mary J. O'Brien; s w corner of Bathgate Av and 183d St, installments	1,048
COONEY, Bridget and Patrick, to Albert E. Foster; s s of 63d St, 150 ft e of West End Av, 1 year	50,000
COONEY, Bridget and Patrick, to James D. Putnam; s s of 63d St, 150 ft e of West End Av, 1 year	26,500
COSTELLO, Mary A., and Thomas F., to Elihu Thomson; e s of Grand Av, 25 ft n of Buchanan Pl, 3 years	3,000
COSTELLO, Mary A., and Thomas F., to Mary A. and Emma R. Davis; Grand Av, n e corner Buchanan Pl, 3 years	3,500
BRIGGS, Annie, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 108th St, 27 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year	5,000
DOWELL, Agnes H., to Lydia Friedberg; 1,650 Fox St, 2 years	200
FEINBERG, William, and another to Neilson Brown; 91 Henry St, 4 years	30,000
FERRIER, John R., to Robert T. Varnum; 36 West 120th St, 3 years	14,000
FISK, Mary L., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 72d St, 375 ft e of West End Av, 1 year	50,000
FRANK, Martin, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n e corner of Madison Av and 93d St, 5 years	15,000
GILDERSLEEVE, William H., to Florence O. Hein; w s of West End Av, 48.2 ft s of 86th St, 2 years	5,000
KEYSER, Maria, to Orrin S. Trall; 284 Alexander Av, 5 years	5,000
LAFRENTZ, Charles and Johanna, to Mary L. Ahrens; n s of 87th St, 156 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year	1,000
LEITH, John H., and Charles Glenn, to Edward Oppenheimer; s s of 92d St, 150 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year	38,500
LEITH, John H., and Charles Glenn, to Edward Oppenheimer; s s of 92d St, 150 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year	72,500
LEVY, Jacob, to Salmon C. Eno; 22 James St, 1 year	16,000
LEVY, Louis J., to John A. Brown, Jr.; 36½ Stanton St, 5 years	32,000
MANDER, Laura E., to James Morrison and another; s e corner of 119th St and Lexington Av, demand	2,100
McDERMOTT, Michael J., to United States Savings Bank; n w corner of 183d St and Grand Boulevard, or Concourse, 2 years	4,500
MITCHELL, Euphemia S., to Philip Dexheimer; s s of 143d St, 140 ft w of Park Av, demand	1,600
MOSES, Gabriel, to Rosa L. and Leopold L. Barsaghi; s w corner of 10th St and Avenue D, 3 years	20,000
MOSES, Gabriel, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; s w corner of 10th St and Avenue D, 3 years	7,500
O'BRIEN, Mary J., and John J., to Anna C. Stephens; old w s Bathgate Av, 25 ft n of 181st St, 3 years	4,000
O'ROURKE, Margaret, to Mary Maloney; e s of Morrisania Av, 57.10 ft s of 162d St, 52.7x113.2 to Grant Av, 3 years	1,500
PERLSTEIN, Louis, to William L. Beadleston; 56 and 58 Oliver St, and 48 and 48½ Oak St, 1 year	20,000
RALF, Emma, to Ascher Osterman; w s of Robbins Av, 237 ft n of lands of Port Morris Branch Railroad, 1 year	600
ROOS, Michael, to Rebecca A. Hunneke; King's Bridge Road, s w s, Lots 103 and 82, map of South Belmont, 60.9x196.3 to Garden Av x 50x161.5, 3 years	2,500
RUSSO, Antonio, and Caterina, to Giovanni Lordi; lot 91, map of new village of Jerome, demand	1,500
SCHLEICHER, John B., to P. Ballantine & Sons; 1,767 Madison Av, lease, secures note	2,500
SCHUYLER, Sarah G., to the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; s s of 136th St, 325 ft e of St. Ann's Av, demand	4,500
SEAGRIST, Theresa, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 42d St, 140 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year	40,000
SILSBEE, John D., to Union Building Loan and Savings Association; n s of Terrace View Av, 389.10 ft w of King's Bridge Av, installments	400
SMITH, Anastasia, to Mary H. Lawrence and another, executors, &c.; s s of 43d St, 166.8 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years	6,000
TOWNSEND, Wilhelmine B., and another to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; s w corner of 61st St, and Madison Av, 1 year	30,000
TREMBERGER, Helene, and another, to Martin Geiszler; s w s of Avenue B, 110 ft s w of Cliff St, ½ year	3,600
WEISS, Sophie, and Henry, to The Popular Banking, Savings and Loan Association; n s of 115th St, 184 ft e of 3d Av, installments	11,050
WHITTLE, Peter, to John Meehan; n s of 4th Av, w 75 ft of Lot 163, map of the Village of Wakefield, 5 years	1,000
WILL, Ernst, to George Ehret; 1,407 2d Av, 1 year	2,500
WUSTROW, Max, and another to Louis L. Richman and another; e s of Chrystie St, 100.4 ft s of Grand St, installments	9,000
WYNN, Charles S., to Amelia L. Mayhoff; n w corner of Perry St and Hudson St; 14th St, n s, 75 ft w of 7th Av, 1 month	775

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEADLESTON, Alfred L., and another, executors, to Ernest G. W. Woerz	27,000
BENDHEIM, Carrie, to Salomon Marx	1,500
DUTCHER, Helvetia B., to Robert Gilson	5,099
FRASER, Alexander W., and another to Robert Gilson	1,629
ISRAEL, Hyman, to David F. Davis	73,000
KNEBEL, Frank V., and another, executors, &c., to Charles A. Sherman	835
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY to Henry B. Welsh and another, executors, &c.	15,092
ROSENTHAL, Charles M., individually and as executor, &c., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society	12,000

Lis Pendens.

GREENWICH ST, 74; George M. Miller, trustee, against William Calhoun and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, Peckham & Dixon.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 31.7 ft s of 151st St, 27.8x106.6x23x101.6; also St. Nicholas Av, s w corner of 151st St, 31.7x101.6x20.11x94.10; Robert Gibson against Claude W. Mick and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, J. A. Lynch.

WEST END AV, e s, 80.11 ft s of 103d St, 20x100; the Germania Life Insurance Company against Florence B. Poole and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Duton & Roe.

WILLIS AV, 417; Edith M. Ahrens, by guardian, against Clara M. Jones, (action to establish lien, &c.;) attorney, J. C. De La Mare.

WILLIS AV, 417; Harry S. Price, by guardian, against Clara M. Jones, (action to establish lien, &c.;) attorney, J. C. De La Mare.

1ST AV, s w corner of 1st St, 300x348 to Bronx River x 308x290; also, 1st Av, w s, 100 ft n of 1st St, 226 ft to Bronx River x 540x171 to avenue x 300; Schweizerischer Bankverein against Marcus Kohner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kabe & Keller.

1ST AV, 2,308; Oscar Schmidt against Elias J. Koupel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. C. Botty.

39TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; James Forrest against Elizabeth Rens and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Forrest.

58TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 12.6x100.5; Louis P. Bayard against Thomas E. Keane and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Roosevelt & Kobbe.

91ST ST, 113 East; Annie Dinkel against Hannah J. Stephens and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. E. Brodsky.

80TH ST, 230 West; Mary Enright against Annie Mahon and others, (partition;) attorneys, Martin & Weil.

[illegible] others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wahle & Stone.

Mechanics' Liens.

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 175 ft n of Nereid Av, 50x148; Carl W. Schmidtke against James and Mary Faulhaber, owners; Margaret Cherry, lessee and contractor	243
3D AV, s e corner of Wendover Av, 34.4x100; Katherine Rossi against Jerry Altieri, owner and contractor	600
87TH ST, 3 to 9 West; Murray & Hill against Oscar A. Norman and William P. Ferber, owners and contractors	207

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

MADISON AV, n e corner of 87th St, 100.8x118.4; Henry Oppenheimer, with Nathan E. Clark, 12 payments	$100,000
92D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Boulevard, 75x135.10x75.2x140.10; Edward Oppenheimer, with John H. Leith and Charles Glenn, 10 payments	72,500

BOARD OF CLASSIFICATION.

Joseph Hecht Case to be Taken to the Circuit Court—Protests Decided.

Appraiser Wakeman yesterday received a letter from Collector Bidwell, informing him that he had taken an appeal from the recent decision of the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers on the protest of Joseph Hecht & Sons. The question involved in this case is as to the line of demarkation between calfskins and cattle hides. The duty on cattle hides, under the present tariff, is 15 per cent. ad valorem, while calfskins, it has been decided, come in free, under the paragraph in the free list relating to skins of animals. In the case of Joseph Hecht & Sons, the Board of Classification held that skins should not be classed as cattle hides unless they exceeded twenty-five pounds in weight, raw, or twelve pounds when dry. Appraiser Wakeman claimed that the proper figures would be twenty and ten pounds, respectively. It is to have this question settled that the Collector now takes an appeal to the United States Circuit Court.

The following decisions were handed down by the Board of Classification yesterday:

Merchandise, a sample of which consisted of a rough piece of cabinet wood, irregular in shape, about 5 inches long and 3 inches in diameter at the thickest part, was returned as part of a musical instrument, and was assessed for duty at 45 per cent. under Paragraph 458. The goods were claimed to be dutiable at 15 per cent. under Paragraph 198. This claim was sustained.

Merchandise, a sample of which was a thin veneer of cedar, with the figure of a plant cut out from the centre, apparently by a scroll saw, and then inlaid with designs of flowers and foliage cut from various colored woods, was assessed for duty as a manufacture of wood at 35 per cent. under Paragraph 208, and was claimed to be dutiable at 20 per cent. under Paragraph 198. The protest was overruled.

T. B. Vandegrift & Co. imported a lot of toilet cerate gloves, which, according to the evidence, are worn by women during the night over a preparation to soften and whiten the hands. They were assessed for duty at $4 per dozen pairs as men's gloves, but the board held that they were dutiable at $2.50 per dozen pairs under Paragraph 443.

Yellow ochre, washed and ground, imported by H. A. Fischer, was held to be dutiable at three-eighths of 1 per cent. per pound under Paragraph 49. Spirit varnish containing no pyroxylin, imported by Pitt & Scott, was held to be dutiable at $1.32 per gallon and 35 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 53.

Reappraisement on Diamonds.

Collector Bidwell yesterday rendered a decision in the dispute as to the appraisement of the diamonds recently imported by the firm of Bonner, Grinberg & Co., who declared that the original appraisement of $120,000 was in excess of their actual value. Appraiser Wakeman thought the appraisement was correct, but Collector Bidwell decided to demand a reappraisement by the board of three General Appraisers on appeal from the decision of the single General Appraiser.

TROLLEY FIGHT PROGRESSES.

Union County Freeholders and Plainfield Council at Odds.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 17.—As a result of the efforts of the Board of Freeholders of Union County to push through to consummation the plan to widen the county boulevard and to authorize the building of a trolley road on it under the offer of $250,000 for the franchise, made by John Kean, a fight has developed between the board and the Common Council of Plainfield. The fight began at the meeting of the Council last night, which was held to advance the ordinance granting a franchise to the Plainfield Street Railway Company to extend its tracks over Richmond and East Second Streets to connect with a line from Scotch Plains. The Freeholders, however, had other plans, as appeared when a notice was read from County Attorney Codington stating that under an old law of the State the board had decided to take Richmond Street, as a county road, and that the Council should not grant a franchise to any street railway company unless the board concurred in the matter.

It seems that Richmond Street is an important part of the plans of John Kean for the construction of the proposed trolley road, and the prospect of the Plainfield Street Railway Company getting the right of way over that thoroughfare to the exclusion of the county trolley was something that jeopardized the success of the county project. The old law was hunted up, and the Freeholders decided in executive session last Monday to take advantage of it. The matter was kept a secret until last night.

No definite action was tken by the Council last night, but it is predicted by many that a long fight will ensue, which will surely delay the completion of Kean's contemplated road.

Carpenters Will Not Strike Now.

The Board of Walking Delegates of the Carpenters' Union met yesterday afternoon, and decided for the present there would be no general strike, owing to the fact that many of the contractors are away on their Summer vacations, and will not return until Sept. 1. It is expected then that the contractors and the men will come to some satisfactory agreement. There were, however, strikes on two buildings in Brooklyn yesterday, but the Board of Walking Delegates has advised the men to resume work until the contractors return.

INSTRUCTION.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 423 Madison Av., N. Y.
Reopens Monday, Oct. 3. Boys thoroughly prepared for all Colleges and Scientific Schools. Summer address of Principal until September 17th is Cotuit, Mass.

FRIENDS SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES.—Founded in 1784. Excellent home. Students from 18 States. All denominations. Thorough work in English, Science, Classics, Music, and Art. Address AUGUSTINE JONES, LL. B., Providence, R. I.

KINDERGARTEN TRAINING CLASS, FROEBEL Normal Institute.—Fall term begins Sept. 7, 1898. Free scholarships, (limited.) Address Z. A. CUTTEN, Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av., 14th St.

The De Lancey School for Girls, 71 West 85th Street.
Seventeenth year begins October 3. Primary (including Kindergarten,) through College Preparatory. Catalogues on application.

ST. DAVID'S HALL. SCHOOL FOR BOYS; Limited number; thoroughness; home influence; testimonials from leading educators. Rev. W. L. EVANS, M. A., Scarsdale, N. Y.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF the Ethical Culture Schools, 689 Madison Av., opens Oct. 3; terms, $200; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

MISS JAUDON'S BOARDING AND DAY School, 643 Madison Avenue.—Preparation for Bryn Mawr, Barnard, and all colleges. Classes for little girls.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE MILITARY ACADEMY, West Lebanon, N. H.—Prepares for all colleges and business. Major B. F. HYATT, A. M., Principal.

DREW SEMINARY for Young Women and Girls, Carmel, New York. New Music Hall. 33d Year opens Sept. 29. Send for illustrated circular. JAMES M. YEAGER, D. D., President.

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REOPENS SEPT. 14th, 1898.
Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.
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HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—[illegible] DAENIKER, plaintiff, against [illegible], Hattie Harold, Louise Grimm, Gerrett Baker, and Mary Baker, his wife, (the said name "Mary" being fictitious, said defendant's true Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff;) John Grimm, (the said name "John" being fictitious, said defendant's true Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff;) David [illegible], Patrick O'Toole, Israel Berliner, [illegible], defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 17, 1898.

HOWLAND & MURRAY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 35 Wall Street, New York.

To the defendants, Gerrett Baker and Mary Baker, his wife, (the said name "Mary" being fictitious, said defendant's true Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff;) The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of August, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said county, on the 16th day of August, 1898, said complaint having been filed in said office on the 20th day of June, 1898.—Dated New York, August 17, 1898. HOWLAND & MURRAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 35 Wall Street, New York. au18-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THAMES AND MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, plaintiff, against JOSEPH LEITER, defendant.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer Judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 14th, 1898.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City.

To Joseph Leiter: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the County of New York, dated the 13th day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the County of New York at the County Court House in said county on the 13th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, July 13th, 1898.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City. jy14-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK.—TRIAL to be had in the City and County of New York.—FRANCIS M. BACON, Francis M. Bacon, Jr., James F. Bacon, and Edward Hiler, plaintiffs, against MEYER REINHERZ, defendant.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1898.

KANTROWITZ & ESBERG,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address No. 320 Broadway, New York City.

To the above-named Meyer Reinherz: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, dated July 20, 1898, and filed with the original complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 22d day of June, 1898. KANTROWITZ & ESBERG,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy21-1aw6wTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HAYDOCK, GEORGE G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. HAYDOCK, late of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the offices of Eastman & Eastman, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of December next.—Dated New York the 8th day of June, 1898. JOSEPH W. TILTON, EDWARD L. TILTON, ROBERT R. HAYDOCK, Executors. EASTMAN & EASTMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Manhattan, New York. je9-1aw6mTh

BEST, JOHN A.—The people of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent.—To the Comptroller of the City of New York; Willis A. Parker, William E. Edgerton, and Clifford M. Hopwood, partners, trading under the firm name of Parker, Edgerton and Company; James G. Powers, Allen B. Potter, and Robert A. Powers, partners, trading under the firm name of James G. Powers and Company; Mortlock Pettit and Charles Reed, partners, trading under the firm name of Pettit and Reed; Francis H. Leggett, Lewis Wallace, John C. Juhring, Abraham Hatfield, Junior, and Theodore F. Whitmarsh, partners, trading as Francis H. Leggett and Company; Frances A. Cone, administratrix of the estate of Helen R. Cone, deceased, and all other persons as creditors or claiming to be creditors of JOHN A. BEST, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-third day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why ancillary letters of administration, with the will annexed of JOHN A. BEST, deceased, should not issue to Fidelity Trust Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 26th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[Seal.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JOHN J. JOYCE, Attorney for Fidelity Trust Company, the petitioner, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. Au11-1aw6wTh&s22

FRANKE, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD FRANKE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 114th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of March, 1898. ALBERT FRANKE, Executor; JOSEPHINE FRANKE, Executrix. SIMON SULTAN, Att'y for Executors, 87 Nassau Street, N. Y. City. mh10-1aw6mTh

BROWN, SOPHIA RAYMOND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHIA RAYMOND BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Stimson & Williams, No. 35 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifth day of February, next.—Dated New York, the third day of August, 1898. WILLIAM F. WILSON, WM. STANLEY LOCKWOOD, Executors. STIMSON & WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Executors, 35 Liberty St., N. Y.

CROW, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CROW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 22d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1898. JAMES CROW, Administrator. SHAW, BALDWIN & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Administrator, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh17-1aw6mTh

DENISON, DAVID STEWART.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Idene Dayton Denison, John M. Denison, Mary L. Russell, William J. Montague, Bessie M. Brown, Kate James, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of DAVID STEWART DENISON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Idene Dayton Denison of the City of New York, and John M. Denison of the City of Baltimore, State of Maryland, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of DAVID STEWART DENISON, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 24th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank J. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 30th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
au4-1aw6wTh Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HELLER, WILLIAM S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. HELLER, late of the City of New York, in the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Evarts & Moffat, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. ALICE M. HELLER, Administratrix. EVARTS & MOFFAT, Attorneys for Administratrix, 63 Wall St., New York City. mh17-1aw6mTh

FLAGG, WILLIAM J.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to David E. Gwynne and Abraham E. Gwynne, two of heirs and next of kin of William J. Flagg, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, William A. Sherman of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of WILLIAM J. FLAGG, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 8th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

Supplemental.

JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, Attorneys for Petitioner, 220 Broadway, N. Y. City. jy14-1aw6wTh

HILLYER, MARY T.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mrs. Theresa Müller; Sister Teresa Vincent, successor to Sister Irene of the New York Foundling Hospital; Charles E. Miller, as acting executor of will of Catharine Fitzgibbon; Mrs. Thomas Addis Emmet, President of the Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls; Miss Caroline Delano, Mrs. Angela Devlin, Mrs. Emily Olwell O'Neill, Mrs. Christine D. Ruxton, Miss Mary Ruxton, Miss Hattie Colgate, Miss Mary Baylis, Miss Elizabeth Mott, Mrs. Anna Byron, Miss Joan Anderson, Miss Louisa Hillyer, Charles A. Hillyer, Miss Eliza Molloy, New York Foundling Hospital or Asylum; the Female Academy of the Sacred Heart; the Convent located at 49 West Seventeenth Street, New York City; St. Francis Xavier's Church on Sixteenth Street, New York City; the College of St. Francis Xavier, Eugene Delano, the City of New York, all the unknown next of kin of Mary T. Hillyer, deceased, the names and places of residence of each and every of whom are unknown and cannot after reasonable diligence and diligent inquiry be ascertained by the petitioner; and the Public Administrator of the County of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of MARY T. HILLYER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Eugene Delano, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and of such supplement or supplements thereto as this court may permit to be filed; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 4th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
au11-1aw6wTh.

I have certainly derived much benefit from Ripans Tabules. I have been dyspeptic for nearly eight years. A friend of mine, also dyspeptic, has, through me, been taking them, and is so pleased with them that we buy them by the dozen cartons and share them between us.

[illegible]

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GUTTENTAG, ERHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERHARD GUTTENTAG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December, 1898. THERESA RAPP, Executrix. LYON & SMITH, Attorneys for Executrix, 34 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

MAGRATH, PATRICK J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of PATRICK J. MAGRATH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscribers, administrators of the personal estate of said deceased, at the law office of James Conkling, Main Street, in the village of Ilion, Herkimer County, New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated Ilion, N. Y., March 15th, 1898. JAMES CONKLING, JOHN H. CLINTON, Administrators. m17-1aw6mTh

MILLER, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. MILLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of W. P. Knapp, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1898. MARY E. MILLER, Executrix; W. P. KNAPP, Executor. W. P. KNAPP, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. ap28-1aw6mTh

NICHOLSON, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT NICHOLSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 743 East 167th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY ELIZA DURRELL, Executrix. W. STEBBINS SMITH, Attorney for Executrix, 743 East 167th Street, Borough of the Bronx, New York City. mh10-1aw6mTh

PULGARON, FRANCISCO VALDES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCISCO VALDES PULGARON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 276 Fourth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of October next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of April, 1898. ELENA FITZGERALD DE PULGARON, Administratrix, with the will annexed. HORATIO S. RUBENS, Atty. for Administratrix, 56 New Street, New York City. apr7-1aw6mTh

SALA Y REYNE, JUAN, also Known as JUAN SALA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUAN SALA Y REYNE, also known as JUAN SALA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of J. Sala & Co., No. 24 State Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of August, 1898. EMILIA CHAUDRUC DE SALA, Executrix. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executrix, 100 Broadway, N. Y. au11-1aw6mTh

SPRATT, JULIA ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA ANN SPRATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John F. Ward, No. 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of October, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1898. JOHN J. McKEW, JOHN J. TOWER, Executors. JOHN F. WARD, Attorney for Executors, 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap14-1aw6mTh

STEEGER, MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA STEEGER, late of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 143 East Thirty-first Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of April, 1898. HENRY STEEGER, Administrator. PHILLIPS & AVERY, Attorneys for Administrator, Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, New York City. ap14-1aw6mTh

ZIMMERMANN, CAROLINE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Franciska Dollenberg Herrmann Haussner, Gustav Haussner, Minna Rein, William Haussner, Augusta Haussner, Albert Haussner, Julia Kropp, Frieda Haussner, Anna Haussner, Elsa Haussner, and Robert Haussner, the heirs and next of kin of CAROLINE ZIMMERMANN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas August F. Zimmermann of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Caroline Zimmermann, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 30th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 4th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan. au11-1aw6wTh&s22

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on the 12th day of May, 1898. Present: Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice.—In the matter of the petition for the voluntary dissolution of the BUFFALO INVESTMENT COMPANY.

On reading and filing the petition of Charles A. Gould, Felix Jellenik, and Frederick P. Huntley, Directors of the Buffalo Investment Company, a corporation created under the laws of this State, having its principal office located at No. 66 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, which petition is dated the 26th day of April, 1898, and the schedule thereto annexed, duly verified by the said petitioners, on the 26th day of April, 1898, and the 2d day of May, 1898, respectively, and on motion of Felix Jellenik, attorney for the petitioners, it is

Ordered that all persons interested in said corporation, show cause before Richard H. Mitchell, Esq., counselor at law, who is hereby appointed referee herein, at his office, No. 41 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on the 1st day of September, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved, and it is

Further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each week for the three weeks immediately preceding the 1st day of September, 1898, in The Albany Argus, a newspaper published in Albany, New York, and also, in The New York Law Journal, and New York Times, newspapers published in the City of New York, in the County of New York, where this order is entered. Enter H. B., Jr.,
au11-1aw4wTh J. S. C.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE THE 30th day of July, 1898, by Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the American Wax and Paper Manufacturing Company, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, to present the same with vouchers therefor attached, duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee for the benefit of creditors of the said American Wax and Paper Manufacturing Company, at his office, No. 87 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October, 1898.—Dated New York, August 4th, 1898.

CHARLES O. MAAS, Assignee.

PURDY VAN VLIET, attorney for assignee, 180 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, N. Y.

BEISER, CHARLES W.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 19th day of July, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against CHARLES W. BEISER, lately doing business at No. 31 Vandewater Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Charles W. Beiser, for the benefit of his creditors, at the office of his attorneys, Messrs. Wertheimer & Duffy, No. 167 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October, 1898.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898. WILLIAM E. NASH, Assignee.

WERTHEIMER & DUFFY, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 167 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy21-1aw7wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. P. H. Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against DAVID McCOSKER, lately doing business in the City of New York under the name and style of David McCosker & Co., to present the same, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the undersigned, Daniel C. Watt, the assignee of said David McCosker, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, Nos. 12 and 14 Walker Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 21st day of October, 1898.—Dated New York, August 10th, 1898.

DANIEL C. WATT, Assignee.

T. DARRINGTON SEMPLE, Attorney for Assignee, 45 William Street, New York.
[illegible]

REFEREES' NOTICES.

ROGERS PLACE, NEAR WESTCHESTER AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—LYMAN TIFFANY, as sole surviving executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Charlotte L. Fox, deceased, plaintiff, against JAMES RYAN and others, defendants.

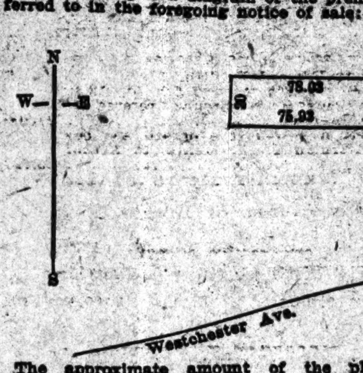
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 20th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of August, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Rogers Place, distant five hundred and ninety-three and eighty-two one hundredths (593 82-100) feet northerly from the northerly side of Westchester Avenue, running thence westerly at right angles, or nearly so, to Rogers Place seventy-five and ninety-three one hundredths (75 93-100) feet; thence northerly parallel with Stebbins Avenue twenty (20) feet; thence easterly at right angles, or nearly so, to Stebbins Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall seventy-eight and three one hundredths (78 3-100) feet to the said westerly side of Rogers Place; thence southerly along the westerly side of Rogers Place twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning, the said premises being part of lot twenty-eight (28) on Block 513 on a certain map, entitled "Map of subdivision of property of Charlotte Fox Trowbridge in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, October 20th, 1882. Also all the right, title, and interest of the parties of the first part hereto in and to the land in front of the above-described property to the centre line of Rogers Place, being the same premises conveyed to the said James Ryan by James G. Patton and wife by warranty deed bearing date the 29th day of December, 1892.—Dated New York, July 25th, 1898.

AUGUSTINE R. McMAHON,
Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Mutual Life Building, No. 32 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the plaintiff's claim in the above-entitled action is the sum of $2,154.17, together with interest thereon from the 18th day of July, 1898. The approximate amount of the taxes and assessments outstanding and unpaid upon the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale is $125.

Dated New York, July 25, 1898.

AUGUSTINE R. McMAHON,
jy26-2awSwTu&F&au16&18 Referee.

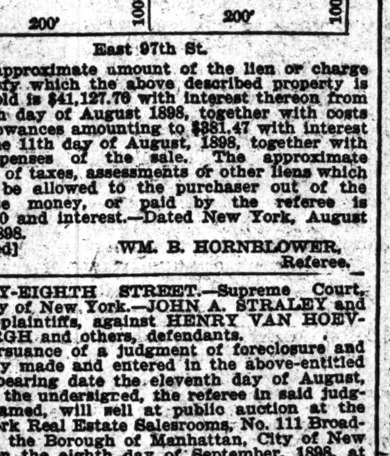
N. Y. SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—A. MORTON FERRIS, et al., against RICHARD C. VOTH, et al.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date 11th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, distant two hundred (200) feet easterly from the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street; running thence northerly on a line parallel with the easterly side of Madison Avenue one hundred (100) feet and ten (10) inches, more or less, to the centre line of block between Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line of block, two hundred feet, to the westerly side of Fourth Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of Fourth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and ten (10) inches, more or less, to the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, two hundred (200) feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 11th, 1898.

[Signed] WM. B. HORNBLOWER,
Referee.

LEXOW, MACKELLAR & WELLS, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 19 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $41,127.76 with interest thereon from the 11th day of August 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $381.47 with interest from the 11th day of August, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $6,143.10 and interest.—Dated New York, August 11th, 1898.

[Signed] WM. B. HORNBLOWER,
Referee.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—JOHN A. STRALEY and others, plaintiffs, against HENRY VAN HOEVENBERGH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the eleventh day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eighth day of September, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

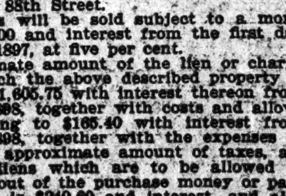
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building thereon erected, situated, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the north side of Eighty-eighth Street, distant three hundred and ninety-one (391) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly side of Eighty-eighth Street with the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with said Amsterdam Avenue part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eight (8) inches; thence easterly and parallel with said Eighty-eighth Street seventeen feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eight (8) inches, and part of the way through a party wall to the said northerly side of Eighty-eighth Street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Eighty-eighth Street seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning, being known as No. 147 West Eighty-eighth Street.

Dated, N. Y., August 12th, 1898.

RUSSELL BENEDICT, Referee.

STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys in person, 280 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.



The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage for $14,500 and interest from the first day of December, 1897, at five per cent.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $1,605.75 with interest thereon from August 4th, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $165.40 with interest from August 4th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $240.60 and interest, and also the taxes payable for 1898 when confirmed.

Dated, N. Y., August 12th, 1898.

RUSSELL BENEDICT, Referee.
au15-2awSwM&Th&S8

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT W. FORBES, WILLIAM J. FORBES, and ROBERT E. ANNIN, plaintiffs, against JOSEPH LEITER, defendant.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons, with notice.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 22, 1898.

FORSTER & SPEIR, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 52 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

Notice.—Take notice that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons judgment will be taken against you for the sum of thirteen hundred twenty-four and 6-100 dollars, with interest from June 22, 1898, and with costs of this action.

FORSTER & SPEIR, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
52 Wall Street, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, Joseph Leiter: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 20th day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898.

FORSTER & SPEIR, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office address No. 52 Wall Street, New York City. jy21-1aw6wTh

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York to all persons interested in the estate of JAMES B. BREWSTER & COMPANY, Reorganized, assigned to Sherman Evarts for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the New York Supreme Court, to be held in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the seventh day of September, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of said Sherman Evarts as assignee of the above-named James B. Brewster & Company, Reorganized, should not be had, and if no cause be shown then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court to be affixed. Witness the Honorable Chas. H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said court, this 20th day of July, 1898.

[L. S.]

(I. R. Stamp, 10c. canceled.) (Sgd.) WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

WILLOUGHBY L. WEBB, Attorney for Assignee, 63 Wall Street, New York. jy21-law6wd&Th

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER, DATED AUGUST 16, 1898, made at Special Term, Part II. of the Supreme Court, New York County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against IWAN VON AUW, HERMAN SCHLEICHER, and ALWIN VON AUW, composing the firm of Liebenroth, Von Auw & Company, to present such claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the undersigned assignees at their place of transacting business, Nos. 21 to 25 East Houston Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 15th day of November, 1898.—Dated August 16, 1898.

ALBERT H. FUNKE,
WILLIAM C. BARDENHEUER,
Assignees.

JOHN J. GLEASON,
Attorney for Assignees,
140 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Thursdays and Sundays.

HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.

For Booklets of American, European Hotels,

SUMMER RESORTS

rates, call or address, (send stamp,) HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 63 Fifth Ave., New York.

HOTEL POCKET GUIDE GRATIS

e.p. means European plan, a.p., American; op., open

Albany, N. Y.......Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $3 up
Adirondacks, Childwold Htl., (C.E.Leland,) ap
Asbury Pk., Htl. Monmouth,$3 up.W.Applegate
do West End Hotel.......Open June 22, ap, $3 up
Baltimore, Md. ..The Carrollton, a. p., $2.50 up
Bernardsville,N.J. Somerset Inn.Ap.30 to Nov.1
Brooklyn, N. Y....Mansion House, a. p., $3 up
Chicago,Ill.The Virginia, ap, 3.50 up, ep, 1.50 up
Lake George, N. Y.Lake House, a. p., $3.50 up
Lake Mahopac, N. Y.Thompson's Hotel, ap, $4
London, Eng ....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do ....Langham Hotel, (En-Pension, $2)
London, (Westminster).St. Ermin's, high-class.
Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep, $1 up
Long Branch, N.J.TheHowland and Scarboro.
do ....United States Hotel, a. p. $3
do West End Hotel and Cottages, a. p. $4 up
New Orleans, La..New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do ....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
Newport, R. I...Ocean House(W. F. Leland, Jr.)
do Aquidneck Hotel, ap, $2.50 up. (T. J. O'Neill.)
New York .....Fifth Avenue Hotel, ap. $5 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington,e.p.,$1.50
do (Chambers & W.B'y).Cosmopolitan Htl.,ep,$1up
Patchogue, L.I.Pine Grove Hotel. Opens June 1
Philadelphia, Pa.The Aldine, ep.1.50;ap.3.50up
do Rest. a la carte. The Lafayette, e.p., $1 up
Quaker Hill,NY.The Mizzen Top.Opens June 18
Quebec, Can....Chateau Frontenac, ap, 3.50 up
Saranac Lake,N.Y.Algonquin Hotel,J.Harding
Schooley's Mtn.Sp,N.J.The Dorincourt.OpJe15
Spg. Lake, N.J. Palmer House, moderate rates. Managed by J.R.Palmer,Lakewood. Books.
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do ....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
White M'ts, Profile Hse. & Cottages. July to Oct

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY,"
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St Pier........9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.

On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.

Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect. Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken. Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight sharp. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight sharp; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.

Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturdays,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 5:30. Saturdays, 9 A.M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
F.Bism'ck.Aug. 25, 9 AM
A.Victoria, Sept.8, 9 AM
F.Bism'ck.Sept.22, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Oct. 6, 9 AM

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.
Pretoria, Aug. 20, 7 A M
Patria, Aug. 27, 1 PM
Phoenicia, Sept.10, 1 PM
Penn'vania, Sept.17,4 PM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway,N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, (LONDON).
Sailing Saturdays at Noon.

Pennland........Sept. 3
Rhynland........Sept. 17
Belgenland......Sept. 24
Pennland........Oct. 1

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

Noordland......Aug. 24
Friesland......Aug. 31
Southwark......Sept. 7
Westernland......Sept. 14

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 North River, Office,6 Bowling Gr'n.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.

VICTORIA	August 20
BOADICEA	August 27
ALEXANDRA	September 3
WINIFREDA	September 10
CLEOPATRA	September 17

ALL NEW STEAMERS, THOROUGHLY AND LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39, NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Campania, Aug.20, 8 AM
Servia, Aug. 23, 9 AM
Umbria, Aug. 27, 10 AM
Lucania, Sept. 3, 8 AM
Aurania, Sept. 6, 10 AM
Etruria, Sept. 10, 10 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.

BELGIC, via Honolulu	Sept. 3, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu	Sept. 13, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu	Sept. 17, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu	Oct. 1
GAELIC, via Honolulu	Oct. 11, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.

Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Germanic, Aug. 24, Noon
Cymric, Aug. 30, 9 AM
Teutonic, Aug. 31, Noon
Britannic, Sept. 7, Noon
Majestic, Sept. 14, noon
Germanic, Sept. 21, Noon
Teutonic, Sept. 28, Noon
Cymric, Oct. 4, 3:30 A.M

Saloon rates on Cymric, $65 up; Germanic, Britannic, $75 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $100 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upwards; Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00. Revenue tax additional.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station:

8:30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 9 P. M., Detroit 11:10 P. M. Limited to its seating capacity.

8:33 A. M.—ADIRONDACKS, 1,000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL, except Sunday.

8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

9:40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily except Sunday.

10:30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For important State points.

1:00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3:30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Troy and Saratoga.

5:00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Due Chicago 4 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6:00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.

6:25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Montreal, and, except Saturday, for Ottawa.

7:40 P. M.—ADIRONDACKS, 1,000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL daily.

8:45 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Daily—For Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9:00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, Daily—Sleeping car only for Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.

9:15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road.

12:10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago, except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:15 A. M. and 3:27 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Co.

GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

A, 10:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cornwall, Newburgh, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and all Catskill Mountain points.

B, 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.

1:00 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Arrives Chicago and St. Louis next afternoon.

1:15 P. M. Half-Holiday Special. Runs Saturdays only for all Catskill Mountain points.

C, 3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Kingston, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Catskill, and Albany.

C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and intermediate stations to Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, and Eastern Canada.

6:30 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited. Daily for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Toronto.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Saturday night has sleeping car for Catskill Mountains.

A, B, C.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex A, 9:15 A. M. B, 10:45 A. M. C, 3:05 P. M. Jersey City P. R. R. Station, A, 9:45 A. M. B, 11:20 A. M. C, 3:35 P. M.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULE TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 4:15 P. M. next day.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St.; 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.—

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Port Jervis and Monticello. Daily except Sunday for Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Elmira. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Elmira.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.

9:15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Elmira, Waverly, Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, local time cards, and Pullman accommodation at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St, and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and W. 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 122 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Trains leave foot of W. 42d St. as follows, (15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:)

7:55 A. M.—Day Express for all stations. Connections for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and Ellenville. Parlor Cars.

9:15 A. M.—Mountain Express to Liberty and intermediate stations, Lake Kiamesha and White Lake, Ellenville. Parlor Cars.

1:00 P. M. (Saturdays only)—Stations to Rockland, Lake Kiamesha, White Lake, and Ellenville. Parlor Cars.

3:15 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Stations to Rockland, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Ellenville, Lake Kiamesha, and White Lake. Parlor Cars.

6:15 P. M. (Franklin St. 5:45 P. M.)—To Chicago (daily.) Stops at Middletown, Liberty, L. Manor, Walton, Norwich, Oneida, Oswego, Niagara Falls. Wagner Sleeper and Reclining Chair Car (seats free) through to Chicago, via Wabash.

TICKETS AND PARLOR CAR SEATS AT 371 Broadway, N. Y. N. Y. Transfer Co. checks baggage from residence to destination.

NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

All Rail Line for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Atlantic Coast Resorts to Point Pleasant.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK AS FOLLOWS:

From foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, *1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, *3:40, 4:20, *5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

From foot Liberty Street, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:15, *3:30, 3:53, *4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 8:00, (Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

From South Ferry, foot Whitehall Street, 8:25, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:10, *3:30, 3:40, *4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 7:50, (Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays 8:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M.

From foot West Twenty-third Street 8:50, 11:50 A. M., *12:50, (Saturdays only,) 2:20, *2:50, *3:20, 3:50, *4:20, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

*Denotes express trains.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS. For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12.05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train, Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days. Through Pullman Buffet Parlor Car.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50 11:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 2:20, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:20 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check bagage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. "Electro-Pneumatic" Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after June 26, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 (10:00, 11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45 (9:00 to Reading) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 (11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) (1:30 Red Bank only,) 2:15, 3:30, 3:53, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 (8:00 Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 5:50, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 2:15, 4:45, 6:15 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00 (11:30 Dining Car) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M. 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55, A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 2:10, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:40, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 7:55, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 158 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car, and chair car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Easton.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.

*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto. Dining Car New York to Easton.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:30 P. M., §1:45 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleepers.)

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

To PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) †1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) †3:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

THE GRAND HOTEL MURDER

Dentist Kennedy Held by Magistrate Simms as the Murderer of Emeline C. Reynolds.

GRAND JURY WILL ACT TO-DAY

The Police Are Confident of Kennedy's Guilt, but Fail to Demonstrate a Substantial Motive—Prisoner Holds His Nerve.

Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy of 60 West Twenty-second Street, the dentist who was arrested Tuesday afternoon on suspicion of having murdered Emeline C. Reynolds Monday night in a room in the Grand Hotel, breaking her neck with a leaden bludgeon, was arraigned in the West Fifty-fourth Street Police Court yesterday morning on a charge of homicide, and remanded without bail by Magistrate Simms for examination to-morrow. The prisoner was then taken to Police Headquarters, and the efforts of the police to obtain additional evidence were renewed with increased vigor.

Although a maze of circumstantial evidence already involves Kennedy there is more mystery in the case than the police will admit. Not a link, they say, is missing in the chain of evidence proving this suave and mild-mannered young dentist the man in the straw hat who went to the Broadway hostelry with "Dolly" Reynolds; drank champagne with her; then, biding his time, beat out her life with a thug's weapon and passed quietly out to the street. Yet there is one official stumbling block—the seeming absence of adequate motive. It is the police opinion that Kennedy's object was the concealment of another crime—the forgery of the $13,000 check found on the dead woman's person. It was indorsed by eKnnedy and its appearance at the bank named would have brought ruin and disgrace upon him. The police say they believe that Kennedy tried, by persuasion and cajolery to secure the return of the check and, failing, killed the woman and departed without having found the paper.

The Theory Not a Perfect Fit.

This theory, it is admitted, is not flawless. The check was dated Aug. 15, the day the couple arrived at the hotel. Kennedy must have given it to the woman on that day, the police say, and immediately gone about preparing the weapon with which she was killed. Kennedy declares the check a forgery, and the police are still wondering why he should give the girl the worthless check. The girl's mother said that her daughter told her, when she drew the $500 from the Mount Vernon bank, that she was going to give it to Kennedy to bet on the races, he having told her that he could win $4,000 for her. Kennedy, according to the police theory, in order to make the girl think him a rich man, gave her the $13,000 check, telling her that he would pay her her share of the proceeds of the venture in advance, with the understanding that they were to be wagered on another horse and increased to the amount of the check. The police say they are convinced, however, that robbery was not the motive for the crime.

Two very important pieces of evidence were found yesterday by the police. Some torn pieces of paper were picked up in the room where the girl was murdered. They had been overlooked on Tuesday. Put together they formed a physician's prescription blank. The name of the doctor was printed on the top, but the police refuse to tell it. Besides this, there was found a stain on the right side of Kennedy's trousers. It looks as if made by lead, It corresponds in length with the piece of lead-sheathed cable with which the murder was committed. There is a similar stain on Kennedy's drawers. The garments were sent to the Board of Health laboratory and the stains will be analyzed.

Kennedy and His Inquisitors.

Kennedy, since his arrest, has been almost constantly plied with questions by detectives endeavoring to force a confession; but his nerve has thus far proved adamantine. He was closeted with Capt. Price at the West Thirtieth Street Station until nearly 1 o'clock yesterday morning, recounting his movements on Monday afternoon and evening. Capt. Price was so positive that Kennedy is guilty that he made out an affidavit in the Police Court charging him with homicide.

Kennedy was taken from the station to the Court House at 9 o'clock yesterday morning in a patrol wagon, closely guarded by detectives. He had had but little sleep, but his remarkable recuperative powers enabled him to throw off the appearance of drowsiness which he at first showed. His clothing had been taken away from him to be examined for blood stains, but he made a neat appearance in a blue coat and gray trousers, negligée shirt, and blue tie, which had been given him.

There was no crowd in the courtroom, as had been expected, and no relatives or friends of the prisoner were present. Kennedy evidently thought this strange, for, after the examination, he asked that his father's name be called. His request was granted, but there was no answer.

Kennedy was the first prisoner arraigned. He listened respectfully to the reading of the brief charge of homicide. Assistant District Attorney Daniel O'Reilly recounted the story of the case as it has already been told. Kennedy was not represented by counsel. The detectives asked that the prisoner be remanded to the custody of the Coroner. The Magistrate refused the request, and then turning to Kennedy asked him if he had anything to say.

"I have nothing to say now," responded the prisoner in a low voice.

He was then held without bail for examination. With the detectives he then boarded a Broadway cable car for Police Headquarters. There he was again subjected to the trying ordeal of cross-examination. Capt. McClusky, Capt. Price, and several picked men of the Central Office were present.

Kennedy Contradicts Himself.

It then transpired that the police had found a letter in the possession of Kennedy which had been written to him by Miss Reynolds on Monday. The letter informed Kennedy that the writer would be at the Grand Hotel on Monday afternoon and evening, and that she would register then, as she did, as "E. Maxwell and wife, Brooklyn." Kennedy was asked to call. What else the letter contains the police refuse to tell.

During the examination at Headquarters, Kennedy made many conflicting statements. His account of his movements on Monday afternoon and evening differed materially from that which he gave on the previous evening at the Thirtieth Street Station. After the examination, Capt. McClusky said:

"In Kennedy's first statement he says that he left his office between 5 and 6 o'clock Monday afternoon, and, after making some purchases of cigars and underclothing, went to Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre. He went from the theatre to South Ferry and took the 12:25 boat for St. George, S. I.; then went to his home in a trolley car, arriving at 1 o'clock.

"In his statement to-day, he says he thinks Proctor's was the theatre he attended, and that he slept throughout the performance. He says he then took the 12:45 boat for Clifton, and walked home, reaching there in an exhausted condition about daybreak. He said he was dazed and could not tell clearly anything that happened that night. He said that for four days he had been in a dazed condition and could not clearly remember his actions. He could not clearly account for that condition."

After Kennedy's examination at Headquarters, which consumed an hour, he was placed in a cell and a close watch was put on his every movement.

Manager Doyle of the Black Electric Light and Power Company, whose offices are at 1,277 Broadway, is reported to have said yesterday that the piece of electric cable used to commit the murder was similar to the cable used by his company, which has a contract for furnishing a portion of Staten Island with power and light. New Dorp, where Kennedy lives, is comprehended in the district. Manager Doyle went to Staten Island yesterday and could not be found. The police think this significant.

Five Central Office detectives who visited Kennedy's house in New Dorp made a thorough search of his house, and brought away a number of pieces of Kennedy's clothing which have stains upon them. The detectives also saw the conductors of the trains to New Dorp. They said they knew the man, and that he had not traveled on their trains on Monday night. The conductors of the street cars to Kennedy's home also said they had not seen him that night.

Grand Jury Will Act To-day.

[illegible]

[illegible] upon which to base an indictment for murder, and that the case would be taken before the Grand Jury to-day. Mr. McIntyre stated positively that the object of the murder was not robbery, but the concealment of another crime, but refused to explain further than that it was forgery. Mr. McIntyre said he was going to Philadelphia late in the afternoon to obtain further evidence in the case.

Capt. McClusky and the Acting District Attorney held a lengthy conference yesterday afternoon. Capt. McClusky said that, from the evidence in the hands of the police, everything points to Kennedy's guilt. "He has told all sorts of conflicting stories," said the Captain. "When asked about the stain resembling that of lead on his drawers, for instance, he at first claimed the marks came from a key chain. In the next breath he said he did not carry his keys that way. The stain has been measured and corresponds exactly to the piece of cable. The old suit of underclothing which he claims he discarded in his office on Monday afternoon has not been found, and he has yet to explain his actions on Monday night, when he says he attended the theatre and then went home.

"He claims now that his mind is in a dazed state, and that he cannot account for what happened on that night. He admits that he has the habit of using chloral. He states that he spilled a bottle of it on Monday afternoon, and that the fumes may have gone to his head. The case against him, I think, is perfectly clear."

Capt. McClusky refused to give further details concerning the evidence in the possession of the police. In this he acted on the advice of the Acting District Attorney.

His Father Trusts Kennedy.

Kennedy's father was in the Twenty-second Street office almost the entire day. He is a fine-looking man, six feet in height, with snow-white beard and a strong countenance, but he was on the verge of collapse. He shed tears yesterday when he told of how the detective confronted his wife at their home with some of his son's garments which they had found there, and pointed out to her spots which they said were blood.

"The police even came here to my office last night in my absence," said he, "and ransacked everything, although I gave them full permission to search the premises in the daytime. But they found nothing, I'm sure, for I know my son too well to think him guilty of the crime. He was at home Monday night, I'm sure, and his mother awakened him for breakfast early Tuesday morning. I do not know exactly what time he arrived. He did his work here Tuesday, as usual, and showed no sign of nervousness. I knew Miss Reynolds as a customer, and have now an impression of her mouth which I took recently. We have not yet notified my son's wife of his trouble, as we wish her to enjoy her vacation. I'm sure the mystery will be cleared up before her return."

Lawyer House of Friend, House & Grossman was retained bv the elder Kennedy late in the afternoon to appear for his son, and the lawyer called on his client at 4 o'clock, remaining in conference with him for nearly two hours.

Maurice B. Mendham, whose name has been so closely connected with the Reynolds woman, was not at his office, 20 Broad Street, when called on yesterday. It was said that he was at the Hotel Scarboro, Long Branch, and that he would not return to town for several days. Mendham is well known in the financial district. He joined the Stock Exchange on Oct. 15, 1896. Previously he had a seat on the Consolidated Exchange.

The body of the murdered woman remained yesterday at Kennedy's undertaking establishment, in West Broadway. It will probably be taken to Mount Vernon to-day for burial.

SAYS SHE WAS ROBBED.

Lodger, Mrs. Jones Declares, Bound and Gagged Her and Stole $600 in Jewelry—Had an Accomplice.

A remarkable story was told the police of the Adams Street Station, Brooklyn, yesterday by Mrs. Alice Jones of 311 State Street. She claims to have been attacked and robbed of over $600 worth of jewelry in her own house. Mrs. Jones is twenty-four years old, the wife of a newspaper man, and keeps a boarding house. On Monday morning, she says, a young man called and asked permission to look at some of the rooms, with a view to hiring two of them for himself and a friend. He gave his name as Morrill, and after examining the rooms selected two. On Tuesday he returned and took possession of one of the rooms, paying $2 on account of the rent, which was to be $10 a week for the two rooms. He said his friend would come on the following day.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning, Mrs. Jones says, her new lodger called to her, saying that the bedstead was cracked. She went into his room and bent over the bed to see what the matter was, when Morrill suddenly threw her on the bed and rolled a quilt around her head. At the same time another man who was concealed in a closet came out and tied her hands behind her back with a towel. When she was securely gagged and bound they relieved her of her earrings, her breastpin, and two finger rings.

The robbers, she says, then shoved her into a closet, and said they would come back and kill her if she made any outcry. She heard them go into her room, from which her pocketbook and some trinkets were subsequently found to be missing. As soon as she was convinced that they were gone she broke open the closet door, which they had locked, and alarmed the house. The property stolen is described as a pair of diamond earrings worth $200, a diamond ring worth $200, a smaller ring worth $65, a bar pin with five diamonds worth $150, a gold watch worth $50, a silver-backed dressing brush worth $5, and about $5 in cash.

MARTIN WAS TIRED OF LIFE.

A Guest at Smith & McNell's Kills Himself with Acid.

E. C. Martin, presumably of Pittsburg, Penn., who had been stopping at Smith & McNell's Hotel for several days, was found dead in his room yesterday afternoon by one of the hotel attendants. The body was stretched upon the bed, while a bottle marked "carbolic acid," standing upon the bureau, told the story of suicide. Near by was a paper which the man had evidently been reading just before his death. On the top of a page, folded out, in prominent headings, were the words: "Tired of Life, He Tried Death."

Martin has been at the hotel in former years, and upon the occasion of his present visit registered from Pittsburg, Penn. He had no papers with him to signify business connections, and little is known about him. A small satchel found in his room contained a miscellaneous assortment of articles, and tended to show that he had made elaborate preparations for suicide. Among other things, the satchel contained about seven feet of rubber tubing, such as is used for gas stoves. A ring was also found, bearing upon the inside the initials, "H. M. to E. J. M., Nov. 1, '83." He had only 58 cents. Coroner Fitzpatrick sent the body to the Morgue pending proper indentification.

A HEARING FOR THE WILSONS.

Witness's Testimony Indicates the Children Had Enough Food.

Walter H. and Mary Wilson of Brooklyn, who went to Vermont and left their three children alone in their flat on Sixth Avenue, were arraigned yesterday in the Butler Street Police Court. Agent Joseph Coschina of the Children's Society appeared for the prosecution and asked for an adjournment, owing to the absence of the District Attorney and of some important witnesses. He said that Mrs. Wilson was not the mother of the children, and that their mother died a year ago in Buffalo. Mrs. Wilson was their stepmother.

William Adams Robinson, the Wilsons' lawyer, asked that the testimony of some of his witnesses might be taken before adjournment, and Magistrate Brenner consented. These witnesses were Henry C. Jones, a real estate dealer of 652 Tenth Street; Henry Meyer, a grocer of Sixth Avenue and Twelfth Street; A. A. Marie, a druggist of 482 Sixth Avenue, and Alfred Wilson, the brother of the accused man. Jones and Meyer testified to the good character of the defendants. Marie said that he had met little Raymond Wilson during the absence of the defendants, and at his request had given him some food. The following day the witness met Mabel, the eldest child, who asked him not to give Raymond any more, as he had plenty to eat at home. Alfred Wilson said that his brother had asked him to look after the children, but that he had been sick and unable to do so.

The hearing was then adjourned until [illegible]

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

CITY BOND AWARD STAYED

Justice Beekman Restrains Controller from Any Action Pending the Court's Decision.

ACCUSATION AGAINST COLER

The Kuhn-Loeb-Vermilye Syndicate Avers that His Firm Helped Form the Combination Which Received the Award.

A serious charge was made against Controller Coler yesterday in connection with the award of $12,700,000 of city bonds to the Produce Exchange Trust Company. The rival syndicate of Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., which was the highest bidder, averred that the firm of W. N. Coler & Co., with which the Controller is identified, was instrumental in forming a syndicate headed by the Produce Exchange Trust Company.

George W. Wickersham of Strong & Cadwalader, lawyers, counsel for the Kuhn-Loeb-Vermilye syndicate, said to a reporter yesterday:

"Controller Coler remarked in my hearing that he had been instrumental in getting up that syndicate. The whole situation is this. Orders were served on the Controller several days ago directing him to show cause why he should not award the bonds to the Produce Exchange Trust Company, and similar orders were served by the other bidders. Those orders were returnable in court to-day, and without waiting for a decision from the Court the Controller went ahead on Tuesday of his own volition and awarded the bonds to the Produce Exchange Trust Company, composed of the Controller's friends. This was done in spite of the fact, morever, that our bids were higher and that the city would be the loser by $12,000. It is an act on the part of a high city official which, to say the least, it seems to me, is open to question and requires an explanation. What Justice Beekman thinks of it will be seen from his remarks in court."

The application for a mandamus to restrain the Controller from delivering the bonds was made before Justice Beekman in the Supreme Court yesterday. After Justice Beekman had listened to both sides he issued an order directing the Controller not to deliver the bonds until the Court should have had time to decide on the merits of the case.

Argument of Counsel.

The bid of the Kuhn-Loeb-Vermilye syndicate was 105.03, and that of the Produce Exchange Trust Company was 104.94. Assistant Corporation Counsel Connoly and Francis N. Stetson, the lawyer, both admitted these facts in their arguments. Mr. Stetson held that the Controller was bound to accept the highest bid. The law which he quoted, he declared, made only one exception, and that was a clause which dealt with the responsibility of bidding firms. In this case there was no occasion, he thought, for applying this clause. No question had arisen in the controller's mind as to the responsibility of all the bidders. The clause did not affect the case. He said the courts in England, Ireland, and the United States had held that the fact stated in the clause would be understood even if it were not in the law. No words in the law could be stricken out as meaningless, but the effect of them was void so far as the present case was concerned.

"If, as the question might be understood," Mr. Stetson continued, "the Corporation Counsel had the right to reject any bids, the Controller would have the right to reject the highest bidder. But the law stipulates that the bonds shall be delivered to the highest bidder, and this must be done, even if the Corporation Counsel does not approve of the transaction."

Justice Beekman said he had a similar case in his experience, and that he agreed with Mr. Stetson. He had delivered an opinion on this point of law, he said, a ferry company having been involved. The condition of a ferryboat was the point in question. If the boat should be adjudged by any disinterested persons as being in good condition, it was imperative under the law. "I decided," said Justice Beekman, "to award it to the highest bidder, as advertised, no matter what the counsel in the case might claim."

While Assistant Corporation Counsel Connoly did not dispute the soundness of Mr. Stetson's legal position, he maintained that the court was powerless in the matter, considering the form in which the case was presented.

"The award of the bonds has been made already," he said. "In an application for a mandamus, your power is merely to restrain. You cannot, as I understand the law, ask the Controller to undo what he has already done."

Mr. Connoly, when questioned, admitted that the Controller had ignored the advice of the Corporation Counsel, which was to accept the bid of the Kuhn-Loeb-Vermilye syndicate, and, in defiance of the city's legal adviser, had awarded the bonds to the Produce Exchange Trust Company."

The Justice's Comment.

"I think the Controller should not have done that," was Justice Beekman's comment. "He had no right to take the advice of a disinterested person and disregard the opinion of the Corporation Counsel at an expense to the city of $12,000."

Justice Beekman was curious to know whether any of the bonds had been delivered. No one in court could give this information, however.

"I would advise you," said Justice Beekman, addressing Mr. Stetson, "to get out an injunction to restrain the Controller from delivering the bonds."

Mr. Stetson said he had an application for an injunction prepared already.

"That is right," said the Court, "he should be restrained, at least pending my decision in this matter."

Justice Beekman then reserved his decision on the mandamus proceedings, and subsequently granted the application for an injunction to restrain the Controller from delivering the bonds pending his decision.

This is an ad interim injunction, and will stand until an application for a permanent injunction is made before Justice Dugro.

Maurice B. Blumenthal, representing Zimmermann, Forshay & Co., was present. He said he appeared in the interest of the smaller bidders, who had been ignored. He claimed that their bids would aggregate a sum larger than any of the others, and he proposed to sue the city for the loss they had sustained.

Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. addressed a letter to Controller Coler yesterday which read as follows:

> Your favor of the 16th inst. is received, returning our check for $253,779.85, said check having accompanied our proposal for New York City 3½ per cent. bonds, made on the 8th inst.
>
> We also note the extraordinary statement in your letter, that you have awarded the stock to the Produce Exchange Trust Company, notwithstanding the fact that you first stated to us you would act only upon the advice of the Corporation Counsel, and after receiving that advice, your excuse for not acting upon it was, that you had been served with an order to show cause why an injunction should not be granted in favor of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, and you stated to us that, while the matter was pending before the court and until that application was decided, you could, out of respect to the court, take no action.
>
> Since such statement to us, you have been served with papers in an application on our behalf for a peremptory mandamus compelling you to award the bonds to us, and we are advised that any action taken by you, pending that application and until its decision, is wholly nugatory.
>
> Your action appears the more strange to us, in view of statements which are publicly made, that the firm of W. N. Coler & Co., with which we understand that you are identified, was to a great extent instrumental in forming the syndicate headed by the Produce Exchange Trust Company.
>
> We therefore return herewith the above-named check and repeat our demand that the bonds be awarded to us, as the highest bidders therefor, according to law.

The Controller's Remarks.

A copy of a newspaper containing the letter lay on Controller Coler's desk when a reporter called yesterday afternoon.

"Here," he said, laughing, "is something I have to show you."

"Is the charge true?" was asked.

"Of course it's true," he replied, "and I [illegible]

The coolest part of cool clothes is fit.

We don't make to order but we make to fit.

Clothes, shoes, hats or furnishings for man or boy.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

the interests of the city. It has always been done. And I did no more than other Controllers have done before me. My firm has not a dollar's interest in the award.

"The only comment I can make is that I would do the same thing again under similar circumstances."

Strong and Cadwalader, lawyers for the Kuhn-Loeb-Vermilye syndicate, however, look at the matter in a different light. "We are taken up now with getting the award of bonds," said Mr. Wickersham of the firm yesterday, "but the end is not yet. I should not wonder if some complications might yet arise that will make it unpleasant for the Controller. If the bonds are awarded to us we are not disposed to let the matter drop there, but I do not know yet what we shall do."

According to the Controller, none of the bonds has yet been issued to the Produce Exchange Trust Company. The company, however, has paid into the city treasury, it is said, somewhere between $2,000,000 and $5,000,000 on account to pay for the bonds under its bid.

THE BOARD OF IMPROVEMENTS.

A Few Men Are Heard on the Proposed Map of Bronx Territory.

Little was accomplished yesterday at the public hearing given by the Board of Public Improvements on the proposed map of the territory in the Borough of the Bronx east of the Bronx River. About fifty owners of property in that section attended the meeting, but after about two hours had been consumed with routine business it was found that there was not a quorum of the board present. Accordingly only a few of the owners were heard, and the hearing was again adjourned for two weeks.

John F. Charlton, representing the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, objected to the proposed map, because the streets, as laid out, would seriously interfere with the company's freight yards at Westchester, while one-half of the westbound station at that place would be taken for an avenue. George P. Sherman, representing owners in Bronxwood Park, a tract of about eighty acres, presented facts to show that if the proposed map were adopted thousands of dollars which have been spent on streets and other improvements in the Bronxwood section will be practically a dead loss. Jefferson M. Levy, after showing what havoc would be worked with his holdings, known as the Seaton homestead, said that while the rectangular system of streets was all right on paper, its adoption regardless of all existing thoroughfares would mean an expenditure of millions by the city, and a loss of as much more by owners, that rendered it wholly impracticable.

A resolution was passed calling the attention of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to the need of a municipal building in the Borough of Queens, and recommending that the latter board at its next meeting should appropriate $200,000 for the erection of such a building. It is proposed to put the structure on a plot already owned by the city in Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, opposite the Court House.

ARVERNE CITIZENS COMPLAIN.

They Say Rubbish and Garbage Are Not Disposed of Properly.

The members of the Arverne-by-the-Sea Association are highly indignant over what they allege to be the shameful handling and disposal—or, rather, non-disposal—of the garbage and rubbish of the place. They held a meeting in the Village Hall Monday night, in which they aired their grievances at more or less length. The fact that the contractor for the collection of the garbage, Mr. Lusk, is a brother of Dr. Obed L. Lusk, the Assistant Sanitary Inspector of Queens Borough, was touched upon. Addresses were made by a number of people, and positive assertions were made that Contractor Lusk continually violated his contract, and did not take the collections twice a week, as called for, but often omitted them for several weeks, and this even though payment in advance had been made by householders.

After the presentation of these and other facts at the meeting Mr. Braddish, the representative of the Street Cleaning Department, said that relief could be obtained if a committee were appointed by the meeting to interview the Mayor and Board of Apportionment, and prevail upon them to make an additional appropriation of $3,000, the bulk of which he explained Dr. Lusk said would be required by his brother, the contractor, for the purchase of horses and carts, and that then Lusk, the contractor, would make a daily collection until Oct. 1. This proposition raised a howl of disapproval, and to such an extent were the people incensed that one lady arose and said, pointing her finger at the representative of the Street Cleaning Department: "Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I tell you that you cannot expect justice so long as that gentleman, who is very friendly with Dr. Lusk, is sent here by the Street Cleaning Department to investigate the wrongdoing of the contractor, who is Dr. Lusk's brother." This was followed by Dr. S. Kohn's presenting a resolution denouncing the noncompliance with the terms of the contract by the contractor, and suggesting that the existing contract be annuled; that a committee be appointed to apply to the Mayor and Board of Apportionment for an additional appropriation, and that a new contract be made with a party other than the brother of Dr. Lusk, or any near relative of a city official, which resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman appointed as such committee Dr. S. Kohn, Isidor Stern, William Scheer, J. J. Lenehan, and William H. Amerman, after which the meeting adjourned.

FREE CARS ON SIXTH AVENUE.

To be Run After Friday from Fourteenth to Twenty-third Street.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company yesterday sent the following letter to the members of the Retail Dry Goods Association:

> Referring to a verbal promise I made in behalf of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to the Retail Dry Goods Association, when we undertook to reconstruct the Sixth Avenue line, to open the line in sections as it was completed, I now take great pleasure in announcing that on Saturday next, twenty-five working days after the first stroke of work was done on the avenue, and thirty days before the date promised, we intend to put cars back on that thoroughfare.
>
> The first section to be opened will be between Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets, and we intend for the time being to run free cars there for the accommodation of our mutual patrons, so that those approaching from the east and west on Twenty-third and Fourteenth Streets may have direct access to the shopping district.

EAST SIDE STRIKES.

Several Thousand Operators Are to Resume Work To-day.

The strike of the Children's Jacket Makers' Union, numbering 3,700 operators, will be declared off to-night at a jubilation mass meeting to be held in New Irving Hall in Broome Street. The conflict of the sailors' jacket makers against the contractors in that particular industry for higher wages and better conditions is scheduled to cease to-morrow, while the striking knee pants makers contemplate resuming work next Sunday morning.

A strike of more than 1,000 workers in the employ of A. Friedlander & Co., cloak manufacturers of Bond Street, was narrowly averted yesterday, and was only avoided through the acquiescence of the firm in the demands of its employes.

According to the official strike bulletin [illegible]

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

SUMMER TREASURES IN TOWN.

Woodland and meadow are not the only places in which the "gold of the year" may be found. No indeed! not when such furnishings as ours are below factory prices. Bits of quaintness—reed, rush, and bamboo, combining Oriental luxuriousness and airiness with Occidental strength and common-sense.

Draperies and pillows for outdoors and in; from grass-cloth to silk; from dainty Spring tints to rich Autumnal colorings.

Such beauty never goes out of fashion. What a chance to garner it up for Summers to come.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

WAR REVENUE TAX CASE

Shipper Sues the Adams Express Company to Decide Question of Stamp Payments.

AN INJUNCTION IS ASKED FOR

Simpson, Crawford & Simpson Begin the Proceedings—The Attorney General Will Not Interfere Between Shippers and Express Companies.

A lawsuit to have determined the question whether the consignor or the express company shall pay the stamp tax under the act of Congress of June 13 last, was begun in the Supreme Court yesterday. The amount involved in this particular case is small, but it is of the utmost importance to the express companies and to large shippers throughout the United States, and a hot legal battle may be looked for. Joseph H. Choate is one of the counsel engaged, and will contend in the argument of the case that the express company should pay the tax.

The suit was brought by William Crawford, sole surviving partner of the firm of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson against William Hubbell, Treasurer of the Adams Express Company.

The plaintiff alleges that on Aug. 15 he tendered to the defendant company a package of merchandise for shipment to Danbury, Conn. When the package was delivered at the company's office the sum of 35 cents, the rate established prior to July 1, was tendered to defray the cost of transportation, but the defendant refused to accept the package unless the plaintiff would furnish a stamp or pay the company its rate, which had been increased to cover the price of the stamp. No other reasons were given for refusing to accept the package.

It is further alleged that all the express companies having terminals in this city are making the same requirements for shippers, and that by reason of this action the shippers are prevented from sending goods by express except upon the payment of an illegal tax.

The plaintiff asks for an injunction compelling the defendant to accept goods for transportations without first requiring of the defendant the stamp demanded by law, or the price thereof, and that pending the determination of this action a temporary injunction be granted. The case will probably be argued next week.

Representatives of the express companies had a meeting in this city last week and selected Col. John J. McCook, counsel fcr Wells, Fargo & Co., to go to Washington to see the Attorney General and secure from him a ruling as to whether the shipper or the express company should bear the internal revenue expense. Col. McCook yesterday received the following letter from Attorney General Griggs:

> Replying to your letter of the 13th inst., I have the honor to advise you that the attitude taken by the Department of Justice with reference to the question as to which party, the shipper or the express company, under the War Revenue bill is required to furnish and pay for the revenue stamp which is required to be placed upon the manifest or bill of lading, is that this is a matter entirely between the shipper and the company. This office holds that so far as the Government is concerned it is only interested to know that the lawful tax is paid. As between the shipper and the express company, I have decided that the matter is not within my province of consideration under any case that has as yet arisen. The United States District Attorneys are instructed by this office that they may prosecute for the prescribed penalty any company which issues a manifest or bill of lading without the prescribed stamp; but that in controversies arising between shippers and express companies as to which one shall be required to bear the expense of the stamp the Government has no direct concern under the war revenue law.

MR. TREAT ON WAR REVENUES.

The Collector Reiterates His Statement that the Law Is to Remain—Brokers' Protests Overruled.

Collector Charles H. Treat of the Second Internal Revenue District of New York said yesterday, explanatory of his recent published interview, which has been widely commented upon:

"I seem to have been misunderstood, perhaps willfully, by some newspapers which take for granted that I meant by prophesying the permanency of the new war revenue law, that I favored its substitution for the protective tariff policy. I meant nothing of the sort, and it was clearly stated so in the remarks quoted from me in the newspapers. It is as an auxiliary to the tariff law which we now have that the internal revenue law is to remain. The two laws together will form the most perfect system of taxation that we have ever had. The retention of the present internal revenue law will enable the Administration to exercise greater latitude in reciprocal trade relations with other nations. Reciprocity is as much the policy of the Republican Party as protection, and it is to allow this that I favor the retention of the present internal revenue law to augment the revenues of the Government.

"The expenses of the Government will undoubtedly be largely increased after the conclusion of the war. More revenue will be needed and if the tariff schedules should be raised to meet the increase they would become oppressive.

"Since their attention has been called to it, business men, even more than before, have spoken to me about the equitableness of the law. Nearly every one would be glad to see it remain on the statute books."

Several brokers, members of the various Exchanges, have called upon Collector Treat recently and explained that while they were members of an Exchange they did not transact any business and held that they should not be regarded as coming within the purview of the special tax clause of the war tax law. Collector Treat explained to them that in the first place the law made no discrimination in favor of those who did not use their membership privileges, and that they were clearly brokers within the meaning of the law. He ascertained on investigation that many of them did business through another broker, splitting commissions. This class of brokers, he thinks, enjoys the advantage of the $10,000 life insurance policies carried in the Exchange. The protest of these brokers against payment of the $50 license tax was overruled.

Drowned at Coney Island.

William Foley, thirty-two years old, living at Brown's Point, Seaport, was drowned about 6 o'clock last evening while bathing at Paulsen's bathing pavilion, Coney Island. Foley, who was an expert swimmer, had undertaken to outdistance all his companions. He was some little distance beyond the life line when he was taken with cramps [illegible]

Important Sale of
Carpets.

Axminster Carpet,
extra quality,
$1.15 per yard,
formerly $1.75.

Axminster,
(2nd grade),
$1.00 per yard,
formerly $1.35.

and

85 cts. per yard,
formerly $1.25.

Also, 12 last season's patterns
Moquette,
65 cts. per yard.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

LEGAL NOTES.

PLAINTIFF NEED NOT GIVE EVIDENCE OF THE FALSITY OF A LIBEL.—Isaac B. Remsen, in a suit against William C. Bryant and others to recover damages for libel, charged that the defendants published a defamatory article to the effect that the "language and actions" of the plaintiff, a layman, in preaching at revival meetings to the Methodist congregation of the Village of St. James, L. I., at their place of worship, was so "reprehensible" that it provoked a noisy crowd to surround him as he was about to get into his wagon at the close of one of the meetings to go home, and pelt him with both fresh and stale eggs, and thus drive him away from the place. The jury gave a verdict for only six cents. Justice Gaynor, in setting aside this verdict at the Queens County Trial Term, said that it was manifest that the verdict was the result of prejudice or else of a disregard of law and order. "The verdict," he said, "practically outlaws the plaintiff for no reason which appeared upon the trial. If such verdicts should be allowed to stand they would furnish some excuse for persons who are the victims of them to take the law into their own hands. The suggestion that the verdict was caused and is justified because the plaintiff did not go upon the witness stand has no merit or foundation. There was nothing for the plaintiff to go on the stand for. His counsel tried the case properly. He put the libel in evidence and rested. That is all he could do. It was not for the plaintiff to become a witness to prove it was false. On the contrary, the law presumed it to be false, and it was for the defendants to prove it true. It is never for the plaintiff to give evidence in chief of the fasity of a slander or libel except in the rare case of qualifiedly privileged utterances of publications. There malice in the defendant is an essential ingredient of the cause of action, and the falsity of the defamatory matter may be proved by the plaintiff in order to show such malice, and thereby defeat the privilege. * * * If I were to go away from this court allowing this verdict to stand I should feel that I was not only a party to a gross wrong to the plaintiff, but to a violation of the law and order of the county. The plaintiff is entitled to the protection of the laws. That he is a preaching layman should not excite prejudice against him. Jesus, whom he follows and teaches, was also only a layman, and taught and exhorted the poor and the humble by the wayside and in the fields. Neither would the courts of His day give Him a fair trial from prejudice. In that respect the world seems not to have advanced much since."

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ONE WHO HAS RECEIVED BENEFITS FROM A CORPORATION CANNOT QUESTION ITS LEGAL EXISTENCE.—Hugh McDougall, when sued by the receiver of the Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance Company, on a capital stock note for $400, pleaded that the corporation was never legally organized, in that it did not have in cash at the time it began to do business the $40,000 required by Section 111, of Chapter 690 of the Laws of 1892. McDougall was one of the incorporators of the company, and was a Director at the time it became insolvent. On a motion before the Appellate Division for a new trial on exceptions taken by the defendant to the judgment given against him, the Court held that in view of the fact that McDougall delivered the note in suit for the purpose of perfecting the company's organization, and had received benefits therefrom, he could not now be heard to say that the corporation never had a legal existence for the sake of evading personal liabilities. Justice McLaughlin, in giving the court's opinion, said: "Defendant and the other incorporators represented to the Insurance Department that the corporation had complied with the law, and upon such representation authority was given to transact business, and by reason of which debts to the extent of upward of $90,000 were incurred; and now, when the defendant is asked to pay his proportionate share, he cannot be permitted to escape doing so under cover of an illegal organization. If the incorporators deceive the Insurance Department that is no reason why the creditors be defrauded. The corporation was sufficiently organized to enable creditors, or a receiver representing them, to compel the incorporators to do what they agreed to do."

⁂

NEGLIGENCE WAS SHOWN.—The First Appellate Division has reversed a judgment dismissing the complaint in an action brought by John H. Newman against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to recover for the loss of a race horse owned by him, which was so badly injured while being transported from Jersey City to the race track at Gloucester, N. J., that it had to be killed. The evidence showed that the horse was placed in the car in a stall made of joists, and that one piece of joist was placed crosswise in front of the horse. The animal was also tied with a halter, and a rope running from each side of its head to the top of the car. The train was proceeding at a high rate of speed, when it suddenly came to a stop, the horse was thrown against the joist, broke it, and fell to the floor, breaking its back. The plaintiff, in his complaint, had recited allegations to the effect that the injury to his horse was caused by the shifting of cars, and that there was a collision. Justice Patterson, for the court, says that, although the evidence was of such a variance from the allegations of the complaint that it would have been stricken out on motion, yet, as no objection was made, and the evidence being in support of the general allegation of negligence, it cannot be disregarded. The evidence speaks for itself, and presents one of those cases in which a presumption arises that with proper management of the train in slacking its speed such an extraordinary result could not have occurred.

Suicide of an Old Soldier.

Gustave Strevakoff, a Russian, fifty-three years of age, living in College Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-third and One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Streets, committed suicide yesterday morning by inhaling illuminating gas in the rear of a confectionery store kept by him at 601 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street. Business reverses are supposed to have impelled him to the act. He was a member of the regular army from Nov. 11, 1869, to Aug. 6, 1894. He afterward served as return clerk in the Army Building, but the office was abolished in 1895, and he went into business. He leaves a wife and seven [illegible]

O'Neill's

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st Street.

A sale of women's $20 suits is on for to-morrow, Friday, at half price, $10. See afternoon papers for further particulars.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
BROADWAY THEATRE OPERA COMPANY. LAST WEEK.
The Highwayman, Evgs., 9 P. M. Sat. Mat., 4 P. M.
Next week The Bostonians.
THE SERENADE.
Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band Daily, 3:30, 7; Sunday, 3:30, 8.
Pain's Manila & Fireworks Evenings 8 P. M. sharp.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Twice Daily, at 2:30 and 8:30.
Sunday Evening at 8:30.
GALA DAY, SATURDAY. IN HONOR OF RETURN OF SAMPSON'S FLEET.
IMRE KIRALFY'S
GREAT NAVAL SHOW,
OUR NAVAL VICTORIES.
Popular Prices. Children half price all matinées.

POPS MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN. EVENINGS AT 8:15. ADM. 50c. POPS
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS
By the Met. Permanent Orchestra.
Cold or rainy nights perf. in Concert Hall.

DALY'S Opening Night, Thursday, Aug. 25. THE RUNAWAY GIRL. Last and best London Success. Box office opens Monday next. Orders may be sent in advance by mail, Telegram, or Telephone.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
DENMAN THOMPSON
and his ever welcome play,
THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

MATINEE NEXT SAT. POSITIVELY!
THE COOL CASINO! THEATRE TO-NIGHT YANKEE DOODLE DANDY!
Roof To-night! Rice's Summer Nights!

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
Jacques Kruger & Clare Palma, Laura Burt, Williams & Walker. Biograph. Cool Air.

KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN Adm. 50c
Cole & Johnson—Cake Walk & Big Vaudeville Bill.
In case of Rain performance in Music Hall.

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS
EDEN MUSEE
Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P.M.
Cincinnati vs. New York. Admission, 50c.

THE TURF.

QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB,
AQUEDUCT, L. I.
Races Every Day This Week at [illegible]
Admission to grand stand, $1.50. Ladies, [illegible]
Race trains leave E. 34th St. 12:20, 1, [illegible] 1:30, 2:20 P. M., and Flatbush Av. [illegible] 1:27, 1:30 P. M. Also via Brooklyn "L." R. R.

FATHER MALONE'S TRIBUTE.

He Congratulated Col. Roosevelt on His Bravery and Success and Received a Reply.

The Rev. Sylvester Malone of Brooklyn on Monday celebrated, on the summit of Mount Washington, N. H., the fifty-fourth anniversary of his ordination as a priest. Among the Clouds, a newspaper published on the summit, refers to the event, and in connection with Father Malone's visit prints a letter received by him while at Rockaway Beach from Col. Roosevelt. The letter was dated, "In camp, near Santiago de Cuba, July 27, 1898," and was as follows:

> My Dear Father Malone: Your letters are always very welcome and your good words very dear to me. This has been a rough campaign, but I would not have missed it for anything. What a glorious fellow Wainwright is, and how glad I am that he got his chance!
>
> With warm regards, in great haste, I am, as always, faithfully yours.
>
> THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

This letter was in reply to one which had been written by Father Malone when he was at Rockaway Beach, the guest of William Wainwright, uncle of Commander Wainright of the Gloucester, as follows:

> The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt:
>
> Allow me to congratulate you on the honorable manner in which you have won the distinction of promotion to the noble Colonelcy of the Rough Riders, who are already in the front rank of all our regiments for bravery and sound judgment. You have made no mistake as a patriot in giving up your position of Assistant Secretary of the Navy and placing yourself where the acts of the highest devotion and sacrifice a citizen can be called upon to perform for the salvation of his country are to be done. To be second in command of the regiment you, yourself, called into being is patriotism. To be promoted for valuable services to one's country is an evidence that republics are not ungrateful. You cannot stop here; higher places await you, as a kind Providence will bring out of the fierce conflict a son so worthy of the confidence and gratitude of a great Nation. I am writing from the Sea Side House, the property of a very dear friend, (William Wainwright,) who holds you in high esteem as we dwell much on every event in connection with the war. His namesake and cousin, Commander Wainwright, of the now famed yacht Gloucester, receives from both of us his just meed of praise for the heroic fight made by him from so insignificant a war craft. As you are fighting for so noble a cause as the right of a people to govern themselves in their own native land, your own example of self-sacrifice is adding to the character of our conflict at home and abroad. At home you silenced those who think the Four Hundred cannot make sacrifices for fatherland, and, abroad, the wonderful union of North and South, of rich and poor, of Catholic and Protestant, proves the strength of the Republic. It will keep the hands of European people in a peaceful attitude toward us. May it not teach them the value of education and liberty for all? With ardent prayer that your valued life may be spared.
>
> SYLVESTER MALONE.
>
> July 10, 1898.

Father Malone, who is now seventy-seven years old, went to the White Mountains to build up his health, and has greatly improved. He has celebrated mass each day and twice on Sunday, and has made two addresses. Father Malone expects to return by September and open the Henry McCadden Memorial Hall, attached to his parish, which is about completed.

Col. Roosevelt May Resign Soon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—It is reported here this afternoon that Col. Theodore Roosevelt, commanding the First Volunteer Cavalry, better known as the "Rough Riders," will resign his military commission in a few days, but that before doing so he will visit Washington for the purpose of conferring with the officials of the Administration concerning the situation at Santiago which resulted in forwarding the "Round Robin" petition for the transfer of the troops to the United States.

JUMPED FROM A FERRYBOAT.

The ferryboat Shinnecock of the South Ferry Line left Brooklyn at 2:30 P. M. yesterday for New York and was in midstream when a poorly dressed man about thirty-five years old, who had been sitting in the women's cabin, left his seat, lit his pipe and then jumped overboard from the front of the boat and was carried underneath.

Miss L. Parker of 472 First Street, Brooklyn, complained to the police at the Battery of the heartlessness of the deckhands of the Shinnecock. She said that they made no effort to recover the man from the water. The deckhands of the boat say that they lowered a ladder and did all in their power to rescue the man, but saw no trace of him.